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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

AUTHORISED EDITION.

FOURTH SERIES,

COMMENCING WITH THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

---

60 VICTORIÆ.

VOLUME XLIV.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM

THE SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST

TO

THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST,

1896.

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5. £55,356, for the Expenses of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, and of the Prisons under their control, including the Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics and the Preparation of Jucidial Statistics 191

Class IV. :—

6. £1,960, for a Grant to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland in aid of the Maintenance of the National Gallery, School of Art and Museum of Antiquities, Scotland 191

Class VII. :—

£24,200, for Grants in Aid of Expenditure upon certain Public Works, and for improved Communications, and other purposes within the Highlands and Islands of Scotland 191

Resolutions agreed to 191

Poor Law Relief (Ireland) Bill:—Bill to make further provision with respect to Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Gerald Balfour and the Attorney General for Ireland; presented accordingly, and read the First time.—[Bill 337]... 192

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE 1894–5 :—Considered in Committee ... 192

Resolutions agreed to; to be reported To-morrow 197

WAYS AND MEANS :—Committee deferred 197

Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill:—Read 2° and Committed 197

Telegraph Money Bill:—Third Reading deferred 200

Official Secrets Bill:—Adjourned Debate on Second Reading [26 June] further Adjourned 200

Vexatious Actions Bill:—Second Reading deferred 200

Burglary Bill [H.L.]:—Second Reading deferred 200

Larceny Bill [H.L.]:—Committee deferred... 200

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill:—Committee deferred 201

Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill:—Committee deferred 201

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Stannaries Bill [H.L.] :—Considered in Committee 201

Clause 1,—(Abolition of Vice-Warden's Court)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill... 201

Clause 2,—(Pensions and Remuneration)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 202

Clause 3,—(Explanation of Reference to Stannaries Court)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 202

Clause 4,—(Reference of Certain Disputes to Arbitration) 202

Amendment proposed, in Paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), after the word "and" to insert the words "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall or."—(*Mr. Cripps*)—Agreed to ... 202

Further Amendment proposed, at the end of Paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), to insert the words :—

"as regards the terms of a lease, or the proper execution of such terms, or as regards the renewal of such lease, or further powers required under such lease, or desirable alterations of the terms of such lease"—(*Mr. Strauss*) ... 203

Amendment withdrawn ; Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill... 204

Clause 5,—(Repeal)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 204

Clause 6,—(Commencement of Act)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill ... 204

Clause 7,—(Short Title)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill ; Bill reported with Amendments ; Bill, as amended, to be considered To-morrow... 204

Public Works Loans Bill :—Consideration, as amended, deferred... 204

London University Commission Bill [H.L.] :—Second Reading deferred 204

COMMONS : SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1896.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) :—Return.—[No. 336.] 205

IMPERIAL REVENUE (COLLECTION AND EXPENDITURE) (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).—Return.—[No. 337.] 205

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill :—Considered in Committee.—[Progress, 6th August.] 205

Clause 1,—(Power for Treasury to guarantee interest on certain Capital of West Highland Railway Company, etc.) 205

Amendment proposed, to omit the words "on such terms as they think fit," and to insert instead thereof the words :—

"subject to the terms and conditions contained in the agreement dated the 10th day of March, 1896, between William Hayes Fisher, Esq., and Edward George Villiers Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the West Highland Railway Company."—*(Chancellor of the Exchequer)* 206

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Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause."—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 25; Noes, 100.—(Division List, No. 394) 213

Further Amendment proposed, to insert, after the word "contained," the words "under Articles 1 to 4 inclusive."—*(Mr. Strachey)*—Withdrawn 213

Further Amendment proposed, to amend the proposed Amendment by inserting at the end of the words—

"so far as such terms and conditions of the said agreement are consistent with the provisions of this Act."—(*Mr. Warner*) 220

Amendment ruled out of order 220

Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question, "That the Question be now put," put, and agreed to.—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 108; Noes, 25.—(Division List, No. 395) 225

Further Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "and loan."—*(Mr. Strachey)*—Agreed to 225

Further Amendment proposed, to add at the end of the clause the words—

"During the said period of thirty years the Board of Trade shall make an annual report to Parliament as to the condition and working of the railway and the receipts and expenditure of the company with regard to the railway."—(*Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 226

Amendment agreed to 226

Further Amendment proposed, to add at the end of the clause:—

"Provided that the Treasury shall not give any such guarantee or make any such grant (*a*) unless it shall be certified to them by the Secretary for Scotland that the making of the railway would benefit agriculture in the district traversed by the railway, and that such railway is necessary for the development of the fishing industry; (*b*) unless they are satisfied after local inquiry that the said railway, pier, breakwater, and other works would not be constructed without special assistance from the State, and that the same if constructed would not unduly compete with any existing railway undertaking; (*c*) unless they are satisfied that landowners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have by the free grant of land given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the said railway, pier, breakwater, and other works."—*(Mr. Strachey)* 226

Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 106; Noes, 24.—(Division List, No. 396) 227

Question put accordingly:—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 20; Noes, 108.—(Division List, No. 397) 227

Question, "That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill," put, and agreed to 228

Clause 3,—(Short title)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 228
New clause proposed,—(Limit of Rates.)—*(Chancellor of the Exchequer)* 228

Clause read 1° and 2°, and ordered to stand part of the Bill; Bill reported.—[Bill 338.] 228

Telegraph Money Bill:—Read the Third time, and passed 228

Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill:—After short Debate, read the Third time, and passed 228

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1894–5—Resolutions [7th August] agreed to 229

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Stannaries Bill:—As amended, considered ... 230

Clause 1,—(Abolition of Vice-Warden's Court) ... 230

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "as the Lord Chancellor may by order direct," and to insert instead thereof the words "as would be entitled to jurisdiction if the same had been included in the County Courts Act, 1888."—(*Mr. Strauss*)—Withdrawn ... 230

Prince of Wales' consent, as Duke of Cornwall signified; Bill read the Third time, and passed ... 231

Public Works Loans Bill:—As amended, considered ... 231

Clause 2,—(Addition to purposes for which Public Works Loan Commissioners may lend) ... 231

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "*three-and-a-quarter*" and to insert instead thereof the words "*two-and-three-quarters.*"—(*Mr. Lloyd-George.*)—Withdrawn; Bill read the Third time, and passed ... 232

SUPPLY [7th AUGUST]. Resolutions reported:—

Army Estimates, 1896-7.

1. £100, for the Ordnance Factories (the cost of the productions of which will be charged to the Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments) ... 233
2. £858,600, for Clothing Establishments and Services ... 233
3. £1,517,200, for Retired Pay, Half-pay, and other Non-effective Charges for Officers and others ... 233
4. £172,800, for Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities ... 233

Civil Services and Revenue Departments Estimates, 1896-7.

Class III:—

5. £65,811, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Lord Advocate's Department and other Law Charges, and the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland ... 233
6. £3,795, for the Expenses of the Establishment of the Crofters' Commission ... 233

Class II:—

7. £42, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Mint, including the Expenses of Coinage ... 233
8. £4,500, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Establishment under the Public Works Loan Commissioners ... 233
9. £27,266, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Registrar General of Births, etc., in England ... 234
10. £36,850, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings ... 234
11. £14,000, for Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services ... 234

Class III:—

12. £21,943, for the Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum ... 234

Resolutions agreed to ... 234

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Class IV :—

13. £109,784, for the Salaries and Expenses of the British Museum, including the amount required for the Natural History Museum 234

Resolution agreed to 238

14. £7,286, for the Salaries and Expenses and Grant in Aid of the National Gallery 238

15. £3,066, for the Salaries and Expenses of the National Portrait Gallery ... 238

Resolutions agreed to 238

SUPPLY :—Considered in Committee—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896-7 :—

Class IV.—1. £595,922 (including a Supplementary sum of £4,125), for Public Education in Scotland 238

Original Question put, and agreed to ; Resolution to be reported upon Monday next ; Committee to sit again upon Monday next ... 257

Larceny Bill :—Considered in Committee 258

Clause 1,—(Punishment for Receipt or Possession of Property Stolen Abroad) 258

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (1), after the words "If any person," to insert the words "without lawful excuse."—*(Mr. Pickersgill)*—Negatived 258

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (1), after the word "kingdom," to insert the words "knowing such property to have been stolen."—*(Mr. Pickersgill)*—Agreed to 258

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (2), to leave out the word "offence," and to insert instead thereof the words "extradition crime."—*(Mr. Pickersgill)*—Agreed to 258

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (3), to leave out the words "within the United Kingdom," and to insert instead thereof the words "in England or Ireland."—*(Mr. Pickersgill)*—Agreed to ; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 258

Clause 2,—(Short Title)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill ; Bill reported ; as amended, to be considered upon Monday next 259

Vexatious Actions Bill [H.L.] :—Read a Second time, and committed for Monday ... 259

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill :—Considered in Committee 259

Clause 1,—(Continuance of Acts in Schedule)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 259

Clause 2,—(Short Title)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 260

Schedule.—Amendment proposed, to leave out from "(26) 44 and 45 Vict., c. 5," to "50 and 51 Vict., c. 20"—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)* ... 267

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."—The Committee divided :—Ayes, 47 ; Noes, 16.—(Division List, No. 398) ; Schedule agreed to. Bill reported without Amendment ; read the Third time, and passed 268

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LORDS: MONDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1896.

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill :—Brought from the Commons and read 1ª.—*(The Prime Minister.)*—[No. 243] 269

Public Works Loans Bill :—Brought from the Commons and read 1ª.—*(The Prime Minister.)*—[No. 244] 269

Telegraph Money Bill:—Brought from the Commons and read 1ª.—*(The Prime Minister.)*—[No. 245] 269

Stannaries Bill [H.L.] :—Returned from the Commons, agreed to, with an Amendment 269

Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes) Bill :—Read 3ª with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons... ... 269

Labourers (Ireland) Bill :—Amendments reported 269

Clause 1,—(Amendment of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 60., ss. 4 & 7) 269

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (*b*), after the words "reputed lessee," to omit the word "and," and to insert instead thereof the word "or."—*(Earl of Ranfurly)*—Agreed to 270

Clause 3,—(Application of Lands Clauses Acts and Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890) 270

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "section," and to insert instead thereof the word "Act."—*(Earl of Ranfurly)* —Agreed to 271

Clause 8,—(Conditions for Sale of Cottages not Required for Labourers) ... 271

Amendment proposed, after Clause 8, to insert new clause—(Provision as to Rules made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council).—*(Earl of Ranfurly)*—Agreed to 272

Standing Order No. XXXIX. dispensed with ; Bill read 3ª, and passed, and returned to the Commons 272

Light Railways Bill :—Considered in Committee 272

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill 272

Clause 7,—(Consideration of Application by Light Railway Commissioners) 272

Amendment proposed, after Sub-section (1), to insert sub-section (Advertisements and Notices.)—*(Earl of Camperdown.)*—Agreed to 273

Further Amendment proposed, to insert at the end of the clause :—

"If the Board of Trade overrule any objection made by the council of a county or county borough, they shall give notice thereof to the council, and if the council within one month of the receipt of that notice send to the Board of Trade a request, adopted by at least an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the council, that the Order shall be submitted to Parliament, the Order so far as it affects that county or borough shall have no effect unless it is confirmed by Parliament."—*(Lord Welby)* 278

The House divided on Question "That the proposed sub-section be here inserted."—Contents, 31 ; Not-Contents, 79.—(Division List appended.) Proposed sub-section accordingly negatived ; Clause 7 ordered to stand part of the Bill 284

Clauses 8 and 9 ordered to stand part of the Bill 285

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Clause 10,—(Confirmation of Order by Board of Trade) 285

Amendment proposed, to add words providing that all Orders of the Board of Trade should lie on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for 30 days.—(*Earl of Camperdown*) 285

Amendment negatived; Clause 10 ordered to stand part of the Bill ... 290

Clause 11,—(Provisions which may be made by the Order) 290

Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*a*), after the words "variations of the," to insert the word "Lands."—(*Earl of Dudley.*)—Agreed to 291

Further Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*a*), after the word "subject," to insert the words—

"and that nothing in this section shall authorise any variation of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement."—(*Earl of Dudley*)... 291

Amendment agreed to; Clause 11, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 291

Clause 12,—(Application of General Railway Acts) 292

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (2), after the word "enactments," to insert the words—

"and of the Clauses Acts so far as they are incorporated or applied by the Order authorising the railway."—(*Earl of Dudley*) 292

Amendment agreed to 292

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (2), to omit the words—

"Act of the fifth and sixth years of Victoria, chapter seventy-nine, entitled, 'An Act to repeal the duties payable on stage carriages and on passengers conveyed upon railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof, and also to amend the Laws relating to Stamp duties,'"

and to insert instead thereof the words "Railway Passenger Duty Act, 1842."—(*Earl of Dudley.*)—Agreed to; Clause 12, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 292

Clause 13,—(Mode of settling Purchase-money and Compensation for taking of Land) 293

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (1), after the word "appointed," to insert the words—

"by the parties, or, if the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, then."—(*Earl of Camperdown*)... 293

Amendment agreed to; Clause 13, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill... 294

Clause 14,—(Payment of purchase-money or compensation) -Ordered to stand part of the Bill 294

Clause 15,—(Provisions as to Board of Trade) 294

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (2), to leave out the words—

"time within which objections must be made, the manner in which any notice under this Act must be given,"

and to insert instead thereof the words—

"procedure under this Act, whether before the Board of Trade or before the Light Railway Commissioners."—(*Earl of Dudley*) 294

Amendment agreed to 295

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Further Amendment proposed, after the word "effect," to insert the words—

"and provision shall be made by such rules for the deposit and inspection of plans relating to the railway."—(*Earl of Dudley*) 295

Amendment agreed to 295

Clause 15, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 295

Clauses 16 to 18 inclusive, ordered to stand part of the Bill 295

Clause 19,—(Power of Owners to grant Land or advance Money for a Light Railway) 295

Amendment proposed, after Clause 19, to add the following new clause, "Power to grant Crown Lands."—(*Earl of Dudley*)—Clause read 1ª and 2ª, and ordered to stand part of the Bill 296

Clauses 20 to 24 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill 296

Clause 25,—(Application to Scotland) 296

Amendment proposed, to omit the words at the end of Sub-section (5)—

"and it shall not be necessary for the county council to have the consent of the Standing Joint Committee for such borrowing."—(*Secretary for Scotland*) ... 298

Amendment agreed to 298

Further Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (6), after the word "special," to insert the words "or statutory."—(*Earl of Dudley*)—Agreed to 299

Further Amendment proposed, to leave out "fifteen" and to insert "sixteen."—(*Secretary for Scotland*)—Agreed to; Clause 25, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 299

Clause 26,—(Extent of Act)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 299

Clause 27,—(Definitions) 299

Amendment proposed, in the first paragraph, after the words "or not, who are," to insert the words "authorised to construct, or are."—(*Earl of Dudley*)—Agreed to; Clause 27, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 299

Clause 28 (Short Title) and Schedules ordered to stand part of the Bill; Standing Committee negatived.—[No. 242]... 300

Locomotives on Highways Bill [H.L.]: On the Order for the consideration of the Commons' Amendments to this Bill—

Motion made, that the Amendments to Clauses 1, 2 and 3, and to new Clause D, be agreed to.—(*Lord Harris*)—Agreed to 300

Amendment proposed, at the end of the new clause imposing the tax, to insert the following words —

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to any locomotive which is used exclusively for common agricultural purposes."—(*Earl of Winchilsea*) ... 302

Amendment negatived 302

Motion made, that the Commons' Amendments to Clauses 4, 5, and 6, and new Clauses D, E, and F, and the Schedules of the Bill be agreed to.—(*Lord Harris*)—Agreed to 302

IMMUNITY OF JUDGES:—Question (*re* "Anderson *v.* Gorrie and Others"), Earl of Stamford; Answer, Lord Chancellor 302

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Uganda Railway Bill: Motion made, "That this Bill be now read a Second time."—(*Prime Minister*) 305

Earl of Rosebery 306

Read 2ª; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow 308

Land Law (Ireland) Bill:—Amendments reported 309

Clause 1,—(Fair Rents—Amendment as to Improvements) 309

Amendment proposed, to leave out Sub-section (1) and to insert instead thereof new sub-section.—(*Secretary of State for War*) 310

Amendment agreed to 312

Further Amendment proposed.—(*Earl of Winchilsea*)—Withdrawn ... 312

Clause 3,—(Statutory Term and beginning of Judicial Rent) 317

Amendment proposed, to insert at the end of the clause—

"Provided that where the judicial rent does not exceed £50 a year, the amount made by the tenant may be recovered from the person to whom the difference was paid, or his personal representatives."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 318

Amendment agreed to 318

Clause 4,—(Judicial Term in Cases of Agreements) 318

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words "gale day" to the end of the clause, and insert the words—

"next after the day on which the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, came into force, be held for the purpose of an application to fix a fair rent to date from that gale day."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 318

Amendment agreed to 319

Clause 5,—(Exclusion of certain Holdings) 319

Amendment proposed, to omit the words "during the continuance of the tenancy."—(*Earl of Belmore*)—Agreed to 320

Further Amendment proposed, to add the following proviso to Sub-section (2):—

"Provided, however, that the tenancy in respect of the portion so treated as a separate holding shall be determinable at any time by the landlord on giving six calendar months' previous notice of his intention so to do."—(*Earl of Belmore*) 320

Amendment withdrawn 320

Sub-section ordered to be re-inserted 322

Clause 6,—(Exclusion by Sub-letting of Holding) 322

Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*a*), Sub-section (1), after the word "condition," to insert the words "or enactment."—(*Earl of Arran.*)—Withdrawn 324

Further Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), after the word "person," to insert the words—

"unless it be shown that such sub-letting was made by the tenant for the purpose of making a profit by the sub-letting, or not solely for the due cultivation of his holding and."—(*Earl of Arran*) 324

Amendment withdrawn 325

Further Amendment proposed, to transpose Sub-section (3), placing it before Sub-section (2).—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to ... 325

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Clause 8,—(Turbary and other Profits, Easements, and Privileges) ... 325

Amendment proposed, after the word "theretofore," to insert the words "or such other restrictions and conditions as may be agreed on by the landlord and tenant."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 325

Further Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to insert the following new sub-section:—

"(2.) Where an Order securing the exercise of any such privilege is so made, the Court, during the continuance of the statutory term, may, upon the application of the landlord or of any other tenant exercising the like privilege, restrain the tenant from exercising the privilege in any manner than that authorised by the Order or by any reasonable regulations of the landlord made in pursuance of the Order."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 326

Amendment agreed to 326

Clause 9,—(Lettings by persons not absolute owners) 326

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (2), to leave out the words "has been fixed after the passing of this Act," and to insert the words "has, after the passing of this Act, been fixed for the first time."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 327

Clause 10,—(Tenancy not invalidated by reason of sub-letting by Landlord) 327

Amendment proposed, after the words "of this Act by," to leave out the word "a," and to insert the words "an immediate."—(*Lord Monteagle.*)—Withdrawn 327

Clause 15,—(Ejectments for non-payment of rent in cases of Holdings under Land Law Acts) 328

Amendment proposed, after the words "sum of two years' rent," to insert the words—

"together with the costs on the undertaking in respect thereof by the said Act required"—(*Viscount de Vesci*) 328

Amendment withdrawn 328

Further Amendment proposed, after the word "lodged," to insert the words "in respect of rent and arrears exclusive of the costs."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 329

Further Amendment proposed, to insert, after the words "Provided, however," as a new sub-section, the words—

(2.) "But nothing herein contained shall relieve the tenant from paying or undertaking to pay costs as provided in the sub-section."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 329

Amendment agreed to 329

Further Amendment proposed, to insert the following sub-section:—

"Provided, however, that, in the case of any holding comprised in an estate upon which the usage known as hanging gale or gales prevails, such gale or gales of rent shall not for the purpose of this section be deemed to be rent in arrear and shall not be affected by anything contained in this section." (*Earl of Portsmouth*) 330

Amendment, withdrawn 331

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Clause 18,—(Amendment as to mortgage or settlement of Holdings) ... 331

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words—

"subject to the provisions of Sub-section six of Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but shall not in other respects be deemed a sale within the meaning of that section,"

and to insert instead thereof the words—

"a sale within the meaning of Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but the provisions of the several sub-sections thereof other than Sub-section (6), shall not apply thereto."—(*Secretary of State for War*) ... 331

Amendment agreed to 331

Clause 21,—(Ground of Appeal to be stated) 331

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "for the purpose of this section 'appeal' includes 'rehearing.'"—(*Earl of Belmore.*)—Withdrawn 332

Clause 28,—(As to Guarantee Deposit) 332

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (2), after "Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891," to insert "or the redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to ... 332

Further Amendment proposed to insert the same words "1891" in Sub-section (3).—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to... ... 333

Clause 30,—(Extinguishment of Superior Interests) 333

Amendment proposed, in Sub section (1), to leave out the words "a Land Judge may, if he think fit, order that."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 334

Further Amendment proposed in Sub-section (1) to leave out the word "from," ("from superior interests)," and to insert instead thereof the word "all."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to ... 334

Further Amendment proposed, at the end of Sub-section (1) to insert the full and new Sub-section :—

"2. A vesting order shall be subject to such exceptions and reservations as are specified in the order, if they were contained in the agreement for purchase or subsequently agreed to by the vendor and purchaser and have been approved by the Land Commission, and the Land Commission are satisfied that the effect of such exceptions and reservations was explained to and understood by the purchaser, or the purchaser is represented by a solicitor other than the solicitor of the vendor."—(*Secretary of State for War*) ... 334

Amendment agreed to 334

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (3) to leave out the words "a Land Judge is," and to insert instead thereof the words "the Court are."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to ... 334

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (5) to leave out the words "Land Judge," and to insert instead thereof the word "Court."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 335

Further Amendment proposed, to insert at the beginning of Sub-section (6) the words "the expression."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 335

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (6) after the words "successors, and any," to insert the word "estate."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 335

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Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (8) to leave out the words "further requisition as to title than a purchaser would be entitled to make under," and to insert instead thereof the words "requisition as to title, the making of which by a purchaser would be prevented by."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to ... 335

Clause 31,—(Framing of and Dispensing with Vesting Order and Registration of Title on Purchase) 335

Amendment proposed, to omit Sub-section (1).—(*Lord Inchiquin*)—Withdrawn 335

Clause 32,—(As to Redemption or Appointment of Annuities, Rent-Charges, etc., under 50 and 51 Vic., c. 33, ss. 15, 16) 337

Amendments made: Words in Sub-section (1) "paid into the High Court under this Act" struck out; words in Sub-section (1) "the High Court where the Land Commission, and the money paid into that Court" omitted, and the words "the money" inserted instead thereof; word "High" struck out from Sub-section (2) and Sub-section (3); word "contingent," occurring twice in Sub-section (4), struck out.—(*Secretary of State for War*) 337

Further Amendment proposed, to insert the following new sub-section:—

"(5.) Where any liability for any annuity, rent-charge, or rent is apportioned and redeemed out of the purchase-money and a right of indemnity in respect of such liability exists, the person entitled to the purchase-money shall be entitled to the proportion of the annuity, rent-charge, or rent so redeemed, in like manner as if he had purchased the same, and the Court, after due notice to all persons interested, shall make provision as to the future payment of such portion of the annuity, rent-charge, or rent so purchased, and as to the land to be liable thereto, and such other provisions as appear to the Court necessary for carrying into effect this enactment."—(*Secretary of State for War*)... 337

Amendment agreed to 338

Further Amendment proposed, to leave out Clause 32.—(*Lord Inchiquin*)—Withdrawn 338

Clause 33,—(As to Easements, etc., when Vesting Order is made) ... 338

Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to insert the words:—

"Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any privilege enjoyed by permission of the landlord, or otherwise, over lands in the occupation of such landlord.—(*Lord Inchiquin*) 339

Amendment withdrawn 339

Further Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (1), after the words "purchaser shall," to insert the words "in the event of the sale being carried out."—(*Earl of Arran*)—Agreed to... 340

Clause 39,—(Sales under the Landed Estates Court Act) 340

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (1), after the word "either" ("either a receiver"); and further, to leave out the word "or" ("over the estate or"), and to insert instead thereof the word "and."—(*Lord Inchiquin*)—Withdrawn 342

Further Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "shall" ("shall make to the person"), and to insert instead thereof the words "may if he think fit."—(*Earl of Belmore*)—Withdrawn 343

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Further Amendment proposed, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "and" ("and the arrears of rent then due,") and to insert instead thereof the words "discharged from."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 343

Further Amendment proposed, to omit Paragraph (*d*).—(*Lord Inchiquin*)—Withdrawn 344

Clause 46,—(Application to Land Commission for Re-instatement of Tenant or for Purchase of Holding) 345

Amendment proposed, in Sub-section (7), after the words "shall include the," to insert the words "heir or"; and after the word "representative," to insert the words "as the case may be."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 345

Clause 48,—(Saving of Ulster Tenant Right Custom) 346

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "herein," and to insert instead thereof the words "in this Act.")—*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 346

Clause 49,—(Application and Construction of Parts of Act) 346

Amendment proposed, to leave out Sub-section (2).—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to... 347

Further Amendment proposed, to omit from Sub-section (3) the words:—

"such application can be so sustained, the holding shall be deemed to be and to have remained a present tenancy as from the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881,"

and to insert instead thereof:—

"a tenant would, if this Act had been in force at the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, be now a present tenant, and either the landlord has not, since the said decision, resumed possession of the holding, or if he resumed the tenant has redeemed, the tenant shall be deemed a present tenant for the purpose of any such application."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 347

Amendment agreed to 347

Further Amendment proposed, after Sub-section (5), to insert the following new sub-section:—

(6.) "The provisions of Part III. of this Act with respect to superior interests and a vesting order shall not, without the consent of the vendor and purchaser, apply to proceedings in respect of any agreement made before commencement of this Act."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 347

Amendment agreed to 347

Clause 51,—(Repeal of Acts)... 347

Amendment proposed, to insert a new clause after Clause 51.—(*Viscount Templetown*)—Withdrawn 347

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Marquess of Londonderry 359 *Earl of Belmore* 364

Bill read the Third time, and passed 365

Public Health (Ireland) Bill:—Read 2ª, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.—(*Earl of Ranfurly*) 365

Local Taxation (Ireland) Estates Bill:—Bill read 1ª.—(*Earl of Ranfurly*)—[No. 246] 366

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Lords' Amendment, that all the costs, charges and expenses incidental to the passing of the Act, "including the costs, charges and expenses of the Earl of Longford and Viscount de Vesci in opposing the Bill"—Disagreed with ... 369

Lords' Amendment giving authority to the "President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London," instead of the Chairman of the Board of Works, to appoint some person in place of Mr. Roberts, C.E., to determine and award the proportion of expenses to be borne by the townships, in the event of Mr. Roberts dying or becoming disabled from discharging his duty,—Disagreed with 369

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Indian Budget:—Committee to consider East India Revenue Accounts, fixed for Wednesday next 400

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY :—Considered in Committee :—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896-7 :—

Class II.—1. £116,997, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board 400

Amendment proposed, to reduce the Vote by £100.—(*Mr. Lloyd-George*) — Withdrawn 402

Further Amendment proposed, to reduce the Vote by £100.—(*Mr. Hazell*)—Withdrawn 405

Original Question put and agreed to 433

Class V.—2. £237,318, Diplomatic and Consular Services.—Agreed to ... 433

Class VI.—3. £271,028, for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities under sundry Statutes, and for Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities awarded by the Treasury, and for the Salaries of Medical Referees 445

Amendment proposed, to reduce the Vote by £100.—(*Dr. Clark*) ... 446

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 42 ; Noes, 146.—(Division List, No. 399.) Original Question put and agreed to... 447

4. £3,100, for Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions.—Agreed to... ... 447

5. £31,089, for Trustee Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency —Agreed to 447

6. £822, for Miscellaneous Charitable and other allowances, Great Britain—Agreed to 447

Class VII.—7. £8,740, for the Salaries and other Expenses (including certain Grants in Aid) of Temporary Commissions and Committees, and Special Inquiries 448

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 157 ; Noes, 45.—(Division List, No. 400) 448

And, it being after Ten of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 27th February last, proceeded to put forthwith the Question on the outstanding Votes in the Committee of Supply, as followeth :—

8. £2,449, for Miscellaneous Expenses 448

9. £7,602, for Contingencies Fund 448

Class I.—10. £41,375, for Harbours in the United Kingdom and Lighthouses Abroad under the Board of Trade 448

Class II.—11. £11,663 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the House of Lords 448

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 159 ; Noes, 54.—(Division List, No. 401) 448

12. £22,036, for House of Commons Offices 448

13. £61,000, for Treasury and Subordinate Departments 448

14. £29,400, for Colonial Office 449

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15. £32,500, for Mercantile Marine Fund (Grant in Aid) 449

16. £12, for Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade 449

17. £35,529, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Agriculture and to defray the repayable Expenses to be incurred in matters of Inclosure and Land Improvement, and to pay certain Grants in Aid 449

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 168; Noes, 54.—(Division List, No. 402) 449

18. £28,869, for Charity Commission 449

19. £14,918, for the Public Record Office 449

20. £13,800, for Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, etc., Office ... 449

Class III.—21. £426,290, for prisons, England and the Colonies... ... 449

22. £126,746, for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain 449

Class IV.—23. £16,154, for Scientific Investigation, etc. 449

24. £64,179, for Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales 449

25. £10, for London University 449

Class V.—26. £104,000 for Grants in Aid of Expenses connected with the British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa 449

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 177; Noes, 44.—(Division List, No. 403) 450

27. £52,738 (including a Supplementary sum of £27,550), for Colonial Services, including South Africa 450

28. £1,000, for Cyprus (Grand in Aid) 450

29. £700, for Slave Trade Services 450

30. £34,100, for Subsidies to Telegraph Companies 450

Resolutions to be reported To-morrow 450

Labourers (Ireland) Bill:—Lords Amendments to be considered To-morrow.—[Bill 339] 450

Land Law (Ireland) Bill:—Lords Amendments to be considered To-morrow.—[Bill 340] 450

WAYS AND MEANS:—Considered in Committee. Resolved:—

"That towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, the sum of £35,709,841 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."—(*Mr. Hanbury*) 450

Resolution to be reported To-morrow 451

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill:—As amended, considered 451

Clause 1,—(Power for Treasury to Guarantee Interest on certain Capital of West Highland Railway Company, etc.) 451

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "and the receipts and expenditure of the Company with regard to the Railway," in order to insert:—

"the rates and charges for traffic and the receipts and expenditure of any company in working the railway."—(*Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 451

Amendment agreed to 451

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Further Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to insert:—

"Provided that the Treasury shall not give any such guarantee or make any such grant—

(a) Unless it shall be certified to them by the Secretary for Scotland that the making of the railway would benefit agriculture in the district traversed by the railway, and that such railway is necessary for the development of the fishing industry;

(b) Unless they are satisfied, after local inquiry, that the said railway, pier, breakwater and other works would not be constructed without special assistance from the State, and that the same if constructed would not unduly compete with any existing railway undertaking;

(c) Unless they are satisfied that landowners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have, by the free grant of land, given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the said railway, pier, breakwater and other works."—(*Mr. Strachey*) 452

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The House divided:—Ayes, 37; Noes, 158.—(Division List, No. 404). Bill read a Third time, and passed... 453

Larceny Bill:—As amended, considered; Amendment—(*Mr. Lough*)—withdrawn; Bill read the Third time, and passed, with Amendments 453

Vexatious Actions Bill [H.L.]:—Considered in Committee 455

Clause 1.—(Power of Court to prohibit Institution of Action without leave) 455

Amendment proposed, to omit Clause 1—(*Mr. Oswald*)... 455

Question put, "That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 144; Noes, 41.—(Division List, No. 405) 456

Clause 2,—(Extent and Short Title)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill ... 456

New clause proposed—(Duration of Act.)—(*Mr. Lewis*) 457

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Clause be read a Second time."—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 39; Noes, 141.—(Division List, No. 406). Bill reported, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered To-morrow 457

SUPPLY [AUGUST 8TH].—Resolution reported:—

Civil Services and Revenue Departments Estimates 1896-7.

Class IV.—£595,922 (including a Supplementary sum of £4,125), for Public Education in Scotland... 457

Resolution read a Second time 458

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."—The House divided:—Ayes, 141; Noes, 33.—(Division List, No. 407) 458

Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill:—Second Reading deferred 458

Burglary Bill:—After short Debate, read a Second Time, and committed for To-morrow 458

Official Secrets Bill:—Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading (26th June) read and discharged; Bill withdrawn—*(Mr. Pickersgill)* 459

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill:—Consideration, as amended, deferred 460

Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment Bill:—As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill read the Third time, and passed... 460

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Quarter Sessions (London) Bill :—Read a Second time, and committed 460

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.] :—Read a Second time, and committed 460

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill :—Order for Third Reading read: Debate adjourned till To-morrow 460

Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill :—Order for Committee read and discharged; Bill withdrawn 460

LORDS: TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Dublin Corporation Bill [H.L.] :—Report of the Standing Orders Committee, considered, and agreed to 461

Motion made, that the House do disagree with those portions of the Commons' Amendments which dealt with the franchise clause of the Bill, and that the House do agree with the rest of the Commons' Amendments.—(*Chairman of Committees*)—Agreed to .. 462

Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendments. Report from Committee agreed to; and Message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reasons... 462

Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment Bill :—Brought from the Commons and Read 1ª.—[No. 248] 462

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill :—Read 1ª.—(*Secretary for Scotland*).—[No. 249.] 462

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill :—Motion made, "That the Bill be now read a Second time." —(*Secretary for Scotland*) 463

Earl of Camperdown 467

Bill read 2ª, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next... 469

Stannaries Bill [H.L.] :—Consent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in right of his Duchy of Cornwall, signified; Commons' Amendments considered, and agreed to 469

Light Railways Bill :—Amendments reported 469

New Clause proposed,—(Application for Order under Act.—(*Chairman of Committees*)... 469

Secretary to the Board of Trade 471

Clause withdrawn 474

Paragraph (*c*) Sub-section (1), Clause 5, word "notified" struck out; word "informed" inserted instead thereof. Bill read the Third time, and passed 474

Uganda Railway Bill:—Considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Standing Committee negatived 475

Public Health (Ireland) Bill:—Considered in Committee 475

Clause 2,—(Power to Execute Works in adjoining Districts, and to combine for Execution of Works) 475

Amendment proposed, after the words "adjoining district," to insert the words—

"or between them and any person with the consent of such last-mentioned sanitary authority, and may, with the like consent, supply and sell water to any person in such adjoining district."—(*Earl of Ranfurly*) 475

Amendment agreed to; Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill ... 475

Clause 10,—(Jurisdiction of Port Sanitary Authority) 476

Amendment proposed, after Clause 10, to insert the following clause:—

"The Local Government Board may by order assign to any port sanitary authority any powers, rights, duties, capacities, and obligations under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, with the necessary modifications."—(*Earl of Ranfurly*) 476

Clause read 1ª and 2ª, and ordered to stand part of the Bill 476

Clause 30,—(Interpretation of 41 and 42 Vict., c. 52, s. 2) 476

Amendment proposed, after Clause 30, to insert new clause—(Exemption of Government Buildings).—(*Earl of Ranfurly*) 476

Clause read 1ª and 2ª, and ordered to stand part of the Bill 477

Clause 32,—(Definitions) 477

Amendment proposed, at the end of the clause, to insert the words "and the expression 'town' includes a township having Commissioners." —(*Earl of Ranfurly*)—Agreed to; Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 477

Standing Committee negatived; Standing Order No. XXXIX. dispensed with; Amendments reported; Bill read 3ª, with the Amendments, passed, and returned to the Commons 477

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill: Read 2ª, and Committee negatived 477

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COMMONS: TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1896.

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GAS UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES):—Return.—[No. 349] 480

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY [10TH AUGUST] :—Resolutions reported.

Civil Service and Revenue Departments Estimates 1896–7 :—

1. £116,997, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board 500

Agreed to 500

Class V,—

2. £237,318, to complete the sum for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad, and of the Consular Establishments Abroad and other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote 500

Agreed to 500

Class VI,—

3. £271,028, to complete the sum for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities under sundry Statutes, and for Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities awarded by the Treasury, and for the Salaries of Medical Referees 501

Agreed to 501

4. £3,100, to complete the sum for certain Pensions to Masters and Seamen of the Merchant Service, and to their Widows and Children 501

Agreed to 501

5. £31,089, to make good the sum by which the Interest accrued in the year ended 20th November 1895, from Securities held by the National Debt Commissioners, on account of "The Funds for the Banks of Savings," and "The Fund for Friendly Societies" is sufficient to meet the Interest which the said Commissioners are obliged by Statute to Pay and Credit during such latter mentioned year to Trustees of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies ... 501

Agreed to 501

6. £822, to complete the sum for certain Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances in Great Britain 501

Agreed to 501

Class VII :—

7. £8,740, to complete the sum for the Salaries and other Expenses (including certain Grants in Aid) of Temporary Commissions and Committees, and Special Inquiries 501

Agreed to 502

8. £2,449, to complete the sum for certain Miscellaneous Expenses 502

Agreed to 502

9. £7,602, for the Repayment to the Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances 502

Agreed to 502

Class I :—

10. £41,375, to complete the sum for maintaining certain Harbours, Lighthouses, etc., under the Board of Trade 502

Agreed to 502

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Class II:—

11. £11,663, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the House of Lords 505

Agreed to 505

13. £61,000, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury and Subordinate Departments ... 505

Agreed to 505

15. £32,500, to complete the sum for a Grant in Aid of the Mercantile Marine Fund 505

Agreed to 505

16. £12, to complete the sum for meeting the Deficiency of Income from Fees, etc., for the requirements of the Board of Trade, under the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890, and The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890 505

Agreed to 506

17. £35,529, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Agriculture, and to defray the repayable Expenses to be incurred in matters of Inclosure and Land Improvement, and to pay certain Grants in Aid 506

Agreed to 506

18. £28,869, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Charity Commission for England and Wales, including the Endowed Schools Department 509

Agreed to 509

19. £14,918, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Public Record Office 509

Agreed to 512

20. £13,800, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, and of the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments 512

Agreed to 516

Class III:—

21. £426,290, to complete the sum for the Expenses of the Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies 516

Agreed to 520

Class IV:—

23. £16,154, to complete the sum for sundry Grants in Aid of Scientific Investigations, &c. 521

Agreed to 521

25. £10, to complete the sum for the Expenses of the University of London ... 521

Agreed to 521

Class V:—

26. £104,000, to complete the sum for Grants in Aid of Expenses connected with the British Protectorates in Uganda and Central and East Africa ... 521

Agreed to 521

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28. £1,000, to complete the sum for a Grant in Aid of the Revenue of the Island of Cyprus 521

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."—The House divided:—Ayes, 142; Noes, 38.—(Division List, No. 408) 528

Postponed Resolutions further considered 528

12. £22,036, to complete the sum for the salaries and Expenses in the Offices of the House of Commons 528

Agreed to 530

14. £29,400, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies' including a Grant in Aid of certain Expenses connected with Emigration 530

Agreed to 544

18. £28,869, to complete the sum for the Salaries and Expenses of the Charity Commission for England and Wales, including the Endowed Schools Department 544

Agreed to 545

22. £126,746, to complete the sum for the Expense of the Maintenance of Juvenile Offenders in Reformatory, Industrial and Day Industrial Schools in Great Britain, and of the Inspectors of Reformatories 545

Agreed to 548

24. £64,179, to complete the sum for Grants in Aid of the Expenses of certain Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, and of the Expenses under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889 548

Amendment to reduce vote—(*Mr. Carvell Williams*) 548

Amendment withdrawn; Resolution agreed to 555

27. £52,738 (including a Supplementary sum of £27,550), to complete the sum for sundry Colonial Services, including certain Grants in Aid, and Expenses incurred under "The Pacific Islanders' Protection Act, 1875," and certain Charges connected with South Africa 555

WAYS AND MEANS—[10TH AUGUST]:—Resolution reported:—

"That towards the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, the sum of £35,709,841 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom" 557

Resolution agreed to 557

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill:—Bill to apply a sum of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the year ending on the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, ordered to be brought in by Mr. James William Lowther, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hanbury; presented accordingly, and read the First time; to be read a Second time To-morrow ... 557

SITTING OF THE HOUSE (WEDNESDAY).—Motion made:—

"That the Government Business be not interrupted To-morrow at half-past Five or Six o'clock, and may be entered upon at any hour though opposed."—(*First Lord of the Treasury*) 557

After short Debate, Motion agreed to 559

Vexatious Actions Bill (H.L.):—As amended, considered; read the Third time, and passed, with Amendment 559

Page

Burglary Bill [H.L.]:—Considered in Committee 559

Clause 1,—(Trial for Burglaries at Quarter Sessions) 559

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "of arms, of personal violence, or."—(*Chancellor of the Exchequer*)—Agreed to... ... 560

Further Amendment proposed, to omit the words providing that notice of a committal to a Court of Quarter Sessions must be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.—(*Attorney General*)—Agreed to; Clause as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill... 560

Clauses 2 and 3 ordered to stand part of the Bill; Bill reported with Amendments; as amended, to be considered To-morrow 560

Labourers (Ireland) Bill:—Consideration of the Lords' Amendments deferred till To-morrow 561

Quarter Sessions (London) Bill:—Considered in Committee, and reported without Amendment; Bill read the Third time, and passed 561

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill:—Considered in Committee 561

Clause 1,—(Extension of Powers under 43 & 44 Vic. c. 35)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 561

Clause 2,—(Publication of Orders)—Ordered to stand part of the Bill ... 562

Clause 3,—(Explanation of 57 & 58 Vic. c. 24) 562

Amendment proposed, to insert after the word "borough," the words:—

"and any expenses incurred in a county borough under this Act shall be defrayed out of the borough fund or borough rate."—(*Mr. Bigwood*) 562

Amendment agreed to; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill 562

Clause 4,—(Partial Repeal of 43 and 44 Vict. c. 35 s. 3)—Negatived ... 562

Clause 5,—(Definition of "Wild Birds")—Ordered to stand part of the Bill 563

Clause 6,—(Application to Scotland and Ireland) 563

Amendment proposed, to add to the clause the words:—

"and any expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect in Ireland shall be defrayed out of the poor rate."—(*Mr. T. M. Healy*) 563

Question put, "That those words be there added."—The Committee divided:—Ayes, 44; Noes, 149.—(Division List, No. 409) ... 564

Motion made, that Progress be reported.—(*Mr. T. M. Healy*) 564

Motion to report Progress withdrawn; Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.—Bill reported, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered To-morrow 566

Land Law (Ireland) Bill:— Consideration of Lords' Amendments deferred ... 566

Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill:—Order for Second Reading read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn 566

London University Commission Bill [H.L.]:—Order for Second Reading read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn 566

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE:—Motion made, "That the Select Committee on British South Africa do consist of Seventeen Members."—(*Mr. T. M. Healy*) 566

After short Debate, Question, "That the Select Committee on British South Africa do consist of Seventeen Members," put and negatived.—The Attorney General, Mr. Bigham, and Mr. Blake nominated Members of Committee 571

Motion made, and Question, "That Mr. Sydney Buxton be one other Member of the Committee."—(*Sir William Walrond*) ... 571

Amendment proposed, to substitute the name of Mr. J. Redmond.—(*Mr. P. O'Brien*) 572

The House divided:—Ayes, 181; Noes, 20.—(Division List, No. 410)... 574

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cripps, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. John Ellis, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Jackson nominated other Members of the Committee 574

On the Question, "That Mr. Labouchere be one other Member of the Committee,"

Amendment proposed, "That the name of Mr. Labouchere be omitted, and that of Mr. John Redmond inserted."—(*Mr. Duncombe*) ... 575

Question put, "That Mr. Labouchere be one other Member of the Committee."—The House divided:—Ayes, 148; Noes, 48.—(Division List, No. 411) 575

Question put, "That Mr. Wharton be one other Member of the Committee"—(*Sir William Walrond*) 575

Amendment proposed, that the name of Mr. Arthur O'Connor be substituted.—(*Mr. T. M. Healy*) 575

Question put, "That Mr. Wharton be one other Member of the Committee."—The House divided:—Ayes, 184; Noes, 10.—(Division List, No. 412) 575

Resolved, "That Mr. George Wyndham be one other Member of the Committee."—Ordered, that Seven be the quorum 575

LORDS: WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1896.

Vexatious Actions Bill [H.L.]:—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments.—[No. 251] 577

Quarter Sessions (London) Bill:—Brought from the Commons and Read 1ª.—(*Lord Belper*).—[No. 252] 577

Land Law (Ireland) Bill:—Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendments agreed to; several others agreed to, with Amendments; and several others disagreed to, with reasons for such disagreement; and with consequential Amendments to the Bill. The said Amendments and reasons to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 250] 577

Labourers (Ireland) Bill :—Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendments agreed to; and with one Amendment disagreed to, with a reason for such disagreement. The said Amendment and reason to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 253] … … … … … … … 577

Light Railways Bill :—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to 578

Londonderry Improvement Bill :—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to … … … … … … … … 578

COMMONS: WEDNESDAY, 12TH, AUGUST 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

City and South London Railway Bill :—Lords' Amendments considered … 578

Motion made, to disagree with the Lords' Amendment by which the clause preserving the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the City of London, was struck out, and a new clause was inserted by which the proceeds of the sale of the church should be handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—(*Sir J. Savory*) … … … 578

Mr. Martin … … 580 *Chairman of Ways and Means*… 582
Sir J. Kennaway … 581

Lords' Amendment disagreed with … … … … … 583

Motion made that Clause 7 be re-inserted.—(*Sir J. Savory*)—Agreed to 583

Committee appointed to draw up reasons to be assigned for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' Amendments … … … … 583

Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Bill :—

Motion made,—

"That, in the case of the Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Bill, Standing Order 246 be suspended, and that the Lords' Amendments to the Bill be taken into consideration forthwith."—(*Dr. Farquharson*) … 583

Agreed to; Lords' Amenments agreed to … … … .. 583

Standing Orders :—Chairman of Ways and Means moved a series of Amendments to the Standing Orders … … … … 583

Amendments agreed to … … … … … … … 587

Chairman of Ways and Means moved new Standing Order, 45B,—(Definition of Improvement and Limits of Improvement Area)—Ordered, that the said Order be a Standing Order of this House 587

East India (Bengal Gaols) :—Return.—[No. 356] … … … 587

Technical Education (Application of Funds by Local Authorities) :—Return.—[No. 357]… … … … … … … … … 588

Piers and Harbours (United Kingdom) :—Return.—[No. 358] … … 588

Civil Service (Temporary Employment) :—Return.—[No. 359] … … 588

Fleets (Great Britain and Foreign Countries) :—Return.—[No. 360] … 588

Taxes and Imposts :—Return.—[No. 361] … … … … … 588

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SAVINGS BANKS :—Return.—[No. 362] 588

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883 (PROCEEDINGS) :—Account.—[No. 363] 588

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1890 :—Account.—[No. 364] 588

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND COURT OF APPEAL, ETC. :—Copy of Account. —[No. 365]... 589

SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1887 :—Copy of Return for the year ended 31st March, 1896, of the Army and Navy Officers permitted, under Rule 2 of the Regulations drawn up under Section 6 of the Act, to hold Civil Employment of profit under Public Departments.— [No. 366] 589

LOCAL TAXATION RETURNS (ENGLAND) :—[No. 367] 589

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND :—Report from the Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence.—[No. 368] 589

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Land Law (Ireland) Bill :—Lords' Amendments considered 589

Motion made, that the House do agree with the Lords in their first Amendment.—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* 589

Amendment proposed, to amend the Amendment by striking out the words "the form set out in the first schedule to their Act, or in such other."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* 593

Amendment withdrawn 595

Amendment proposed, at the end of the new sub-section to insert the words, "nothing contained in the first schedule of this Act shall affect the construction of any other portion of the Act."—(*Mr. T. M. Healy)*—Agreed to 595

On the Lords' Amendment dealing with "the occupation rights of a tenant on fixing a fair rent" 596

Amendment proposed, to insert the words "after a fair rent has been fixed for the first time for a holding."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* 596

Amendment agreed to 603

Consequential Amendments made... 604

Motion made to negative the Motion already made, "That the House do agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—*(First Lord of Treasury)*—Agreed to 605

On the Motion, "That the House do agree with the Lords' Amendment to leave out the word 'one' in line 5, page 3," Amendment proposed that this House do disagree with the Amendment.—(*Mr. Knox*) ... 609

Question put, "That this House doth disagree with the Lords in the said Amendment." The House divided :—Ayes, 57 ; Noes, 143. (Division List, No. 413) 614

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Motion made, to agree with the Lords in a new clause inserted by them providing that any enactment prohibiting the resumption of a holding until the expiration of the first statutory term in a tenancy, should apply only where the term began before the commencement of the Bill.—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*... ... 614

Amendment proposed, to disagree with the Lords' Amendment.—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)* 615

Amendment withdrawn; Lords' Amendment agreed to 615

Amendment proposed, to insert, at the end of the Lords' Amendment, "in cases in which the incoming tenant shall apply."—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)*—Withdrawn 616

Amendment proposed to insert the words, "In the case of holdings to which the provisions of the Act respecting demesne lands and town parks apply."—*(Attorney General for Ireland)*—Agreed to ... 616

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment to Clause 3, providing that where the judicial rent does not exceed £50 a year the amount of any deduction made by the tenant may be recovered from the person to whom the difference was paid or his personal representatives, and with the Amendment to Clause 4, providing that the judicial term in cases of agreements should be held to date from the day on which the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, came into force.—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to 617

On Clause 5,—(Exclusion of certain holdings)

Motion made, "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment providing that the Land Acts shall not apply to a tenancy (other than a holding let to be used wholly or mainly for a dairy farm) which is let to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of pasture if it is of the rateable value of £50."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* 617

Question put, "That this House doth disagree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—The House divided:—Ayes, 176; Noes, 24.—(Division List, No. 414) 620

Motion made, to disagree with the Lords in the Amendment, page 4, line 38, leave out "unless" and insert "until."—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Agreed to 620

Motion made, to disagree with the Lords in the Amendment, lines 39 and 40, leaving out the words "during the continuance of the tenancy"—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Agreed to 621

Lords' Amendments, page 5, lines 6 and 7, leave out "may if it think just," and line 8, after "common," insert "may if it think that it is just"—Agreed to 621

On the Lords' Amendment, page 5, line 9, after "occupied" inserting "provided that such order fixing a fair rent shall not have the effect of increasing the liability of the landlord for rates or taxes in respect of the holding, and such Order shall not be made if the Court are of opinion that the interests of the landlord in the holding will be injuriously affected thereby, otherwise than by the mere fixing of a fair rent" 621

Motion made, to omit the words "provided that."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to 621

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Motion made, "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment" striking out Clause 5.—*(First Lord of the Treasury)* 621

Motion agreed to 627

Motion made, to add to the end of the clause the proviso,—

"Provided that the section shall not entitle any person to have a fair rent fixed who is not *boná fide* using the holding as an ordinary farm."—*(First Lord of the Treasury)* 627

Motion agreed to 627

Lords' Amendment—Line 27, leave out from "person" to "if," in line 31 627

Motion made, "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment" —*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to... 627

Line 33, after "or" insert "if it."—Lords' Amendment agreed to ... 627

Line 34, after "date" insert :—

"provided that the amount of land so sub-let shall not exceed one-eighth of the holding, nor one statute acre for each house or allotment, nor five acres in the aggregate" 627

Motion made to disagree with the Lords' Amendment."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to 628

Line 35, after "provided," insert "also" 628

Motion made, to disagree with the Lords in this Amendment.—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to 628

Lords' Amendment to Clause 8,—(Turbary and other profits, easements, and privileges) 628

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment.—*(Chief Secretary of Ireland)*—Agreed to 628

Amendment proposed to add new sub-section.—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Withdrawn 628

Amendment proposed, after Sub-section (1), in Clause 8, to insert new sub-section.—*(Mr. Knox)* 630

Question put, "That those words be there inserted in the Lords' Amendment."—The House divided :—Ayes, 61 ; Noes, 139.—(Division List, No. 415) 634

Amendment proposed, after the second word "order," to add :—

"Provided that the Court may remit application for hearing to any Sub-Commissioner who at the time the claim is made is actually sitting or about to sit in the district in which the holding is situated, and who shall have all the powers to hear and determine the matter of the application and to make an order thereon."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* 634

Amendment agreed to ; Lords' Amendment, as amended, agreed to ... 634

Motion made, that the House do agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Page 7, line 20, leave out from "accordingly" to the end of the sub-section, and to insert as a new sub-section :—

"(2.) Provided that where a fair rent has after the passing of this Act been fixed for the first time in the case of a tenancy to which."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* 635

Amendment agreed to 635

Page

Amendment proposed, Clause 9, page 7, line 9 of new Sub-section (2), after "paid the" to insert "judicial."—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Withdrawn 635

Amendment proposed, Clause 9, page 7, line 9, of new Sub-section (2), after "rent" to insert "when judicially fixed."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to 635

Amendment proposed, Clause 9, page 7, line 10, after "rent" to insert "for that portion of the statutory term then remaining unexpired."—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Agreed to 635

Amendment proposed, Clause 9, page 7, line 11, after "that" to insert—

"by reason of any special circumstances not brought to the knowledge of the Court on the hearing of the application to have a fair rent fixed."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* ... 635

Agreed to; Lords' Amendment, as amended, agreed to 635

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Page 4, line 31, after "holding" insert "the substantial part of."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*

agreed to 636

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Page 8, line 15, leave out from "decree" to "had" in line 16, and insert "for possession or writ of possession."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*

agreed to 636

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Page 9, line 39, after 'lodged" insert "in respect of the rent and arrears, exclusive of costs."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*

agreed to 636

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Page 10, line 1, leave out from beginning of the line to ("shall") in line 2, and insert "the date of the commencement of the proceedings in the ejectment, and the balance of the rent due to that date shall be recoverable by the landlord as if the same were a debt due to him by the person legally liable therefor, but."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*

agreed to 636

Amendment proposed, Clause 15, page 9, line 40 of Bill, after "shall," insert "in the case of any ejectment brought after the passing of this Act."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* 636

Amendment withdrawn 637

Amendment proposed, in the Lords' Amendment, page 10, line 1, after "ejectment" to insert—

"in the case of any ejectment in which judgment was recovered before the passing of this Act."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* 637

Amendment negatived; Lords' Amendment agreed to 638

Motion made that the following Lords' Amendment be agreed to:—

Page 10, line 3, after "distress" insert "provided, however, that (1) nothing herein contained shall relieve the tenant from paying or undertaking to pay costs as provided by the said sections; and (2) that this section shall not apply to any proceeding in ejectment in which an Order has been or shall be made under the 30th section of the Land Laws (Ireland) Act, 1887, nor to any arrears of rent the subject or any such Order" 638

Lords' Amendment agreed to 639

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Lords' Amendments agreed to:—

Line 6, after "manner" insert "and subject to the prescribed rules and conditions"; line 18, after "provision" insert "in the agreement" … … 639

On the Lords' Amendment,

Line 24, after "same" insert "(4) The said conditions shall, in the case of an agreement made by a limited owner or a mortgagor or mortgagee in possession, include such conditions as may seem necessary to protect the interests of the person entitled on the cessor of the interest or possession of such limited owner, mortgagor or mortgagee," … … … … … 639

Amendment proposed, to leave out "seem necessary" and to insert instead thereof the words "be prescribed."—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)* —Agreed to; Lords' Amendment agreed to … … … 639

Lords' Amendment agreed to:—

Line 33, leave out from "be" to the end of the clause, and insert "a sale within the meaning of Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but the provisions of the several sub-sections thereof other than Sub-section (6) shall not apply thereto" … … . … … … … 639

On Clause 21, the Lords had agreed to an Amendment omitting the words "which should be granted only on special grounds."… … 639

Motion made, to disagree with the Lords' Amendment and to reinstate the words.—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)* … … … … … 639

Amendment proposed, to insert the words "as of course."—*(First Lord of the Treasury)* … … … … … … … 642

Lords' Amendment disagreed with, and Amendment proposed by First Lord of the Treasury agreed to … … … … … 642

Motion made, to agree with Lords' Amendment—page 15, line 10, leave out "persons" and insert "person."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* —Agreed to … … … … … … … … 642

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—line 12, after "1891" insert "or the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1892." —*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to… … … … 642

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—line 16, after "1891" insert "or the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891." —*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*—Agreed to… … … … 642

Motion made, to agree with the Lords' Amendment—lines 28 and 29, leave out "or persons personally" and insert "beneficially."— *(Chief Secretary for Ireland)*— Agreed to … … … … 642

Motion made, to agree with Lords' Amendment—line 30, leave out Sub-sections (1) to (8) of Clause 30 and to insert new sub-Section— (Extinguishment of Superior Interests.)—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* … … … … … … … … 643

Amendment proposed, Clause 30, page 15, in new Sub-section (1), line 3, after "the" insert "redemption of a rent under the."—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Agreed to … … … … … … … 644

Amendment proposed, Clause 30, page 15, line 4, after "1891" insert—

"Or where the land is sold by the Land Judge to the tenant thereof, and an advance under the Land Purchase Acts is made for the purpose of such sale." —*Mr. M. Healy* … … … … … … … 644

Amendment agreed to … … … … … … … 644

Amendment proposed, Clause 30, page 15, in new Sub-section (3) after "apportionment" insert "and redemption."—*(Mr. M. Healy)*—Agreed to 644

Amendment proposed, Clause 30, page 15, after new Sub-section (3), insert as new sub-section—

(4.) Where a holding is sold by the Land Judge to the tenant thereof and an advance under the Land Purchase Acts is made for the purpose, the Land Judge shall have the powers of apportionment and redemption conferred on the Land Commission by Sections fifteen and sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and by Section twenty of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, as the same are amended and extended by this Act in like manner as if the Land Judge were the Land Commission."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* .. 644

Amendment agreed to 644

Amendment proposed, to the new sub-section dealing with the powers of the Court where a superior interest is subject to an incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, to omit the words—

"for the purpose of distribution of the price or compensation payable in respect of such superior interest."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* 645

Amendment to proposed Amendment agreed to; Amendment, as thus altered, agreed to 645

Lords' Amendment—

"From page 17, line 32, leave out from 'any' to 'the' in line 33, and insert 'requisition as to title the making of which by a purchaser would be prevented by,' to page 19, line 7, after 'effect' insert '(3) This section shall extend . . . necessary modifications.'"

agreed to 645

On Clause 34,—(Liabilities for arrears, etc.) 645

Amendment proposed, to the Lords' Amendment, line 9, leave out from "and" to "discharged" in line 12, and insert "is lodged with the Land Commission, the purchaser shall in the event of the sale being carried out, be," to omit the words "in the event of the sale being carried out."—*(Mr. M. Healy)* 645

Amendment to the Lords' Amendment negatived; Lords' Amendment agreed to 646

Lord's Amendment, page 19, line 16, after the word "rent" insert the words "and arrears"—Agreed to 646

Amendment proposed, to add to Sub-section (1), in order to make its sense perfectly clear, the words—

"Provided that no proceedings with respect to the said rent and arrears existing at the date of the Agreement shall be brought, pending the carrying out of the same."—*(Mr. M. Healy)*

agreed to 646

Lords' Amendment—

page 19, line 23, after the word "shall" insert the words "as respects the periods subsequent to the date of the advance be applied in payment of the interest due under section twenty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and subject thereto shall"

agreed to 646

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Lords' Amendment, page 21, line 4, after the word "shall" insert the words "subject to the provisions of Section thirty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881"—Agreed to 647

Lords' Amendment, page 21, line 34, leave out the word "and," and insert the words "discharged from"—Agreed to 647

On Lords' Amendment to insert after the word "mentioned" in line 22, page 22, the following new sub-section:—

"(*e*) Subject to the prescribed rules, any person aggrieved by any Order of the Land Judge made under this section may apply to the Court of Appeal to rehear the matter, and the matter shall be reheard accordingly" 647

Motion made, to insert after the word "rules" in the Amendment, the words "including rules as to security for costs."—*(Chief Secretary for Ireland)* 647

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to 648

Amendment proposed to omit the word "apply" in the Amendment, in order to insert the word "appeal."—(*Chief Secretary for Ireland*) 648

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to 648

Amendment proposed, to omit all the words after "Court of Appeal" in the Amendment, in order to insert the words "whose decision shall be final."—(*Chief Secretary for Ireland*) 648

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to 649

Lords' Amendment, page 23, line 19, after "mortgage," insert "in possession"—Agreed to 649

Lords' Amendment, page 27, line 11, after the first "the" insert "heir or," and after "representative" insert "as the case may be"—Agreed to 649

Lords' Amendment, page 28, line 27, leave out "the" and insert "a"—Agreed to 649

Lords' Amendment, line 28, leave out "herein" and insert "in this Act"—Agreed to 649

Lords' Amendment, line 39, leave out from "where" to the end of the sub-section, and insert:—

"a tenant would, if this Act had been in force at the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, be now a present tenant, and either the landlord has not, since the said decision, resumed possession of the holding, or if he resumed the tenant has redeemed, the tenant shall be deemed a present tenant for the purpose of any such application" 650

Amendment proposed, to leave out "said decision" in Lords' Amendment, and to insert:—

"passing of the said Act or the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, as the case may be"—(*Mr. T. M. Healy*) ... 650

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to 650

Amendment proposed, after "redeemed" to insert "or been reinstated."—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)*—Withdrawn 650

Amendment proposed, to leave out, in line 5, the word "redeem," and substitute for it the words "has redeemed or been reinstated in his former tenancy."—*(Mr. T. M. Healy)*—Agreed to; Amendment, as amended, agreed to 650

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Schedule—Amendment proposed, in paragraph 7, to leave out the words "unsuitable to the holding."—(*Mr. M. Healy*)—Agreed to ... 650

Amendment proposed, to leave out, in paragraph 8, the words "on account thereof."—(*Mr. M. Healy*)—Agreed to 651

Remainder of Lords' Amendments agreed to, with slight alterations of a purely verbal character 651

Committee appointed to draw up the reasons to be assigned for disagreeing with certain of the Amendments made by the Lords ... 651

onsolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill :—Motion made, "That this Bill be now read a Second time."—*(Secretary to the Treasury)* 651

Mr. Clancy (Irish Mails) 652
Secretary to the Treasury 653
Mr. Monk (Crete) ... 655
Sir. H. Havelock-Allan 656
Mr. Dillon 657
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 658
Mr. Morton 662
Mr. Gedge 663
[*Mr. Speaker* ... ... 663]
Sir H. Vincent 663
Sir H. Fowler 664
First Lord of the Treasury ... 665
Mr. A. O'Connor 667
Mr. T. M. Healy 667
Mr. W. Ambrose 667
Mr. Colville 668
Capt. Bethell 669

Bill read a Second time, and Committed for To-morrow... 670

and Law (Ireland) Bill :—The Chief Secretary for Ireland brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with certan Amendments of the Lords to the Land Law (Ireland) Bill. Report agreed to 670

abourers' (Ireland) Bill :—

Lords' Amendments—

Page 2, line 13; after "compulsory" insert "or of the agents of such persons," and page 29, leave out "section" and insert "Act."
agreed to 670

On Lords' Amendments—

After Clause 4, insert Clause A, "Provision in case of lettings by sanitary authority to persons other than agricultural labourers,"

Motion made, "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment." —(*Chief Secretary for Ireland*)—Agreed to 670

Lords' Amendment,—After Clause 6, insert Clause (B), "Conditions for sale of cottages not required for labourers."—Agreed to 671

Lords' Amendment,—After Clause (B), insert Clause (C) ("Provision as to rules made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council.")—Agreed to; Committee appointed to draw up reasons, to be assigned to the Lords, for disagreeing with one of the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill 671

rglary Bill [H.L.]:—As amended, considered; read the Third time, and passed, with Amendments 671

ild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]:—As amended, considered 671

New clause proposed,—(Extent of Act)—(*Mr. Bigwood*)—Read 1° and 2°, and ordered to stand part of the Bill 671

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Clause 6,—(Application to Scotland and Ireland) … … … … 671

Amendment proposed, to leave out Sub-section (2).—*(Mr. Bigwood)*—Amendment agreed to; Bill read the Third time, and passed with Amendments … … … … … … … … 672

Light Railways Bill:—Lords' Amendments considered … … … … 672

Lords' Amendments to Clauses 5, 7, and 9—Agreed to … … … 672

Motion made, that the House do agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Line 9, after "subject" to insert—

"and that nothing in this section shall authorise any variation of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, 1845, with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement" … … … … … 672

Amendment proposed, to insert before the word "section," in line 2, the word "sub."—*(Mr. Lewis)*—Withdrawn … … … … 673

Question put.—The House divided:—Ayes, 85; Noes, 19.—(Division List, No. 416) … … … … … … … … 675

Subsequent Lords' Amendments as far as the Amendment in page 13, line 36, agreed to … … … … … … … 675

Question put, that the House doth agree with the Lords' Amendment in page 13, line 36, to leave out from "aforesaid" to the end of the Sub-section.—*(President, Board of Trade)* … … … … 675

The House divided:—Ayes, 84; Noes, 17.—(Division List, No. 417) … 676

Remaining Lords' Amendments agreed to. Reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords' Amendments reported, and agreed to. To be communicated to the Lords … … … … … … 676

East India Revenue Accounts:—Committee thereupon deferred till this day … … … … … … … … … … 676

LORDS: THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1896.

New Peer:—The Right Honourable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Baronet, G.C.M.G., having been created Lord Rosmead of Rosmead in the county of Westmeath, and of Tafelberg in South Africa—Was (in the usual manner) introduced … … … … 677

House of Lords Offices:—Fourth Report.—[No. 254] … … … 677

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill:—Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' Amendments considered … … … … … 677

City and South London Railway Bill:—Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' Amendments considered … … … … … 677

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill:—Read 2ª and committed … … 678

Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes) Bill:—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to … … 678

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Burglary Bill [H.L.]:—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments.—[No. 257] 678

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No 2) Bill [H.L.]:—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments.—[No. 258] 678

Larceny Bill [H.L.]:—Commons' Amendments considered and agreed to 679

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill:—Considered in Committee; reported without Amendment; Standing Committee negatived 679

Uganda Railway Bill:—Motion made, "That this Bill be read the Third time."—(*Prime Minister*) 679

Lord Stanmore ... ... 679 *Prime Minister* 680

Read 3ª and passed... 682

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill:—Read 3ª, and passed... 682

Public Works Loans Bill:—Read 3ª, and passed... 682

Telegraph Money Bill:—Read 3ª, and passed 682

Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill:—Read 3ª, and passed 682

Land Law (Ireland) Bill:—Commons' Amendments to Lords' Amendments, and Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' Amendments, considered 682

Secretary of State for War 682 *Marquess of Londonderry* ... 687
Duke of Abercorn ... 685

Motion made,—"That their Lordships do agree with the Commons' Amendment to the Lords' Amendment in Clause 1, Page 1, line 8."—(*Secretary of State for War*)—Agreed to 691

On the Lords' Amendment to Clause 1, page 3, line 4—

"No deduction shall be made from the fair rent named in this section by reason of the mere right of occupation vested in the tenant"—

With which the Commons disagreed... 691

Amendment proposed, to insert in the Amendment the words—

"In assessing the fair rent of any holding no deduction shall be made except such deductions as shall be specified and accounted for in the said schedule, and are in accordance with the provisions of the Land Law Acts."—(*Secretary of State for War*) 693

Amendment agreed to 696

Other Amendments agreed to 698

The House divided on the Question "That this House agree to the Commons' Amendment to re-insert Clause 5."—Contents, 74; Not-Contents, 68.—(Division List appended). Clause 5 accordingly re-inserted 708

Remaining Commons' Amendments on pages 4, 5, 6, 7, and consequential Amendment on page 8 (Clauses 6 to 9 inclusive)—Agreed to ... 709

Other Amendments agreed to 712

Vexatious Actions Bill:—Commons' Amendments agreed to 712

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Labourers (Ireland) Bill :—Commons' Amendment agreed to 715

Quarter Sessions (London) Bill :—Read a Second time; Bill read 3ª; an Amendment made; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons 715

Land Law (Ireland) Bill :—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendments made by the Commons to the Amendments made by the Lords, and with the Lords' consequential Amendments to the Bill, agreed to 715

Quarter Sessions (London) Bill :—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendment agreed to 715

Public Health (Ireland) Bill :—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to. 715

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill :—Brought from the Commons and read 1ª.—(*The Earl of Camperdown*).—[No. 255] 716

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill :—Brought from the Commons and read 1ª.—(*Lord Glenesk*).—[No. 256] 716

COMMONS: THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Dublin Corporation Bill [H.L.]:—Motion made, by Order, and Question proposed—"That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Lords' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Commons' Amendments to the Dublin Corporation Bill [H.L.] be now considered."—(*Dr. Farquharson*) 716

Amendment proposed, to omit the word "now," in order to insert "on this day three months."—(*Mr. J. O'Connor*) 723

Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."—The House divided:—Ayes, 62; Noes, 65.—(Division List, No. 415) 726

Words added. Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to. Consideration of Lords' Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Commons' Amendments put off for three months 726

QUESTIONS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (INFECTIOUS DISEASE)—Questions, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Gray; Answers, Secretary to the Local Government Board and Vice President of the Council 726

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ARBITRATION CONFERENCE—Question, Mr. Stanhope; Answer, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 728

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, Chief Secretary for Ireland 729

TRALEE AND DINGLE RAILWAY—Question, Captain Donelan; Answer, Chief Secretary for Ireland 729

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LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS—Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, Chief Secretary for Ireland 730
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WORKHOUSE LUNATICS (IRELAND)—Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, Chief Secretary for Ireland 731
LOUGH ERNE DRAINAGE BOARD—Questions, Mr. J. P. Farrell and Mr. Knox; Answers, Secretary to the Treasury 732
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (DAMAGE TO PICTURES)—Question, Lord Balcarres; Answer, Secretary to the Treasury 733
COLLISION (SHIP "SIREN" AND H.M. GUNBOAT "LANDRAIL")—Question Mr. Loyd; Answer, First Lord of the Admiralty 733
NDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT—Question, Sir W. Wedderburn; Answer, Secretary of State for India 734
SANITARY INSPECTORS (EXAMINING BOARD)—Question, Mr. W. Johnston; Answer, Secretary, Local Government Board 735
CHANNELSEA RIVER (WEST HAM)—Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Secretary to the Local Government Board 735
DEANE NATIONAL SCHOOL, NEAR BOLTON—Questions, Mr. Gray; Answers, Vice President of the Council 735
"TERRIBLE" (H.M.S.)—Questions, Sir E. Gourley, Mr. Macdona, and Mr. Flannery; Answers, First Lord of the Admiralty 737
SHANNON ESTUARY (WARSHIP)—Question, Major Jameson; Answer, First Lord of the Admiralty 738
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE—Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 738
WINDING-UP PROCEEDINGS (IRELAND)—Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, Attorney General for Ireland 739
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SUPPLY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION (SOUTH AFRICA)—Question, Sir J. Colomb; Answer, Secretary of State for the Colonies 740
ESTATE DUTY—Question, Mr. Butcher; Answer, Chancellor of the Exchequer 740
CRETE—Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Stanhope, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, and Mr. O'Kelly; Answers, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 741
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL (ARGYLL)—Question, Mr. Nicol; Answer, Lord Advocate 743
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, Secretary of State for India 744
SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC (GLOUCESTER)—Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Secretary to the Local Government Board 744
TRINIDAD—Question, Sir E. Gourley; Answer, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 744
OLWAY SALMON FISHERY—Question, Sir H. Maxwell; Answer, President of the Board of Trade 745
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WORCESTERSHIRE VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT—Question, Colonel Long; Answer, Under Secretary for War 747
YCLISTS (HYDE PARK)—Question, Mr. Isaacson; Answer, First Commissioner of Works 748
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Irish Mails—Question, Mr. M. Healy; Answer, Secretary to the Treasury 749

Telegrams (Prepaid Forms)—Question, Mr. Rawson Shaw; Answer, Secretary to the Treasury 749

Lord Randolph Churchill (Memorial)—Question, Mr. Lees; Answer, First Lord of the Treasury 750

Distress from Want of Employment (Select Committee)—Question, Mr. Bhownaggree; Answer, First Lord of the Treasury 750

Supply—Question, Mr. White; Answer, First Lord of Treasury 750

Charity Commission—Question, Mr. Pollock; Answer, First Lord of the Treasury 751

Strike (Messrs. Thornycroft's Works)—Question, Mr. Isaacson; Answer, President of the Board of Trade 751

Treason-Felony Prisoners (Release)—Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, Home Secretary 752

Local Taxation (Royal Commission)—Question, Mr. Cooke; Answer, Secretary to the Local Government Board 753

Reform Leaders (Johannesburg)—Questions, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Secretary of State for the Colonies 753

Kumasi—Questions, Mr. Dalziel; Answers, Secretary of State for the Colonies 755

Business of the House—Question, Sir C. Dilke; Answer, First Lord of the Treasury 755

City and South London Railway Bill:—Message from the Lords as to the Amendments to this Bill considered 756

Motion made, "That the House do not insist on disagreement with the Amendment made by the Lords."—(*Chairman of Ways and Means*)—Agreed to 756

Shipping Federation Bill:—Order [18th February 1896] that the Shipping Federation Bill be referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn.—(*Dr. Farquharson*) 756

Public Buildings (United Kingdom):—Return.—[No. 369] 756

Metropolitan Water Companies:—Return.—[No. 370] 756

Workhouses, Etc.:—Return.—[No. 371] 757

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):—Copy presented,—of Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act during the year ended on 27th July 1896.—[No. 372] 757

Weights and Measures:—Copy presented,—of Report by the Board of Trade on their proceedings and business under the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 and 1889.—[No. 373] 757

Buildings, Architectural and Historic, Maintained by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests:—Return.—[No. 374] ... 757

Standing Orders:—Ordered, That the Standing Orders of this House, as amended, be printed.—(*Chairman of Ways and Means*).—[No. 375] 757

Public Local Rates and Net Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, Elementary Education and Police, Borne by such Rates:—Return.—[No. 376]... 757

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

ast India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget):—Order for Committee thereupon read 758

Motion made and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" 758

Secretary of State for India 758

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add instead thereof the words:—

"with a view to the effectual discharge of its existing duty in respect of the finances of India, this House is of opinion that the East India Accounts should each year be examined and reported on by a Select Committee of the House, thus *mutatis mutandis* assimilating the practice as regards Indian Accounts to that followed, by means of the Public Accounts Committee, in respect of the Accounts of the United Kingdom."—(*Sir W. Wedderburn*) ... 772

Mr. H. J. Wilson ... 776
Mr. Cohen 777
Sir Henry Fowler ... 777
Sir C. Dilke 780
Secretary of State for India ... 782
Mr. Bhownaggree 783

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—The House divided:—Ayes, 110; Noes, 30.—(Division List, 419) 784

Mr. Herbert Roberts ... 784
Mr. Bhownaggree ... 786
Sir H. Havelock-Allan ... 793
Mr. Stanhope 796

Main Question put, and agreed; Considered in Committee 798

Resolved:—

"That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1895 was Rx.95,187,429; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England charged against the Revenue was Rx.94,494,319; that there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of Rx.693,110; and that the Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue was Rx.4,446,231."—(*The Secretary of State for India*) 811

Resolution to be reported 811

and Law (Ireland Bill:—Lords' Amendment considered 811

onsolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill:—Considered in Committee; reported without Amendment; to be read the Third time To-morrow 817

oor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill:—As amended by the Standing Committee, considered; Bill read the Third time, and passed 817

aw Agents (Scotland) Bill:—Read the Third time, and passed... 819

ublic Health (Ireland) Bill:—Lords' Amendments considered and agreed to 819

tting of the House (14th August):—Resolved, that this House do meet this day at Eleven of the clock in the morning.—(*Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 820

LORDS: FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST 1896.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS:—Order made 821

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill:—Brought from the Commons, and Read 1^{a} 821

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND:—Reports, etc., of the Select Committees of the House of Commons communicated.—[No. 259] 821

DISTRESS FROM WANT OF EMPLOYMENT:—Reports, etc., of the Select Committees of the House of Commons communicated.—[No. 260] ... 821

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE:—Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. considered, and suspended for the remainder of the Session 821

Burglary Bill [H.L.]:—Commons' Amendments considered and agreed to 821

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill:—Considered in Committee; reported without Amendment; Standing Committee negatived; then (Standing Order No. XXXIX. having been suspended) Bill Read 3^{a}, and passed 822

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill:—Read 3^{a} (according to Order), and passed 822

Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment Bill:—Read 2^{a}; considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Read 3^{a}, and passed... 822

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill:—Read 2^{a}; considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Read 3^{a}, and passed 822

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill:—Read 2^{a}; considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Read 3^{a}, and passed 822

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]:—Commons' Amendments considered, and agreed to 822

HOUSE OF LORDS' OFFICES:—Fourth Report from Select Committee considered, and agreed to 823

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill:—Read 2^{a}; Committee negatived; Bill Read 3^{a}, and passed 823

COMMISSION:—The following Bills received the Royal Assent:—

- Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) 823
- Barry Urban District Council 823
- Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment 823
- Belfast Corporation 823
- Bilston Improvement 823
- Birmingham, North Warwickshire, and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway... 823
- Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage 823
- Brading Harbour and Railway 823
- Burglary 823
- City and South London Railway 823
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) 823
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) 823
- Expiring Laws Continuance 823
- Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway 823
- Judicial Trustees 823

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Labourers (Ireland)... 823
Land Law (Ireland) 823
Larceny 823
Law Agents (Scotland) 823
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Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) 823
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Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 15) 823
Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes) 823
Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty 824
Londonderry Improvement... 824
Naval Reserve 824
Neath, Pontardawe, and Brynaman Railway 824
Poor Law Officers Superannuation 824
Public Health (Ireland) 824
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Sheffield District Railway 824
Stannaries 824
Staines Reservoirs 824
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Improvement 824
Telegraph Money 824
Truck 824
Uganda Railway 824
Vexatious Actions 824
West Highland Railway Guarantee 824
Weston-super-Mare District Council 824
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PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT 826

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UILDINGS, ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC, MAINTAINED BY WAR OFFICE:—Return.—[No. 377] 827

IVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES:—Return.—[No. 378]... ... 827

OXICATING LIQUORS (LICENCES REFUSED):—Return.—[No. 379] . 827

RITISH SOUTH AFRICA:—Report from the Select Committee brought up, and read [Inquiry not completed]. Report to lie upon the Table and to be printed.—[No. 380]. Minutes of Proceedings to be printed.—[No. 380] 827

ARLIAMENTARY PAPERS:—List of the Bills, Reports, Estimates, and Accounts and Papers, printed by Order of the House, and of Papers presented by Command, Session 1896, with a General Alphabetical Index thereto, 26th Parliament, Second Session, 59 and 60 Vic. 11th February 1896 to 14th August 1896.—[No. 381] 827

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LORDS: FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST 1896.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS:—Order made 821

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill:—Brought from the Commons, and Read 1ª 821

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND:—Reports, etc., of the Select Committees of the House of Commons communicated.—[No. 259] 821

DISTRESS FROM WANT OF EMPLOYMENT:—Reports, etc., of the Select Committees of the House of Commons communicated.—[No. 260] ... 821

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE:—Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. considered, and suspended for the remainder of the Session 821

Burglary Bill [H.L.]:—Commons' Amendments considered and agreed to 821

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill:—Considered in Committee; reported without Amendment; Standing Committee negatived; then (Standing Order No. XXXIX. having been suspended) Bill Read 3ª, and passed 822

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill:—Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed 822

Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment Bill:—Read 2ª: considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Read 3ª, and passed... 822

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill:—Read 2ª; considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Read 3ª, and passed 822

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill:—Read 2ª; considered in Committee; reported, without Amendment; Read 3ª, and passed 822

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]:—Commons' Amendments considered, and agreed to 822

HOUSE OF LORDS' OFFICES: Fourth Report from Select Committee considered, and agreed to 823

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill:—Read 2ª: Committee negatived: Bill Read 3ª, and passed 823

COMMISSION:—The following Bills received the Royal Assent:—

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) 823
Barry Urban District Council 823
Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment 823
Belfast Corporation 823
Bilston Improvement 823
Birmingham, North Warwickshire, and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway... 823
Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage 823
Brading Harbour and Railway 823
Burglary 823
City and South London Railway 823
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ntoxicating Liquors (Licences Refused):—Return.—[No. 379]... ... 827

British South Africa:—Report from the Select Committee brought up, and read [Inquiry not completed]. Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 380]. Minutes of Proceedings to be printed.—[No. 380] 827

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METROPOLITAN MAGISTRACY—Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, Home Secretary 829

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FINLAY ESTATE (CO. CAVAN)—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Answer, Chief Secretary for Ireland 839

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Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill :—On the Motion for the Third Reading of this Bill.—*(Sir Charles Dilke)* 853

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First Lord of the Admiralty	857	*Sir A. Rollit*	875
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Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett	862	*Mr. Knox*	877
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Mr. T. Bayley	867	*Secretary, Local Government Board*	883
Under Secretary for War	867	*Mr. P. O'Brien*	883
Sir W. Lawson	868	*Chief Secretary for Ireland* ...	885

Bill read the Third time, and passed 887

STANDING ORDERS—Order of the Day read, and discharged 887

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS :—Motion made,—

"That if, during the existence of a Parliament, Papers are commanded to be presented to this House by Her Majesty at any time, the delivery of such Papers to the Librarian of the House of Commons shall be deemed to be for all purposes the presentation of them to this House."—*(First Lord of the Treasury)* 887

Motion agreed to 888

Motion made, "That this be a Standing Order of the House."—*(First Lord of the Treasury)*.—Agreed to 888

GREENWICH HOSPITAL :—Motion made, "That the statement of the estimated income and expenditure of Greenwich Hospital and of Travers' Foundation for the year 1896-7 be approved."—*(Civil Lord of the Admiralty)*.—Agreed to 888

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT 888

END OF SESSION 1896.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN VOL. XLIV.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
bensur's Naturalisation	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
gricultural Rates, Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
ldershot Gas and Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
lexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
aker Street and Waterloo Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
arry Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
arry Urban District Council	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
aths and Washhouses Acts Amendment ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
fast Corporation	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
ilston Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
irmingham, North Warwickshire, and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
ishopric of Bristol Act Amendment	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
lackrock and Kingstown Drainage	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
ournemouth Gas and Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
rading Harbour and Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
righton Improvements	Royal Assent. Aug. 7.
righton Marine Palace and Pier	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
urglary	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
abs (London)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
allander and Oban Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
hairmen of District Councils	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
headle Railway Mineral and Land Company ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
ity and South London Railway...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
oal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
ollecting Societies	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
ommons Regulation (Darwen) Provisional Order	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
onciliation (Trade Disputes)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
onsolidated Fund (Appropriation)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
ork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
ornwall Minerals Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
onegal Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
over Undercliff Reclamation	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
rogheda Corporation	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Dublin Corporation	Lords' Amendments considered, Aug. 13.
Dublin United Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Dundee Suburban Railway (Extension of Time)...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Eastbourne Water...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Easton and Church Hope Railway (Extension of Time)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh Extension	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh General Register House	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh Improvement and Tramways... ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh Street Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, etc.)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Expiring Laws Continuance	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Finance	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Friendly Societies	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow Corporation (General Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow Corporation (Sewage)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow and South Western and North British Railway Companies	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow and South Western Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Great Western Railway (South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Highland Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway... ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Judicial Trustees	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Kensington (James Street Area) Improvements	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Kilmarnock Corporation Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Labourers (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Lancashire Derbyshire and East Coast Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Land Law (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Larceny	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Law Agents (Scotland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Light Railways	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Liverpool Court of Passage	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Llanelly Harbour	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 11)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 13)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 15)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 16)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 20)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 21)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 22)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 24)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Locomotives on Highways	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
London Chatham and Dover Railway (Capital)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London Chatham and Dover Railway (Further Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Council (General Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Council (Money)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Londonderry Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
London Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London University Commission	Withdrawn, Aug. 11.
Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Manchester Ship Canal	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Marlborough and Grafton Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Metropolitan Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Midland Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Naval Reserve	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Neath, Pontardawe, and Brynaman Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
New River Company	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
North Metropolitan Railway and Canal	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Official Secrets	Withdrawn, Aug. 10.
Ogilvie Meal Charity	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 5)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Poor Relief (Ireland)	Withdrawn, Aug. 11.
Port Talbot Railway and Docks (South Wales Mineral Railway)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Public Health	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Public Health (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Public Health (Ports)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Public Offices (Site)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Public Works Loans	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Quarter Sessions (London)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Railway Rates and Charges (Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway, etc.) Order Confirmation ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Railways (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Realisation and Debenture Corporation of Scotland	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Redheugh Bridge	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Rural Workers' (Scotland) Holidays	Read 1°, Aug. 7.
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Sheffield Corporation Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Sheffield District Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Shipping Federation	Withdrawn, Aug. 13.
South Metropolitàn Gas	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Staines Reservoirs...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Stannaries	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Strand Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Taff Vale Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Telegraph Money	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Truck	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Uganda Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Vale of Glamorgan Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Vexatious Actions...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Wallasey Urban District Council	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Watermen's Certificates	Read 1°, Aug. 11.
Water Provisional Orders...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
West Highland Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
West Highland Railway Guarantee	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Weston-super-Mare District Council	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Willesden Sewerage	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Wine and Beerhouse Acts Amendment	Read 1°, Aug. 11.
Working Men's Dwellings	Read 1°, Aug. 7.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Authorised Edition)

IN THE

ECOND SESSION OF THE *TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT* OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF *GREAT BRITAIN* AND *IRELAND*
APPOINTED TO MEET AUGUST 12, 1895, IN THE FIFTY-NINTH YEAR OF
THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF SESSION 1896.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, 7th August 1896.

COMMISSION.

The following Bills received the Royal ssent :—

Abensur's Naturalisation.
Aldershot Gas and Water.
Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway.
Baker Street and Waterloo Railway.
Barry Railway.
Bishopric of Bristol Act Amendment.
Bournemouth Gas and Water.
Brighton Improvements.
Brighton Marine Palace and Pier.
Cabs (London).
Callander and Oban Railway.
Chairmen of District Councils.
Cheadle Railway, Mineral and Land ompany.
Collecting Societies.
Commons Regulation (Darwen) Provisional Order.
Conciliation (Trade Disputes).
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway.
Cornwall Minerals Railway.
Donegal Railway.
Dover Undercliff Reclamation.
Drogheda Corporation.
Dublin United Tramways.
Dundee Suburban Railway (Extension of Time).
Eastbourne Water.
Easton and Church Hope Railway (Extension of Time).
Edinburgh Extension.
Edinburgh General Register House.
Edinburgh Improvement and Tramways.
Edinburgh Street Tramways.
Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London).
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7).
Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, etc.).

Finance.

Friendly Societies.

Glasgow Corporation (General Powers).

Glasgow Corporation (Sewage).

Glasgow and South-Western and North British Railway Companies.

Glasgow and South-Western Railway.

Great Western Railway (Additional Powers).

Great Western Railway (South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway).

Highland Railway.

Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland).

Kensington (James Street Area) Improvements.

Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway.

Kilmarnock Corporation Water.

Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway.

Liverpool Court of Passage.

Llanelly Harbour.

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2).

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 11).

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2).

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 16).

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 20).

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 21).

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 22).

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 24).

London, Chatham and Dover Railway (Capital).

London, Chatham and Dover Railway (Further Powers).

London County Council (General Powers).

London County Council (Money).

London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways).

London Tramways.

Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway.

Manchester Ship Canal.

Marlborough and Grafton Railway.

Metropolitan Railway.

Midland Railway.

New River Company.

North Metropolitan Railway and Canal.

Ogilvie Meal Charity.

Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours.

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3).

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 5).

Port Talbot Railway and Docks (South Wales Mineral Railway).

Public Health.

Public Health (Ports).

Public Offices (Site).

Railway Rates and Charges (Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway, etc.) Order Confirmation.

Realisation and Debenture Corporation of Scotland.

Redheugh Bridge.

Sheffield Corporation Water.

South Metropolitan Gas.

Strand Improvement.

Taff Vale Railway.

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2)

Vale of Glamorgan Railway.

Wallasey Urban District Council.

Water Provisional Orders.

West Highland Railway.

The Commissioners were the LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Halsbury), the EARL OF PEMBROKE (Lord Steward), and LORD BELPER (Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms).

SAT FIRST.

Lord FitzHardinge — Sat first in Parliament after the death of his brother.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES) BILL.

Amendments reported (according to Order), and Bill to be read 3ª on Monday next.

AGRICULTURAL RATES, CONGESTED DISTRICTS AND BURGH LAND TAX RELIEF (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª on Tuesday next.—(*The Secretary for Scotland.*)—[No. 239.]

PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1^a; to be printed; and to be read 2^a on Monday next.—(*The Earl of Ranfurly.*) —[No. 240.]

JUDICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to

UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

To be read 2^a on Monday next.—(*The Prime Minister.*)

RAILWAYS (IRELAND) BILL.

Read 3^a (according to Order), and passed.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

House again in Committee, according to Order.

[The Earl of Morley, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.]

Clause 8,—

TURBARY AND OTHER PROFITS, EASEMENTS, AND PRIVILEGES.

Where, on an application to fix the fair rent for a holding, it is proved to the Court that the tenant of the holding, by virtue of his tenancy, has, by the permission of the landlord, whether with or without payment, been accustomed to exercise any profit a prendre, easement, privilege of turbary, or other privilege over land belonging to the landlord, and it appears to be necessary for the reasonable enjoyment of the holding that he should not be deprived of what he has so exercised, and that the interests of the landlord in portions of his estate other than that in which the said profit a prendre, easement, or privilege is to be exercised will not be thereby injuriously affected, the Court may, after giving the landlord and tenant of the holding and any tenant of the land an opportunity of being heard, make an order for securing the profit a prendre, easement, or privilege to the tenant of the holding, upon such terms, as to rent or otherwise, and in such manner as the Court think just, and such order shall be binding on all estates and interests in the said land.

*The SECRETARY of STATE for WAR (The Marquess of Lansdowne), brought up the following new clause, which the Government had agreed to substitute for Clause 8 in the Bill:—

"8. Where, on an application to fix the fair rent for a holding, it is proved to the Court that the tenant of the holding, by virtue of his tenancy, has, by the permission of the landlord, been accustomed to exercise any privilege over land belonging to the landlord, the withholding of which privilege would diminish the value of the holding to the tenant, the landlord shall be required to elect whether he will or will not allow the tenant to exercise as of right during the statutory term, under the same restrictions and conditions as heretofore, that which he previously exercised by permission, and if the landlord consents to so allow, such exercise shall be secured to the tenant by the order fixing the fair rent, and if the landlord refuses to so allow, the fair rent shall be fixed having regard to such refusal."

He said that last night he put the House in possession of the substance of the new clause, and of the reasons which led them to substitute it for the clause in the Bill.

*The Earl of BELMORE said he and the other Irish peers appreciated the spirit in which Lord Lansdowne had met them with regard to turbary and other easements, and in principle they accepted the new clause, but there were two verbal Amendments which they desired inserted.

Lord MACNAGHTEN said the proposed new clause met the objections advanced against the former clause, but he asked that slight Amendments which he had handed to Lord Lansdowne in the Lobby might be inserted. He suggested that words in line 6 should read "any privilege withheld which would materially diminish the value of holdings." Then in line 10, in place of the words "under the same restrictions and conditions as heretofore," he would insert "or under such conditions, not being conditions more onerous to the landlord, as the Court may think fair and reasonable." There might be cases where the former conditions would not apply in a new state of circumstances, and he would leave the settling of the conditions in that case to the Land Commission to determine what was fair and reasonable under the circumstances. He moved accordingly.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said there was no objection to inserting the word "materially" in line 6, but the other Amendment seemed to him to be superfluous, because as the clause now stood the privilege was to be exercised "under the same conditions and restrictions as heretofore." Surely the object of the words was to preserve the *status quo*, and it seemed to him that to import new conditions into the bargain would not tend to the amicable arrangement of these matters.

LORD MACNAGHTEN said he would provide for new conditions "if the Court thinks them reasonable." If the Court thought the old conditions would not be workable, it would be open to it to propose new conditions. The initiative would rest entirely with the Court, and new conditions would only be proposed if the Court thought them reasonable. But if the noble Marquess thought the Amendment superfluous he would not press it.

*THE EARL OF ERNE said the proposed new clause simply carried out with regard to turbary what had been the practice on the estates with which he was acquainted, and, therefore, he thought it might be accepted as a fair and reasonable settlement of this much vexed question.

*EARL SPENCER said he did not object to the clause as introduced by the Government. There had been strong objections to it, and to meet them the noble Marquess had brought up the clause in a new form. He would remind the House that this legislation was not aimed at reasonable landlords, but at unreasonable landlords who could not come to reasonable terms with their tenants. With regard to the last part of the clause, it seemed to him that if the landlord was unreasonable, and refused to come to terms, the Court had no power to enforce any terms. So that if an unreasonable landlord refused to come to terms with his tenant, the latter might have a holding without any right of turbary at all.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: In that case, surely, the Land Commission would value the holdings on the presumption that the right or privilege was denied. The thing is self-acting.

*EARL SPENCER: Then it is not worth having. The tenant may not be able to come to terms at all, and may be driven to go off the purchase altogether or find himself with a rent fixed without any powers of having turbary at all.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said the noble Lord overlooked the fact that the tenant was not tied down in a country where there was bog to any particular bog. If the Court thought the landlord's conduct unreasonable it would reduce the tenant's rent to enable the tenant to have money to pay for turf bog elsewhere.

VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT thought, with all deference to the legal knowledge of Lord Macnaghten, that it would be better to omit "materially."

Word "materially" inserted; other Amendments, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 8, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9,—

LETTINGS BY PERSONS NOT ABSOLUTE OWNERS.

(1.) The Land Law Acts shall apply and be deemed to have always applied in the case of tenancies created by a limited owner, or by a mortgagor or mortgagee in possession, and the tenancies shall not be or be deemed to have been determined (except in the case of fraud or collusion or a letting at a gross undervalue) by the cesser of the interest or possession of such limited owner, mortgagor, or mortgagee, and the person entitled on such cesser to receive the rent of the holding shall stand in the relation of landlord to the tenant of the holding, and have the rights and be subject to the obligations of landlord accordingly. Provided that where a fine or premium was received it shall be lawful for the Court to dismiss the tenant's application if the justice of the case so requires.

Provided also that the Land Commission, before fixing the rent for the first time in respect of a tenancy to which this section applies, shall give the prescribed notice to the said person entitled on such cesser or to some person appointed by the Land Commission to represent his interest, but the failure or neglect of the Land Commission to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the order.

(2.) This section shall not apply to a tenancy created by a limited owner in a holding which at the date of the letting was demesne land, where the mansion-house is let with such demesne land, or the application of the Land Law Acts to the tenancy would materially diminish the value as a residence of the mansion-house situate on and theretofore occupied with the demesne.

*The **Marquess of LANSDOWNE** moved, in Sub-section (1), to leave out the words—

> "Provided that where a fine or premium was received, it shall be lawful for the Court to dismiss the tenant's application if the justice of the case so requires.
>
> Provided also that the Land Commission, before fixing the fair rent for the first time in respect of a tenancy to which this section applies, shall give the prescribed notice to such person entitled on such cesser or to some person appointed by the Land Commission to represent his interest, but the failure or neglect of the Land Commission to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the order."

and to insert instead thereof, as a new sub-section, the following:—

> "Provided that where a fair rent has been fixed after the passing of this Act in the case of a tenancy to which this section applies, the person entitled on the said cesser to receive the rent of the holding may, within the prescribed time after becoming entitled to receive such rent, apply to the Court in the prescribed manner, and the Court, after giving such person and the tenant of the holding an opportunity of being heard, may proceed as follows—
>
> (*a*) if of opinion that by reason of a fine or premium having been paid the rent was reduced, or that otherwise the fair rent fixed was unreasonable, the Court may vary the fair rent; and
>
> (*b*) if of opinion that a fair rent ought not to have been fixed, the Court shall declare that the said person and the tenant shall be in the same position as if this section had not been enacted."

The noble Lord said that, under the present law, a tenancy created by a limited owner terminated on the cesser of the limited owner's interest. The Government thought that where the letting was *bonâ fide*, although made by a limited owner, the tenant's interest should survive when the interest of the limited owner ceased. But the Government recognised that it was necessary to give ample protection to the interest of reversioners, and that the reversioner or mortgagee should be protected against fraudulent lettings or against the creation of new tenancies by the owner who had no right to create them. It was thought there might be a proviso that in the case of all first applications to fix a fair rent, notice should be served upon the person entitled to succeed the limited owner on his cesser of the interest. Further consideration had convinced them that this arrangement would be an unworkable one. In the case of an ordinary application to fix a fair rent the Court would be obliged to ascertain whether the person who made the letting was or was not a limited owner. If he was, the family solicitor would be applied to for an abstract of the title to ascertain who the person was who would be entitled to succeed when the limited owner's interest came to an end. Then in the numerous cases filed in the Land Commissioner's Court the Court would have to refuse to recognise an agreement until proof was forthcoming that the tenancy had not been created by a limited owner, or that due notice had been served upon the person entitled to such notice. In the case of fair rents fixed in county Cork all this would lead to an intolerable amount of investigation and trouble. The Government proposed as a better plan that they should give up the idea of serving a notice upon the reversioner, but that, whenever he came to succeed to the estate, he should then be able to object to a tenancy created by his predecessor, either upon the ground that the tenancy was created in a fraudulent manner—say, in consideration of the payment of a fine—or that it was created by a person who had no right to create it. In a case of that kind, if the Court were satisfied that the tenancy was created in a fraudulent manner and the rent was an improper rent, it would be open under this clause to the Court to revise the rent. If, on the other hand, the Court was of opinion that the tenancy was created by some one who had no right to create it, then the fair rent could be quashed altogether, leaving the parties in the position which they occupied before the fair rent was fixed. The Government believed that would be a much more reasonable mode of procedure than that which was adopted when the Bill was in the House of Commons, and with that object he moved the Amendment.

Lord MACNAGHTEN thought the Amendment was undoubtedly a very great improvement on the clause as it stood, and he did not think there would be any objection to it.

Amendment agreed to; clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved, in Sub-section (2), after the word "holding," to insert the words "the substantial part of."

Amendment agreed to.

Lord MACNAGHTEN had the next Amendment on the Paper, to leave out from the word "voidable" to the end of the clause. The noble Lord said he had considered the matter since the previous night, and he thought the clause did substantially meet the objection he raised to a former clause. He should, however, like the noble Marquess to consider the last line but one, which contained the expression that the tenancy would materially "diminish the value as a residence of the mansion-house situate on and theretofore occupied with the demesne." He did not quite understand what was meant by the word value. Did it mean pecuniary value? He did not think it was intended to mean that, and he would suggest that the expression "diminish the value as a residence" should be left out, and that the clause should run, "would materially interfere with the enjoyment of the mansion."

The LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND thought the words "value as a residence" were wide and useful terms which would cover all cases that it was designed to cover. He would, however, before the Report stage, consider the suggestion of his noble Friend.

Clause 9, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10,—

TENANCY NOT INVALIDATED BY REASON OF SUB-LETTING BY LANDLORD.

> A contract of tenancy entered into, whether before or after the commencement of this Act by a landlord in violation, either of the Act of the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter twenty-nine, intituled "An Act to amend the law of Ireland respecting the assignment and subletting of lands and tenements," or of an agreement against sub-letting in his lease, shall not as between him and the tenant holding under such contract be, or be deemed to have been, void or voidable, and a superior landlord shall be deemed to have expressed a sufficient consent, in the manner in which the consent is required by law to be expressed to a sub-letting made in violation of such Act or agreement, unless within a reasonable time after the sub-letting came to the knowledge of himself, or his agent, he served on the lessee or sub-tenant notice of his dissent from the sub-letting, or instituted a proceeding against the lessee founded upon the said violation.

*Lord CLONBROCK moved to leave out from the word "voidable" to the end of the clause. The noble Lord observed that the description of the clause was rather misleading, inasmuch as it was not directed against the action of the landlord but of the middleman—and what was more, a fraudulent middleman; of a man who, having illegally sub-let his land, and finding sub-letting inconvenient, either as a bar to going into the Land Court or other purposes, suddenly turned round and said to his tenant, "My sub-letting is illegal, and, therefore, void, and you must give up possession." With the first part of the clause down to the word "voidable" he had not the slightest objection; but the second part of the clause to which the Amendment was directed proceeded to exonerate the middleman from the consequences of his illegal act. It provided that the landlord should be deemed to have expressed sufficient consent to the sub-letting in the manner in which consent was required by law (that was in writing), unless, within reasonable time after his knowledge of the sub-letting, he served on the lessee or sub-tenant notice of objection to the sub-letting, or instituted proceedings against the lessee. It was said that silence gave consent, but in this case silence was to be assumed to have given a written consent, which appeared to be somewhat racy of the soil over which the Act would extend. Look at the position in which the landlord was placed. It was said he ought to have taken proceedings, or to have expressed his dissent. The subletting might have taken place long before the matter came to his knowledge, and the only way in which he could proceed would be by eviction, a process never resorted to except in case of extreme necessity, as it exposed the landlord to great opprobrium. He would be called a tyrant, an oppressor, or perhaps a murderer, for Mr. Gladstone's definition of an eviction notice as a "sentence of death" had never been forgotten in Ireland. It was said he might serve notice of dissent, but he would naturally think it was no use to bark if he did not intend to bite, and that serving a notice without taking proceedings would be only a confession of weakness. The Amendment was not directed so much to preserving the interest of the landlord as against the practice of sub-letting which had been a fruitful cause of evil in Ireland and which ought to be severely discouraged. In this case the tenant who illegally sub-let was protected from the consequences and his illegal act was legalised. There could be nothing worse than to legalise an unlawful act or to give the tenant or any other person to understand he was not bound by the conditions of any agreement he had made. Another reason against sub-letting in a case like this was that it would be an obstacle to purchase as the Land Commission would not advance money on any land in the occupation of more than one person. The middleman who had sub-let ought not to be a particular object of sympathy. In the first place he had broken the law and in the next he had probably imposed upon his unfortunate sub-tenant a rent very much in excess of that which he himself paid to the superior landlord. He had known cases when the middleman had charged three times as much rent as he was paying himself. He hoped the Government would assent to the Amendment.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said that what the Government proposed under this clause seemed to him a very fair thing. They provided that, if the middleman had deliberately let the land to a sub-tenant, he should not after tolerating the presence of the sub-tenant for a number of years, suddenly turn round and object to his presence. That was the effect of the earlier portion of the clause, to which he thought the noble Lord did not object. Then they came, not to the middleman, but to the head landlord. If the head landlord, in a case of that kind, after having also acquiesced for an indefinite time in the presence of the sub-tenant on the land, suddenly turned round and objected to him, it was quite clear there was no use in telling the sub-tenant that he was to be protected against the middleman. If they wished to protect the sub-tenant at all in a case of this kind they must protect him, not only against the middleman, but against the head landlord. That was the object of the clause, and in the latter portion of it it was provided that the sub-letting should be valid, unless within a reasonable time after the sub-letting came to the knowledge of the landlord or his agent he served on the lessee or sub-tenant a notice of dissent. Of course those words would entirely protect a landlord who was absent from the country and who had no means of knowing what was going on in his absence. The only case in which the head landlord would be obliged to recognise the presence of a sub-tenant, would be the case in which he had knowingly and deliberately acquiesced in his presence, and it seemed to him that in a case of that kind the sub-letting should be good in the eyes of the law.

LORD MACNAGHTEN asked how on earth was the head landlord to know that his tenant had sub-let?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER (Lord JAMES of HEREFORD) said if he did not know then he did not come within the clause.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: It must be brought to his knowledge.

LORD MACNAGHTEN said he had no right to go on the land or to send anybody on the land to ascertain whether there had been sub-letting. It seemed to him the reasonable course would be to impose the obligation on the person who had deliberately violated his covenant of sending notice to the head landlord, and upon that, if the head landlord took no action, it would be very reasonable to assume that he recognised the sub-letting.

LORD CASTLETOWN asked whether his noble Friend in charge of the Bill had gone into this question as regarded sales? Perhaps he was not aware that in the event of a sale to an immediate tenant, if there was a sub-tenant, the Land Commissioners would refuse, as a rule, to carry out the sale. Under this clause, as far as he understood it, the superior landlord had very little means of knowing whether the middleman had sub-let or not. If the middleman had sub-let, and the superior landlord desired to make a sale, the Land Commissioners would refuse to carry it out.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said the case put by his noble and learned Friend would appear to be quite protected. If the sub-letting was not brought to the knowledge of the head landlord he was not within the section. As to the ignorance of the landlord, he would very likely be happy in his ignorance, because he would be protected in the application of the clause. He was not aware exactly of the point stated by the noble Lord opposite (Lord Castletown). He would say that the section did not apply, but he would consider it. He would like to say, with reference to the general criticism, that this clause had been in the Bill for weeks and months. The matter was before the House of Commons over and over again, and he really did not think that there was any criticism or challenge there in reference to that part of the clause. That did not in the least preclude examination or criticism by their Lordships, and he only mentioned it to show that the clause had run the gauntlet of considerable time and experience in the House of Commons, and that no objection was taken to the reasonableness and fairness of it.

LORD MACNAGHTEN: Surely we are entitled to consider it in this House.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD: My noble Friend said so.

LORD MACNAGHTEN: Then what was the meaning of the interruption, if it did not mean that we were not to consider it or not to consider it fully? But the noble and learned Lord had entirely missed his point. As long, no doubt, as the head landlord was in ignorance he was protected; but it might come to his knowledge many years after, and then it would be very unfair for the sub-tenants to be turned out.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE hoped the noble and learned Lord would look very carefully into the point raised by Lord Castletown, because he was informed by a noble Friend who had sold a great deal of land that he had no less than 30 or 40 cases in which the Land Commissioners either refused altogether or delayed for a very long time to carry out the sales, because they found sub-tenants.

*LORD CLONBROCK said his objection was that the clause legalised an illegal act. He thought it was a very dangerous thing, more especially in Ireland, after a man had sub-let illegally, that he should get off scot-free by the provisions of this clause.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: The clause legalises an act which has been condoned by the persons interested.

LORD CASTLETOWN said there had been cases of this kind—he was not perfectly clear whether there had been cases where the intermediate interest had lapsed and the superior landlord had come in as owner —in which the Land Commission had refused the sales because sub-letting existed on the holding, although that sub-letting was created with the knowledge of the superior landlord at the time.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said the whole purchase code in Ireland was intended for the benefit and advantage of the occupying tenants, and the Land Commission, necessarily, in the discharge of its duty, had to consider whether the applicant for purchase fulfilled the conditions all through; and they were bound to carry out the Act of Parliament.

LORD CASTLETOWN said that was exactly why he said the clause, militated against purchase, which, as he understood, was the object of the Government. In any case the point ought to be cleared up.

LORD MONTEAGLE asked the noble Marquess whether he would put in the word "immediate" before "landlord" at the beginning of the clause, to make the point clear. He presumed, too, that the word "lessee" in the seventh line on page 8 should be "immediate landlord."

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the drafting had been carefully considered, but if the noble Lord would bring the matter up at a future stage he would consider it.

LORD MONTEAGLE understood the main objection of the noble Lord opposite was to the legalising of an illegal act, but he did not see in what way it would help if this part of the clause was omitted, unless the landlord was prepared to evict, which was just what he understood the noble Lord was unwilling to do. In the same point of view it appeared to him that the objection raised by his noble Friend below him would also depend upon whether the landlord was prepared to evict.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 10 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 11,—

DETERMINATION OF ESTATE OF IMMEDIATE LANDLORD.

(1.) Where a superior landlord recovers against an immediate landlord a judgment in ejectment for non-payment of the rent of a holding, or of lands including a holding, the estate of the immediate landlord shall be deemed to be determined within the meaning of Section fifteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, without prejudice to his right to redeem his interest, as if a decree to possession or a writ of *habere facias possessionem* had been executed.

(2.) Unless the Court before which the ejectment was brought certifies that the non-payment was due to the non-payment of rent by the tenant of the holding, such judgment shall not be executed against the tenant, and the tenancy of the holding shall not be affected, except that the superior landlord shall stand in the relation of immediate landlord to the tenant, and may proceed accordingly for the recovery of all rent due from the tenant to the immediate landlord, as if it had always been due to the superior landlord, but (except in the case of fraud or collusion or a letting at a gross under value) not for the recovery of the rent due to the superior from the immediate landlord. If the amount recovered by the superior landlord from the tenant equals or exceeds the amount due to him from the immediate landlord, the interest of the immediate landlord shall not be deemed to have been redeemed, but the superior landlord shall pay the excess to the immediate landlord, after deducting any amount due for costs.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, in Sub-section (1), to leave out the words "to possession or a writ of *habere facias possessionem*," and to insert the words "for possession or a writ of possession."

Amendment agreed to.

On the question "That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill,"

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY said that on the Second Reading of the Bill, he expressed the opinion that this clause ought never to have been admitted into the Bill, and informed their Lordships that he should move its omission in Committee. At that time he asked his noble and learned Friend on what grounds the clause had been admitted into the Bill, but the noble and learned Lord entirely disregarded that question, and took no notice whatever of it. He trusted he would remedy that defect when he spoke on this clause, and would explain why this clause, which was identically the same as that which stood in Mr. Morley's Bill last year, found its way into the Bill of the Unionist Government. That clause was denounced by the late Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Carson) as a revolutionary proposal, with, he believed, the full sanction of his right hon. Friend the present Leader of the House of Commons. Consequently, he asked his noble and learned Friend to explain why a clause which was revolutionary in Mr. Morley's Bill had found its way into the Bill of the Unionist Government? The refusing of the power of ejectment to a landlord was the taking away of one of his chief rights and powers. It might be said that he had the power of what was known as personal judgment, but anyone who was acquainted with Ireland would know full well that in the disturbed districts the right of personal judgment was absolutely useless. Consequently, he maintained that if they took away from the landlord the right of ejectment they at once struck a blow at that right of contract which he had made with his tenant and which he was prepared to carry out in exactly the same way as the tenant should be forced to carry it out. This clause proposed that, where there were sub-tenants, if the landlord had got a decree it should not be of any use so that he might obtain his land as against the sub-tenants. He thought such an occasion as he was about to bring to their Lordships' notice might hardly ever arise, but they had had experience of what Irish tenants could do in bad times. They had had experience of the Plan of Campaign, and although he hoped such a disgraceful, illegal and immoral conspiracy would never arise again, still they would indeed be foolish if they were not to consider that it might take place again. What would be the position of a landlord in those districts where the Plan of Campaign held its sway if this clause were carried? The landlord had a tenant who had sub-let part of his farm to two other sub-tenants. The middleman, or superior tenant, had drawn his rent from the two sub-tenants, and, together with his own rent, had placed them in the war chest of the Plan of Campaign. Naturally, the landlord asked the superior tenant for his rent, and it was refused to him. He then got a notice of ejectment, and he did eject the superior tenant, but he had received no rent from him or from the two sub-tenants for the simple reason that the money had been paid into the war-chest. So he got no rent whatever for one year. What, then, was his position? The sub-tenants took the same line that the superior tenant did, and when the year was passed they refused to pay him rent, although they might have sub-let their land to two or three other sub-tenants. The long and the short of this might be that the landlord might for two or three years find himself with no rent from the superior tenant, but with a parcel of sub-tenants to whom the land had been sub-let, and who, whenever occasion occurred, might sub-let to other men brought in for the purpose from round the corner. It might be said that sub-tenants could not be made at a moment's notice, but he was informed they could be so made. If the noble Marquess told him that no sub-tenant could be made after the notice of ejectment had been given he would be satisfied. He did not wish to divide on the question, but he feared that unless he received a satisfactory answer he should be obliged to go to a Division.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE was not sure the noble Marquess exactly understood the effect of the clause. This was another case where they had to deal with three parties, the sub-tenants, the middleman, and the head landlord. Under the present law, if the head landlord terminated the tenancy of the middleman by ejectment for non-payment of rent, he might clear the premises of the sub-tenants even if the sub-tenants had committed no default whatever. The Government proposed that if sub-tenants were not in default they should be held harmless, and the clause enacted that when the tenancy of the middleman had been terminated by the head landlord by ejectment for non-payment of rent two things should happen—first, the sub-tenants should become the direct tenants of the head landlord, and, secondly, if the sub-tenants had paid in full to the middleman the rent due by them to him, the head landlord should not be empowered to require from them a further payment on account of the same period of their occupation. Was that an unfair thing? Who were the sub-tenants? They were men who had a legal estate in the land so long as they paid their rent punctually to the middleman. They could go to Court and get a fair rent fixed against the middleman, and the head landlord was already saddled with the sub-tenants if the middleman's lease expired by effluxion of time or was surrendered. Why, because the middleman's tenure was terminated by ejectment for non-payment of rent, should the sub-tenants be differently treated? He could see no adequate reason for arriving at such a conclusion. The noble Marquess suggested that a tenant who wished to thwart or annoy his landlord might cover the holding with contraband sub-tenants, and that the head landlord, when the middleman had disappeared, would find himself saddled with such sub-tenants. He did not think that would happen. Sub-tenancies created in that way would be illegal sub-tenancies. The landlord could in a case of that kind clear the premises by the ordinary operation of the law. If the noble Marquess would consult the early Land Acts he would find that sub-lettings of that kind were fully provided for. His impression was that in the case of a tenancy from year to year sub-letting was void under the Act of 1881; that in the case of a lease with a contract against sub-letting, sub-letting would be void under the contract; and, again, that in the case of a tenant holding under a statutory term sub-letting would be void because it would be a breach of the statutory conditions. He could not help believing that the danger which the noble Marquess imagined was not one which really arose under this clause, and that the only sub-tenants who would be protected under the clause were sub-tenants who had a legal estate in the land, and whom it was, for a great many reasons, most desirable they should protect.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY did not gather that the noble Marquess had answered his question whether an unfortunate landlord might not find himself without his rent, without his land,

and without the power of ejecting the sub-tenants. He understood his noble Friend to contend that sub-tenants had a perfect right to remain in the holdings so long as they had paid their rent to the middleman, no matter whether the rent had gone into the war chest of the Plan of Campaign or not. He trusted they would receive a more explicit reply as to the exact position of the landlord with regard to sub-tenants. He desired particularly to know whether it would be possible for new tenants to be made sub-tenants after a notice of ejectment had been served.

LORD ASHBOURNE said that by the 15th section of the Land Act of 1881, it was provided that on the determination of the middleman's interest the sitting sub-tenants should not be obliged to lose their holdings. The Act of 1887 dealt with a further class of middlemen; it provided for the case of middlemen who might desire to surrender their interest. It was then thought unreasonable that in consequence of the voluntary act of the middleman in surrendering his holding sub-tenants who had done no wrong should suffer. It was obvious to any legal mind that that left uncovered what was sought to be met in this section—that was the case of a middleman whose interest did not determine in the ordinary way, who had not ended his interest by surrender, but whose interest was determined, in spite of himself, by ejectment, and it was thought that it would be unreasonable not to apply to the occupying tenants in such a case the same consideration that was dealt out to the occupying tenants by the Acts of 1881 and 1887. His noble Friend had referred to the Plan of Campaign and the war chest, familiar and painful and serious topics in Ireland at one time, but which, he was glad to say, had no prominence or existence at present. It might be a hardship to the landlord if a lot of bogus sub-tenants, called in for the occasion from round the corner, as the noble Marquess said, were found living on the middleman's farm; but he did not think it would be possible under this Bill for such a state of things to arise. Three hundred thousand out of 500,000 tenants had had fair rents fixed and they were absolutely out of the possibility of the objection of his noble Friend, because their statutory conditions forbade them to have sub-tenants. There was another class of tenants who were equally outside. There was the numerous class of middlemen who were forbidden by their leases to have any sub-letting at all. Then as to other cases, he referred the noble Lord to the drafting of the clause, which provided that fraud and collusion and matters of that kind were all to be taken into account, so that bogus tenants would be hit by the structure of the clause. He trusted that their Lordships would be satisfied that the clause had been carefully considered, and that it met any real grievance.

LORD INCHIQUIN pointed out that great delay would arise in the ordinary course before a landlord could recover his land and before the judgment could be completed.

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWNE said that the noble and learned Lord had told them that there were few cases. Why then encumber the Bill with the clause? To put the law in force would be extremely costly.

*LORD ARDILAUN hoped the noble Marquess would not press this Amendment to a Division. He had a case exactly in point where an Irish Member of Parliament declined to pay his rent, and he, as trustee, took proceedings against him. Then the sub-tenants came to him and complained that they would be evicted in consequence of the act of this Member of Parliament, and they asked that their case should be considered. He at once decided that they should not be evicted. Subsequently the Member of Parliament paid his rent at the point of the bayonet. [*Laughter.*] He thought it would have been a hard thing to have evicted these sub-tenants. ["Hear, hear!"]

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY said as far as he gathered from the noble and learned Lord, sub-letting under this clause would be absolutely illegal and he, therefore, withdrew the Amendment. At the same time, the noble and learned Lord had not explained why a proposal which, when introduced by Mr. Morley, he had denounced as revolutionary, was introduced by a Unionist Government. [*Laughter.*]

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn; clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12,—

TENURE IN SEVERALTY.

Where the estate of the immediate landlord for the time being is determined during the continuance of any tenancy from year to year, and two or more persons are entitled in severalty as superior landlords, each of such persons shall be deemed to be the immediate landlord to the tenant of the tenancy within the meaning of Section 15 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, in respect of the portion of the land to which he is entitled, and to have the rights and to be subject to the obligations of an immediate landlord as provided by said section; and the Land Commission may, on application being made to them by any person interested other than the tenant, apportion the rent previously paid by the tenant between the different persons thenceforward entitled to the landlord's interest according to the value of the land held from each; and the tenancy shall thereupon be divided into two or more tenancies according to the portions of land to which each of such landlords is entitled: Provided that each of such tenancies shall continue to be subject to the same conditions in all respects (save as regards the amount of rent to be paid) as the previously existing tenancy was subject to under the immediate landlord prior to the determination of his estate.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 13,—

AMENDMENT OF 54 & 55 VICT. C. 57. AS TO LONG LEASES AND FEE FARM GRANTS.

The Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, shall be amended as follows:—

(*a*) The provisions of the Land Law Acts and this Act with respect to improvements shall apply, notwithstanding that the lessee or grantee would not, on quitting his holding, be entitled by reason of his being such lessee or grantee to claim compensation for improvements under the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870.

(*b*) A person shall be a lessee or a grantee under a fee farm grant within the meaning of the said Acts notwithstanding that the instrument under which he holds though purporting to create the relation of landlord and tenant, is dated before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and by reason of its date does not create the relation of landlord and tenant between him and the person to whom money is payable thereunder in respect of the holding, and that person shall be a lessor or grantor in like manner as if the instrument were executed on or after the above-mentioned day.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 14,—

AMENDMENT OF 50 & 51 VICT. C. 33. S. 1, AS TO TIME FOR APPLICATIONS BY LEASEHOLDERS.

Applications under Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, may be made at any time.

EJECTMENTS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT IN CASE OF HOLDINGS UNDER LAND LAW ACTS 23 & 24 VICTORIA, C. 154.

In the case of any ejectment which shall be or has been brought for the non-payment of the rent of a holding to which the Land Law Acts as amended by this Act apply, where the rent in arrear exceeds two years' rent, the tenant may pay, tender, deposit, or lodge under Sections 60 to 71 of the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Act (Ireland) 1860, the sum of two years' rent instead of the sums therein respectively required to be paid, tendered, deposited, or lodged, and upon such tender, payment, deposit, or lodgment the tenant shall be in the same position under those sections as if two years' rent were the sum due for rent up to the gale day preceding such tender, payment, deposit, or lodgment; and the balance of the rent then due shall not be recovered by ejectment for non-payment of rent or distress.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved, after the words "any ejectment which," to insert the words "after the expiration of two years from the date of the passing of this Act." He did not think it would be a hardship to the tenant that the operation of the clause should be suspended for two years.

***THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE** asked whether this Amendment was a desirable one? It would not come into operation until two years after the passing of the Act. The effect might be to induce a number of landlords to exact from their tenants large payments of arrears exceeding the allowance of two years laid down in the clause. That would be an unfortunate state of things to bring about. A similar Amendment was introduced in the House of Commons by a highly-respected Irish landlord, Mr. Smith-Barry, and it was not pressed.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI said it was in the Bill of the late Government. It was only suggested in order to give time for the landlord and tenant to come to some arrangement. He approved of the principle of the clause, but thought it rather sudden to bring it into operation at once.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved to insert after the words "two years' rent," the words "together with the costs or the undertakings in respect thereof by the said Act required." He thought that the words must have been left out by some inadvertence. Surely they did not intend to deprive the landlord of his costs?

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE was told that the Amendment was not necessary, and that the clause did not touch the question at all.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI did not see how the costs were provided for.

LORD MACNAGHTEN said as the clause stood, it was clear that the costs would not be recoverable. [*Cheers.*] Why not make it clear by putting the words in the Bill? ["Hear, hear!"]

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND promised to consider the matter before Report.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI urged that the words should be inserted now—["hear, hear!"]—and then they could consider the words on Report.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said he must oppose that. It was abundantly clear that the clause did not touch the matter.

LORD MACNAGHTEN asked how were the costs to be recovered. Did the noble and learned Lord intend that the landlord should bring a separate action for the costs? ["Hear, hear!"]

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND repeated that the question of costs was not interfered with by the clause.

THE EARL OF MAYO said he understood the noble and learned Lord would arrange some form of words by which the landlord could recover costs.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said it was not intended to touch the question of costs, and they would take care to see that the clause was so worded as to make the point abundantly clear. ["Hear, hear."]

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH moved, after the words "the sum of two years' rent," to insert the words,

> "or in any case in which the tenant has been allowed the benefit of the usage known as the hanging gale the sum of two years rent in addition to the account of the hanging gale or gales of rent."

There was a hanging gale on a great number of estates, and it would create a great hardship to tenants and landlords if what had become a custom—and was looked upon as a custom by the tenants—was suddenly called up on the part of the landlords. He hoped his noble Friend would consider the point, and, if he did not approve the exact words of the Amendment, that he would on Report give effect to the principle of the Amendment.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he was afraid the words proposed would not do. He believed their effect would be to oblige the tenant to pay, not two years as at present but three years. The point was an extremely intricate one. He would like to consider the words, and attempt to devise something which would meet the case. He did not at all desire to disturb the custom on an estate where that custom had been that the rent was paid a certain number of months in arrear.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said it did not exactly follow that the person succeeding to an estate was entitled to a hanging gale.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved to leave out the words "such tender, payment, deposit, or lodgment," and to insert the words "the issue of the writ or process of ejectment." The object of the Amendment was that the landlord should not be the loser of any rent that might accrue after the proceedings had been taken.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the exact meaning of his noble Friend's Amendment was not quite obvious. Perhaps this was one of those points which they might consider later.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI said it was to provide that the rent that went on accruing should not be lost.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he was afraid the Government could not accept the Amendment.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI asked leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved to leave out the words "then due," and to insert instead thereof the words "due to such gale day shall be recoverable by the landlord as if the same were a debt due to him by the occupying tenant." His object was to restore the words which appeared in the original draft of the Bill. It very often happened that there were cases between landlord and tenant where there was no privity of contract, and there would be nothing to prove that this was a debt. The Amendment practically provided a declaration by the Court that this balance of rent was a debt due by the tenant to the landlord and recoverable.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the Government had no objection to the Amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved to add at the end of the clause the following words :—

> "Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any proceeding in ejectment in which an Order has been or shall be made under the 30th Section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, nor to any arrears of rent the subject of any such Order."

The object of the Amendment was to provide that this Order of the Court under the Act of 1887 should not be invalidated in any way by proceedings under this section.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the Government had no objection to the Amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 15, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 16,—

PROVISION FOR AGREEMENTS BY LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

(1.) The landlord and tenant of any holding may at any time (whether a statutory term is current in respect of the holding or not) agree in the prescribed manner in regard to all or any of the matters following :—

(a) the consolidation of the holding with any other holding or portion of a holding or the making of any addition to the holding;

(b) the partition or division of the holding;

(c) the assignment or surrender of portion of the holding;

(d) the creation of a present tenancy in any holding;

(e) the abridgment of any statutory term in the holding; and

(f) the fair rent of the holding and the date at which the statutory term is to commence and the duration thereof.

(2.) Where any such agreement is made, the tenancy in the holding shall (in the absence of a provision to the contrary) as and from the date of the agreement be a present tenancy.

(3.) Any such agreement on being filed in the prescribed manner with the Land Commission shall have the same effect and consequences in all respects as if the matters agreed to therein had been determined by the Land Commission, and the Land Commission had power to determine the same.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, in sub-section (1), after the word "manner," to insert the words "and subject to the prescribed rules and conditions."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, in sub-section (2), after the word "provision," to insert the words "in the agreement."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to add to the clause the following sub-section :—

> "(4) The said conditions shall, in the case of an agreement made by a limited owner or a mortgagor or mortgagee in possession, include such conditions as may seem necessary to protect the interests of the person entitled on the cesser of the interest or possession of such limited owner, mortgagor, or mortgagee."

The sub-section was necessary for the protection of the interests of the person entitled on the cesser of the interest.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 16, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 17,—

TENANCY TO BE PRESENT TENANCY WHERE LANDLORD HAS SO CONSENTED.

Where, prior to the commencement of this Act, the landlord of a holding has consented that the tenancy in the holding should be a present tenancy, or that the tenant should have the same rights as a present tenant, the tenancy shall be deemed to be a present tenancy accordingly.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 18,—

AMENDMENT AS TO MORTGAGE OR SETTLEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

The alienation to one person only of a holding by way of mortgage, or family settlement, or where marriage forms a portion of the consideration, or otherwise than for consideration in money or money's worth, shall be subject to the provisions of Sub-section six of Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but shall not in other respects be deemed a sale within the meaning of that section.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19,—

REPEAL OF 44 & 45 VICT. c. 49, s. 8, s.s. 5.

The fifth Sub-section of Section eight of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, is hereby repealed.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved to omit Clause 19. The section of the Act of 1881 was a very valuable one, as it called upon the Court, on the application of the landlord or tenant, or both, to fix a specified value at the time when a fair rent was fixed. This clause was clearly a deprivation of the right and privilege of the landlord, and he thought it was to the public interest that the section should be kept in the law, as it might have some effect in controlling and reducing the very excessive prices that were now given for tenant-right.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said they were under the impression that the section of the Act of 1881 was not really a valuable section. He was advised that it had very rarely indeed been taken advantage of, and that the Commissioners generally declined to fix a specified value, on the grounds that they had not the materials for doing so with accuracy, and that to fix a specified value in anticipation of a sale which might never after all take place was really a superfluous proceeding. The repeal of this section did not deprive the landlord in any way of his right of pre-emption when the tenancy was sold. He hoped, therefore, the noble lord would not press his Amendment.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI said it was quite true that at the beginning of the operation of the Act of 1881 the Sub-Commissioners declined in a great many cases to exercise their power on the score that evidence could not be adduced as to the value of tenant-right, which, up to that time, except where the Ulster custom prevailed, had not been touched at all. There had been so many cases of sale in the south of Ireland now, however, that it would be easy to fix a specified value. No injustice would be incurred by the tenant.

LORD CLARINA said that, so far from this being a valueless provision, he had always required the Land Commissioners to value the tenant-right at the time they fixed a fair rent, and he had purchased the tenant-right at that valuation in order to prevent cattle disease from being introduced into his grazing-land. He trusted that the noble Lord would divide the House upon his Amendment.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (The DUKE of DEVONSHIRE) said that, although he thought that the principle of the clause was a right one, he had been informed by those who were better acquainted with such matters than himself that it had but a very limited operation; and, therefore, he did not think that it was worth while to retain it in the Bill.

Amendment negatived.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 20,—

PROCEDURE.

AMENDMENTS OF PROCEDURE AS TO LIMITED REPRESENTATION OF DECEASED PERSON.

On any application under the Land Law Acts, as amended by this Act, an order may be made by the Court, appointing some person limited administrator of a deceased person for the purpose of such application, and such order may be made whether such deceased person did or did not die before the application, or make a will which was not proved. It is hereby declared that the Court had power, at any time since the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, to make such an Order as in this section is mentioned.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 21,—

GROUND OF APPEAL TO BE STATED.

Rules under Section 50 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, may provide that, subject to the qualifications (if any) contained in those rules, every notice of appeal under the Land Law Acts shall state the grounds of appeal, and on the hearing of the appeal no grounds of appeal shall, save by leave of the Court, which shall be granted only on special grounds, be entered into except those so stated. For the purpose of this section, "appeal" includes "re-hearing."

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said that this clause was added to the Bill, on the Motion of Mr. Maurice Healy, about four o'clock in the morning of Friday, 24th July, without any discussion. Its effect would be to compel the appellant, in all appeals and re-hearings, to state all the grounds upon which he appeals, and to prevent him from raising any other grounds or points during the hearing of the case. The Select Committee of 1894 (Report, page xv.) referred to the fact that a tenant whose valuation is over £10 must set out on his originating notice particulars of the improvements which he intends to claim, and they contended that the landlord should be placed under what they called a "corresponding obligation" to give notice of any point of law which he intended to raise at the hearing, and that "a similar rule should apply to hearings in the Appeal Court." They apparently meant (though their language is not explicit on the point), that this latter recommendation should apply both to "re-hearings" before the Chief Land Commission, and to "appeals" (properly so-called) to the High Court of Appeal. Mr. W. F. Bailey was first asked whether it would not improve the working of the Land Acts,

> "if the landlord was compelled to give notice to the tenant on receiving the tenant's originating notice of any law points that he intended to raise as to his status."

He replied in these significant terms:—

> "Of course, it would be an advantage in enabling the parties to see at once what were the questions they would have to meet at the hearing, but, at the same time, I can see certain inconveniences that might result; for very frequently it is during the progress of the evidence that very important law points appear, and, of course, if you had such a rule, probably the result would be that these points could not be raised at the hearing below, and that would lead to an appeal, and they would be raised on the hearing above."

On the following day Mr. Bailey was further questioned on this subject, and replied in these terms:—

> "What I said was that very many important law points often arise during the progress of the hearing of the case, and are points of which notice could hardly be given; they arise on the evidence that is given in Court."

In further questions put to him, and his replies to them, he admitted that some points are usually known beforehand to the appellant, and he apparently conceded that notice of such points might be required. There would, perhaps, be a good deal to be said for this latter proposal. It would be a mutual convenience, and tend to lessen expense, and settle appeals out of Court. But Clause 14 as now added to the Bill will have the opposite effect in every way. It will compel an appellant in every case to get his notice of appeal settled by counsel (an expense which he need not now incur); and even then he would frequently find himself deprived of the benefit of important points and evidence, which were only brought to his knowledge during the hearing of the case. He begged to move to strike out the words, "and on the hearing of the appeal no grounds of appeal shall, save by leave of the Court, which shall be granted only on special grounds, be entered into except those so stated."

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said that he was willing to accept the Amendment as far as striking out the words "which shall be granted only on special grounds" was concerned.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Words, "which shall be granted only on special grounds," struck out.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

PART II.

Clause 22,—

LAND COMMISSION AND LAND JUDGE—REGULATIONS AS TO INTERCHANGE OF DUTIES OF THE LAND JUDGE AND THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

(1.) The Lord Chancellor, the Land Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court, and the Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission, or any two of them (of whom the Lord Chancellor shall be one) may make rules for the following purposes, namely:—

(*a.*) To enable the Land Judge to act as an additional Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission—

(i) in any matter arising under the Land Purchase Acts as amended by this Act; or

(ii) in any appeal or rehearing under the Land Law Acts as amended by this Act;

(*b.*) To enable the Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission to exercise any jurisdiction, powers, and duties, so far as existing at the commencement of this Act,

(i.) of the High Court or any Judge thereof, either as successors of the Landed Estates Court and the Judges thereof, or under the Record of Title (Ireland) Act, 1895, or the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891; and

(ii) of the Land Judge and of the Receiver Judge under any enactment conferring any jurisdiction upon either of such Judges as such;

(*c.*) To enable the High Court to distribute the proceeds of any sale under the Land Purchase Acts, and to enable the Land Commission to carry into effect any sale under those Acts ordered by the High Court.

(2.) For carrying into effect any such rules, and exercising the jurisdiction, powers, and duties arising thereunder, the Land Judge shall be deemed to be an additional Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission, and the Judicial Commissioner shall be deemed to be an additional Land Judge.

(3.) The Land Judge as respects officers of the Supreme Court who are attached to such Judge, or otherwise employed in or about the execution of any such jurisdiction, powers and duties as may under this section be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner, so far as respects the officers of the Land Commission, may direct those officers to perform such duties as he thinks fit under the Land Commission or under the Land Judge, as the case may be, and those officers shall perform those duties.

(4.) The Land Judge and the Judicial Land Commissioner may also make regulations for carrying into effect any rules made in pursuance of this section, and for the mutual relations between the Land Judge and the officers of the Supreme Court on the one side, and the Land Commission and their officers on the other, and in particular for the payment into the High Court of money to be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, and for the Land Commission carrying into effect any sales under the Land Purchase Acts ordered by the High Court.

(5.) Sub-sections two and three of Section fifty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, shall apply to rules made under this section.

(6.) The first rules under this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the commencement of this Act.

(7.) Such rules shall provide that the Court of the Land Commission in Dublin shall, when hearing appeals or rehearing cases, or hearing such other matters as may be prescribed, be held at the Four Courts, Dublin.

Clause 23,—

POWER TO NOMINATE JUDGE TO ACT AS ADDITIONAL LAND JUDGE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

The Lord Chancellor may nominate any judge of the High Court with his consent to act for the time specified by the Lord Chancellor as an additional Land Judge for the purposes of the Record of Title (Ireland) Act, 1865, and the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the judge so nominated shall have during that time the jurisdiction of the Land Judge for those purposes.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved to substitute the following new clause in place of Clauses 22 and 23:—

"(1.) A new Court shall be formed under the title of 'Land and Record of Title Court.'

"(2.) The office of Judicial Commissioner shall be abolished.

"(3.) The office of Lay Commissioner shall be abolished as vacancies arise.

"(4.) The present Land Judge, the present Judicial Commissioner, and a third Judge to be appointed or transferred from a division of the High Court shall be Members of the 'Land and Record of the Title Court.'

"(5.) They shall be members of the High Court.

"(6.) Subject to the sanction of the Treasury, laymen may be appointed as 'valuers' or 'assessors' to the Land and Record of Title Court, and to such divisions as may be decided.

"(7.) All duties, powers, and jurisdiction of the Land Judges Court, of the Land Commission, and under the 'Record of Title Act and Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act,' shall be vested in the 'Land and Record of Title Court.'

"(8). The Lord Chancellor, the Judges of the 'Land and Record of Title Court,' and the Lay Commissioners, for so long as they shall hold office, shall have complete control over the dispatch and distribution of business in the respective divisions of the Court, the preparation of rules, the duties of the respective staffs, the carrying out of all the provisions of the Land Estates Court Acts, the Land Acts, the Land Purchase Acts, and the Record of Title Act and Local Registration of Title Act, and shall from time to time make rules for all or any of these purposes."

He desired that a Court should be established which should command the confidence of all parties to land questions in Ireland. The Government proposed in their clause—Clause 22—to bring the Land Judge and the Judicial Commissioner into communication; but he did not quite understand whether the two were to sit together. It seemed rather to be a sort of "Box and Cox" arrangement, with his noble Friend, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, acting the part of Mrs. Bouncer. Again, by Clause 23, the Lord Chancellor might nominate a Judge of the High Court to act as a Land Judge for the purposes of the Record of Title Act. But he understood that that Judge was to sit alone. In fact under the clause of the Government the different Judges did not form a Court sitting together, which was the object of his clause. It would be noticed that in the third sub-section of his clause, he proposed that the office of lay Commissioner should be abolished as vacancies arise. He did not say a word against the present holders of the office. But he thought it was not proper that appointments in connection with the administration of the Land Acts should be liable to be turned in the future to political appointments. Such appointments should be made in a way that could not be questioned by either the landlord or the tenant. In fact the main object of his Amendment was to establish a Land Court, the members of which would be men of the highest legal qualifications and especially of honour, and which would command the full confidence of all parties in Ireland.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said the subject raised by the Amendment was one of the very highest importance, and of the very deepest interest, and he quite appreciated the large and serious considerations which had operated in influencing his noble Friend to suggest the desirability of trying to have established in Ireland one tribunal to deal with all questions connected with land. The provision in the Bill was more moderate and modest and more suited he thought to take its place in a Bill, which could not deal as exhaustively as was needed with such a great topic as that of consolidating the various Land Courts. Clause 22 brought the Land Court and the Land Commission Court into closer relations than hitherto. The Land Judge of the Land Court, and the Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission Court, were given the power of interchanging their duties and of thus helping each other in the difficult, arduous and responsible duties. The proposal of his noble Friend, was wiser and more comprehensive. It was one that had his sympathy, but it would need a very complex piece of legislation to make into one harmonious whole the different tribunals dealing with land in Ireland. He therefore hoped his noble Friend would be satisfied with bringing his idea forward, and not press his Amendment.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI recognised that it would be idle to attempt to press the Amendment on the Government at this stage of the Session. He did not know whether they were to have any further land legislation——

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Hear, hear!". [*Laughter.*]

VISCOUNT DE VESCI: But if the subject were again taken up by the Government, he hoped they would give their attention to the matter.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD CASTLETOWN moved to leave out Sub-sections (1) to (4) inclusive, and insert instead thereof:—

(1.) From and after the commencement of this Act the Judicial Commissioner of the Irish Land Commission shall be a Land Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, and the office of Judicial Commissioner of the Irish Land Commission shall be abolished. The Land Judges shall be *ex-officio* members of the Irish Land Commission, and all powers and duties now vested in or to be performed by the Judicial Commissioner shall be transferred to and vested in the Land Judges and each of them. The Judicial Commissioner shall hold his office by the same tenure, and be entitled to the same salary and pension as if this Act had not passed, and save when required by the Lord Lieutenant in Council he shall not be bound to perform any duties of a Judge of the High Court other than those incident to the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, the Land Purchase Acts, and the Land Law Acts.

(2.) The Lord Chancellor and the Land Judges may make rules and from time to time vary such rules for the following purposes, namely:

(*a*.) The distribution between the Land Judges of any duties capable of being discharged by a Land Judge.

(*b*.) The distribution between the Land Judges and the Land Commissioners of any duties capable of being discharged by any member of the Land Commission under the Land Purchase Acts, but so that as far as practicable matters which are of judicial character involving any question of law shall be assigned to the Land Judges.

(3.) Subject to any Order made pursuant to Section nineteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, the duties imposed upon the Land Judges by the seventy-fifth section of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, may be discharged by some one or more of the Land Commissioners as the Lord Chancellor and the Land Judges may from time to time by order direct, and with such limitations as may be imposed by such Order. An appeal from any Order made by a Commissioner in the discharge of such duties shall lie in the first instance to a Land Judge.

(4.) The general rules and orders which shall be in force at the commencement of this Act, either in relation to proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts, or to proceedings within the exclusive cognizance of a Land Judge, shall remain and be in force until varied by rules to be made as hereinafter provided.

(5.) The Lord Chancellor and the Land Judges may make rules and orders, and from time to time vary such rules and orders, for the regulation of the practice and procedure as to all proceedings which would have been within the exclusive cognizance of the Land Judges if this Act had not passed, and as to all proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts as amended by this Act. Such rules shall provide for the payment into court of the proceeds of sales under the Land Purchase Acts, and for the distribution thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto.

(6.) The Lord Chancellor and the Land Judges may from time to time make regulations for the discharge of any duties arising under such general rules by any officer of the Supreme Court now attached to the Land Judges, or otherwise employed in or about any jurisdiction, powers, and duties exercised by them, or by any officer of the Land Commission, and for the mutual relations between the officers of the Supreme Court and of the Land Commission. Such regulations shall provide that all such officers shall be employed in duties similar or analogous to those they at present discharge.

The noble Lord said that in many respects his clause was technical, but he would try to make its object clear. There must be absolute, not partial and halting, fusion of the offices of Land Judge and Judicial Commissioner, and as to land purchase proceedings the two Judges should be given all legal and judicial work, leaving the measuring of security, the sanctioning of advances and all ministerial work, including the work now done by the Land Judge as Receiver Judge as to managing estates to be distributed by rules amongst the Lay Commissioners. There should be, as was provided by the Purchase of Land Bill of 1890 and the Land Department Bill for 1891, one Court to which owners, whether unincumbered or incumbered, could go and put their estates or any portion of them on the market, or obtain declaration or certificate of titles, and to which incumbrancers might go to realise their charges. They should not be obliged, as at present, to go to the Land Judges Court to sell one part of their estates and to the Land Commission to sell the other. The title was common, and yet the charges override the whole estate which comprised head rents, land in lands, demesnes, house property, etc., as well as agricultural holdings. It was a great scandal and abuse that they or their incumbrancers should have to institute different proceedings in different courts to attain the same ends—sale or declaration of title. Under this clause, as proposed, all proceedings would be instituted by petition before the Land Judges. The schedules would show the lands capable of being sold to tenants, the lands or head rents which would have to be sold to the public and the lands as to which certificate of title was sought. He should not attempt to indicate what he supposed would be the procedure under this clause as laid down by rules to be made by the Lord Chancellor and the Judges. Probably an absolute Order would be made after due notice, as was the case now, on an owner's petition in the Land Judges' Court. Then the landlord would proceed to prove his title, and contemporaneously, the Land Judge to whom the matter was assigned would proceed to ascertain the tenancies, etc., and at the request of the owner refer the case to the Land Commissioners to inquire and report as to the character of the tenanted estate, and as to the amounts which the Treasury might advance. Then the owner would be free to enter into agreements with his tenants and the sales would be carried out without delay, the purchase money being placed to the credit of the matter in the Court books and distributed according to the rights of the parties and with the proceeds of the sales, if any, of lands or property not the subject of Government advances. This was a very technical question, but he had tried to put it as clearly as he could. His object was solely simplification, and that the sale of estates, whether encumbered or unencumbered, should be carried out as quickly as possible. The ultimate solution of the Irish land question was facility of sale. He had endeavoured to make sales as simple and easy as possible, and it was by the fusion of the Land Judges Court and the Land Commission that he desired to attain that end.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said the proposal of his noble Friend to graft on to Clause 22 a series of important conditions indicated that he had closely studied the subject, and had brought to the matter great knowledge of a highly technical character. The noble Lord had shown great mastery of detail, a considerable knowledge of practice, and he had presented his case as well as it could possibly have been presented. But the clause of the Bill as it stood was the result of a great deal of consideration. It was not from ignorance of the matter or interest in these topics that the clause was as narrow as it was. But the question was immensely large and very complicated. It dealt with a great number of official and other interests and it would be simply impossible to recast all the machinery and arrangements embodied in the clause and apply themselves to consider another scheme, no matter how their minds were interested and attracted by the care and consideration that obviously had been given by the noble Lord to the elaboration of his various suggestions. He trusted that the noble Lord would be satisfied with the Government proposals and allow them to pass in the shape in which they had presented them.

LORD CASTLETOWN said he was much indebted to his noble and learned Friend for what he had said about his feeble effort to amend the Government clause, but he hoped that before Report he would consider whether some portions of the proposed clause could not be embodied in the clause in the Bill.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: There is not much time before Report. One of the days is Sunday.

LORD CASTLETOWN said he thought portions of the clause would fit in with the Government clause, and that the noble and learned Lord would find there were certain advantages to be gained by its adoption. He would not press the clause, but he trusted Lord Ashbourne would consider it.

Clause, by leave, withdrawn; Clauses 22 and 23 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

THE EARL OF MAYO moved the insertion of the following clause after Clause 23:—

> "Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Land Commission that clerks who have served for ten years and upwards in estate offices in Ireland are deprived of their appointments through the operation of land purchase promoted by the State, the Land Commission may appoint such clerks to the permanent staff of the Land Commission Office, notwithstanding that their age shall exceed the limit of age in the prescribed regulations: Provided that they produce satisfactory evidence that they possess the requisite ability to discharge the duties of clerks in the Land Commission Office, and are also qualified in respect of health and character; and such clerks shall be paid such salaries and superannuation allowances as the Lord Lieutenant with the consent of the Treasury may determine."

He said he moved the insertion of the clause to draw attention to a class of men who by the action of land-purchase in Ireland had found themselves in a difficult and unpleasant position — the class of land agents' clerks, who, when the estate was sold, were thrown out of employment. He knew the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was in sympathy with these men. The action which he proposed was not without precedent, for when the State took over the telegraphs a great many of the telegraph clerks employed by the public companies were taken into the employment of the State. Mr. Justice Bewley had admitted the hard case of these estate agents' clerks. They knew their business as well as the telegraph clerks did of whom he had spoken. One of them had been appointed to the permanent staff of the Land Commission Office. He moved the insertion of the clause that he might at least obtain words of sympathy from the Government with regard to these men. By the facilitation of the purchase of their estates by the tenants, a great many estate agents' clerks would entirely lose their appointments, and he submitted that they were entitled to consideration.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the House would readily accord the sympathy the noble Lord asked them for to these gentlemen, many of whom no doubt had been deprived of their employment under trying circumstances. He wished it were in his power to give something to the noble Earl more solid than sympathy, but he was afraid he could hold out no hopes of these estate clerks being introduced into the Civil Service regardless of the regulations of the Service as to age and other matters, and he was bound to tell the noble Earl that he had great doubt whether even without those difficulties this clause, which dealt with salaries and superannuation allowances to be paid with the consent of the Treasury, was a clause that could properly be introduced into the Bill. He was afraid, therefore, they must leave the matter where it stood.

Clause, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD CASTLETOWN moved to insert the following new clause before Clause 24 :—

(1.) When at any time after the passing of this Act a land bank, with whose constitution and security the Treasury and the Land Commission may be satisfied, is established in any province or county of Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant in Council may, with the consent of the Treasury, authorise the issue by the Land Commission to such land bank of guaranteed land stock for such amounts and at such times as may be determined for the following purposes :

(*a*.) To enable tenants to acquire by purchase and with the assistance of such land bank the ownerships of their holdings.

(*b*.) To enable advances to be made to the owners of estates for the discharge of incumbrances affecting the same pending the sale of such estates to occupying tenants thereof, or for the purchase of such estates or parts of estate for the purposes of re-sale.

(*c*.) To enable advances to be made to tenants' purchasers for the improvement of their holdings.'

(2.) Such advances shall not exceed the provisions of the guarantee fund which may at such times be applicable under the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to the county or counties forming the district in which such land bank may be established.

(3.) Rules for carrying the provisions of this section into effect shall be made by the Land Commission with the approval of the Treasury and the Privy Council, and such rules shall provide for the manner in which such advances shall be secured and for the approval of the Land Commission of all contracts for sale or for advances made by the said land bank.

(4.) Such Order in Council shall not take effect unless confirmed by Parliament if a petition against it is presented to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and the petitioner appears and proceeds therewith.

The noble Lord said the object of the clause was simply to empower the Lord Lieutenant in Council to promote the creation of what were called in foreign countries Land Banks. The object of land banks was to facilitate and improve the status of credit in the countries in which they were established. The clause itself was in no way contentious, and he was convinced that it would pass the House of Commons without difficulty. The scheme was safeguarded in every possible way. It must receive the permission of the Lord Lieutenant in Council and that of the Treasury to become law, and be ruled by the Land Commission as a matter which would come within their cognisance. Land Banks had been established for many years on the Continent. They had existed in Germany for 150 years, and for a long time in Austria, Switzerland, and, to a limited extent, in Italy, and in all had been absolutely successful. They had almost revolutionised the land system in those countries, had made their sales simple and easy, and helped tenants who had become fee simple owners, and in many instances had assisted landlords in carrying through sales. The banks, if promoted, would bridge over the time referred to by Lord Lansdowne between the vesting order to the tenants and the deposit money advanced by the Treasury and held by the High Court to the landlord, the seller. Although this was a technical subject, it was really very simple. By the kindness of the Prime Minister details upon it were obtained some years ago by Her Majesty's representatives abroad and published in a Blue-book. There was a consensus of opinion that land banks were absolutely invaluable in the countries in which they existed and in favour of their creation in Ireland or even in England. They were a Continental idea, but sometimes we could learn from other people. To let the idea take a concrete form they could work it out in any way they chose. The Lord Lieutenant could make arrangements and rules to secure the proper working of the banks, and the Treasury could do the same. He appealed to the noble Marquess in charge of the Bill to adopt this clause. There was nothing mandatory or obligatory in the matter, but it was perfectly permissive. He urged the same proposal in their Lordships' House in 1884; he had urged it since, and every step of their land legislation had tended towards the creation of land banks. Surely it was possible to create in Ireland what had answered so well under analogous circumstances in Continental countries. The clause would not overload the Bill, it would not be contentious, and it would prove of immense value in the near future, when they were carrying through sales. ["Hear, hear!"]

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE should certainly not say a syllable in disparagement of the proposal of the noble Lord, who was correct in saying that these land banks had worked exceedingly well in Continental countries. He confessed he saw no reason whatever why a similar experiment should not be tried, and tried with success, in Ireland. ["Hear, hear!"] He was afraid, however, he could not encourage the noble Lord to press this clause. The Bill was already a long and intricate Measure, and it had been very considerably altered during its progress through their Lordships' House. He thought it would be of doubtful policy to add to its provisions a new one of this kind, and he hoped the noble Lord—who had often done good service in ventilating proposals affecting the treatment of land in Ireland, some of which had been subsequently adopted with excellent results—would be content with having placed this proposal on the notice Paper and explained it to the House. ["Hear, hear!"]

LORD TEMPLETOWN moved, in Sub-section (1), after the word "made," to insert the words "before or." He contended that the acceptance of the Amendment would benefit all those tenants who in the past had purchased their holdings. They had been anxious in Ireland to make purchase as great a success as possible, and they were anxious that those who had purchased should have no ground whatever to regret having done so. There was no question that if the reductions in rent went on, as they had done under the second term, they should have this state of things arising—that the tenants whose rents had been reduced would before very long be in a better financial position with regard to the land than those who might purchase under this Bill, and more especially those who had purchased before its passing. In these circumstances it would be fair to remove any ground of complaint the tenants who had purchased in the past would have, and his Amendment would have the effect of bringing those tenants into an equally good position with those who might purchase under this Act. This would be a concession not to the landlords but to the tenants of Ireland. He would quote the case of a reduction of rent which would put his point clearly before their Lordships. There was a tenant whose old rent before 1881 was £10. The rent in 1881 was reduced from £10 to £5 10s. In the second term, which was decided lately, in the county of Armagh, the rent was further reduced to £4, or a total reduction of 60 per cent. on the old rent. It was very difficult to anticipate what the next reduction might be 15 years hence, but if it continued at the same rate it must be wiped out altogether. Such a tenant would, therefore, be in the position that he would pay no rent, while the man who purchased would have to go on paying his purchase annuities to the end of the period. He begged to move the Amendment.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said it was impossible for him to accept the Amendment. The clause had been carefully considered in all its financial bearings, and they could not alter the financial machinery at this stage. He must also add that the noble Lord seemed to have overlooked the point that very material relief was already given under the clause, in respect of advances made before the commencement of this Act. The fifth sub-section provided for such advances under conditions which were certainly not illiberal.

LORD TEMPLETOWN said his point was that the tenants who had purchased should be put in exactly the same position as those who were about to purchase.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD CASTLETOWN would not press his Amendment after the kind tone of the speech of his noble Friend, but he would ask the noble Marquess to consider the advisability of bringing in a short Bill next year to promote the creation of these banks, which, as it would be non-contentious, there should be no difficulty in passing. ["Hear, hear!"]

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE was afraid he could not go any further than he had done in the statement he had just made.

Clause, by leave, withdrawn.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY moved an Amendment providing that, in the case of every advance under the Land Purchase Acts made after the commencement of this Act, the purchase annuity should be recalculated every five years instead of every 10 as proposed in the clause. He observed that ever since he had owned property in Ireland he had endeavoured to promote the system of land purchase by enabling the occupier to become the owner of his holding upon terms agreeable to himself and his landlord, and without any risk to the State. He was glad to see that in this Bill the Government had done what they could to remedy the defects in the Land Bill of 1891 so as to make it more attractive to owners to sell and tenants to buy. On this ground he welcomed the proposal to give a reduction of rent every 10 years to those tenants who had bought. But he thought that tenants who bought 10 years ago might have a grievance, and might consider that had they united for these 10 years they need not have paid so high a price as they had done. He would in these circumstances appeal to the Government to alter the decade which had been fixed in the clause to a quinquennial term of years. To his mind such a change would greatly add to the attractions of the Bill, without any risk either to the taxpayer or the Treasury. In theory it sounded plausible to the tenant to tell him that if he bought he obtained a reduction of rent, and at the end of 49 years would become the owner of his holding. But, regarding the matter from a practical point of view, he did not know how many of their Lordships would look forward with any degree of satisfaction to the positions they would be occupying in 49 years' time; consequently he did not wonder if the Irish tenant looked upon the 49 years as a period with regard to which he need not give much consideration. What he would like would be, if possible, an immediate reduction, and, if he could not have that, as rapid a reduction as possible in the payment of rent, whether it was to the State or to his landlord. He thought they would make this scheme of purchase far more attractive by giving a reduction every five years and lengthening the term at which the purchaser would become in the future the owner of the holding. That was the reason which had induced him to move the Amendment.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said that he was told that an Amendment similar to the present one was moved in another place by a private Member and that it was ruled out of order because it altered the conditions of the security given in the Bill. He apprehended that if that argument applied in another place it would apply still more strongly in their Lordships House. But he should like to put it to the noble Marquess whether, upon its merits, his proposal was one upon which it would be desirable to insist. In the Bill the annuity payable by the tenant was recalculated at intervals of 10 years, the tenant being, at each recalculation, credited with the amount of the capital which had been replaced by the operation of the sinking fund. The noble Marquess proposed, as he understood, to substitute for periods of 10 years periods of five years. It occurred to him that this would enormously add to the trouble of those officials upon whom would be thrown the duty of making these somewhat laborious calculations, nor, as he understood the matter, would the advantage to the purchasing tenant really be very material. He hoped the noble Marquess would not ask the House to divide on his Amendment.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY said he had not the slightest intention of dividing the House. He merely held out the suggestion in order to make the scheme, with which he heartily concurred, more attractive that it was at the present moment. If the Government could have seen their way to give reductions at earlier periods than those contained in the Bill, he was sure they would have never regretted it.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn; clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

PART III.—LAND PURCHASE.

Clause 24,—

ALTERATION OF MODE OF CALCULATING PURCHASE ANNUITY.

(1.) In the case of every advance under the Land Purchase Acts made after the commencement of this Act the purchase annuity shall be calculated and payable—

(*a*) during the first decade of the annuity, upon the total advance; and

(*b*) during the second and third decades, upon the portion of the advance which is ascertained, as provided by this section, to be unpaid at the end of the previous decade; and

(*c*) after the end of the third decade, upon the portion of the advance which is ascertained, as provided by this section, to be then unpaid,

and shall continue to be paid until the whole advance is ascertained as provided by this section to have been repaid.

(2.) The Land Commission shall, in accordance with such rules as the Treasury may make—

(*a*) at the end of each of the said decades ascertain how much of the advance has been repaid by means of the accumulation during the decade of that portion of the purchase annuity which represents repayment of capital, and the residue of the advance shall be the unpaid amount upon which the subsequent annuity is to be calculated and paid; and

(*b*) ascertain when the whole advance has been repaid by means of the accumulation of that portion of the purchase annuity which represents repayment of capital.

(3.) If the proprietor of a holding charged with an annuity applies to the Land Commission within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, prior to the end of each of the said decades, that the annuity during the next decade shall not be reduced under this section, no alteration of the annuity shall then be made.

(4.) The amount of the annuity, when recalculated as provided by this section, shall be certified by the Land Commission, and that certificate shall be conclusive for all purposes, and shall be sent by them for registration to the registration authority under the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891.

(5.) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply in the case of an annuity for any advance made under the Land Purchase Acts before the commencement of this Act, subject as follows:—

(*a*) where more than ten years have elapsed since an annuity for the repayment of of the advance began, the amount of the advance remaining unpaid shall be ascertained as at the end of the last completed decade since that beginning, and the reduction of the annuity in the current decade shall date from the gale day next after the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) In a case where purchaser's insurance money has been paid, the amount so paid, and not set off against arrears, shall be taken into account at the end of the first decade, as if it were a portion of the purchase annuity which represents repayment of capital; and the provisions with respect to setting off against arrears purchaser's insurance money so paid shall not apply after the end of such decade.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE moved, after Clause 24, to insert the following clause:—

Where any tithe-rent charge vested in the Irish Land Commission by the Irish Church Act, 1869, has been or may hereafter be sold under the provisions of Section 32 of the said Act, and the purchase money is made repayable by a terminable annuity as in said section provided, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a*) If the sale was made before the commencement of this Act, the annuity may be reduced on the application of the purchaser in the manner provided with respect to existing purchase annuities by Sub-section five of Section 24 of this Act;

(*b*) In the case of sales made after the commencement of this Act, the annuity may on the application of the purchaser be periodically reduced in the manner provided by Section 24 of this Act respecting purchase annuities created after the commencement of this Act;

Provided, however, that in all such cases the annuity on the original or (as the case may be) the unpaid amount of the purchase money shall be four pounds nine shillings instead of four pounds per centum, and the interest involved in such annuity shall be three per centum.

He hoped this was a clause which the Government would be able to accept. It was, in a certain sense, a matter connected with the Treasury, but only in a certain sense, because it did not deal with public money in the ordinary sense of the word. It dealt really with certain repayments to the Irish Church Fund over which the Treasury, no doubt, had some control. A short time ago he brought a Bill into the House for which the Government gave a Second Reading on condition that it did not go any further this Session. That Bill dealt with two things. It dealt first of all with a matter which was to a certain extent dealt with in Clause 36 of the Bill with regard to the tithe-rent charge annuities. With regard to that matter the Government allowed him to have a Second Reading as a recognition of the principle of 45 years instead of 52 years being the basis of calculation for repayment, but he was not allowed to extend the matter any further than it was done in Clause 36. As far as that agreement went, he was bound by it, and he did not propose any amendment to that part of the clause which regarded repayment. But there was another matter, possibly a smaller matter, dealt with in the second section of the clause as to which he was not bound, nor were the Government bound by having assented to the principle in having given him a Second Reading. When a person had purchased his tithe-rent charge and converted it into a sinking fund annuity, he would have to pay for a lengthened period of years a certain annual sum part of which represented capital, and part of which represented interest on the sinking fund principal, and what he wanted the Government to do was to place those persons upon the same footing as that in which they had just placed the tenant purchasers of farms by Clause 24 of this Bill. He asked that they should recalculate the annuities every ten years, and that consequently the persons who were repaying their tithe-rent charge should, if they so liked, pay a smaller annual sum at each recurring decade, and of course the period of repayment would extend over a longer period. This was a matter to which a great deal of importance was attached, and if the Government could accept it it would give a very sensible relief to many persons who were very much in need of relief just now.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said this Amendment was only placed on the Paper that day, and he had not had time to examine it very thoroughly. But the matter with which it dealt was one which had been more than once discussed in that House, and the proposals of the noble Lord as to the commutation of tithe-rent charge were certainly not all received by the Government. They had, in the Bill, admitted the principle for which the noble Lord had so often contended, in regard to cases where there was a sale of an estate to tenants. But the noble Earl, in this Amendment, asked them to go considerably further and to deal with the commutation of rent charge generally.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said he did not touch the case of immediate redemption, which was dealt with in a later clause of the Bill, but he dealt with the case of those persons who did not want to redeem the charge at once or upon sale, but intended going on until the end of the term. What he asked was that the length of the period should be extended, and that in the same way as they were giving reductions to tenant purchasers, from ten years to ten years, the amount of the annuity should be recalculated, and that the persons should pay a smaller sum over that lengthened period.

*The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he was afraid he had somewhat misapprehended the proposal, but it was quite clear that it was a financial proposal of some magnitude, and he could not undertake to add it to the Bill.

LORD CASTLETOWN hoped the noble Earl would bring it up on Report. It was evident he had had some arrangement with the Government which had broken down.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said the Government could not admit the principle, but he would bring it up on Report if it was any use.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the clause was out of order.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said that as it seemed to be the wish of some of his noble Friends, he would take the opinion of their Lordships on the matter.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND asked his noble Friend if he was quite clear that it was in order. Surely it was a financial proposal of high magnitude, and, therefore, was it not a privilege Amendment?

*THE EARL OF BELMORE said he did not think it was.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: It is obviously a financial operation of considerable magnitude that must affect the Treasury. That must be dealt with by the financial authorities of the country. It is a very serious thing to move that without full consideration, and without being thoroughly advised as to its legal status.

LORD CASTLETOWN hoped the noble and learned Lord would not ride off on privilege. Some arrangement was entered into.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE: No, that was with regard to the matter dealt with in Clause 36. I withdraw.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn; clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 25,—

APPLICATION OF PART OF ACT TO ANNUITIES UNDER 32 & 33 VICT. C. 42.

The Land Commission, upon the application of any person liable to pay interest on any simple mortgage under section fifty-two of the Irish Church Act, 1869, may, if they think fit, by Order convert that mortgage into a mortgage to secure repayment of the principal of the mortgage debt then outstanding, with interest at the rate of three and one-eighth per centum per annum, by means of an annuity at the rate of four per centum per annum on the said principal, payable by half-yearly payments on the days fixed for the payment of the interest on the said mortgage, until the whole principal has been repaid, and such order shall be binding upon all persons interested, whether in the equity of redemption of such mortgage or otherwise. The foregoing provisions with respect to the calculation of a purchase annuity may be applied by the Land Commissioners with the necessary modifications, to the calculation of the instalments of an annuity by means of which any mortgage debt is payable under section 52 of the Irish Church Act, 1869, and the Acts amending the same.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 26,—

ABOLITION OF COUNTY PERCENTAGE.

The amount which under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, is required to be applied as county percentage shall, when received in respect of an instalment of the annuity falling due after the commencement of this Act, cease to be so applied and shall be paid to the National Debt Commissioners and applied as a portion of the purchase annuity which represents repayment of capital.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 27,—

ABOLITION OF PURCHASER'S INSURANCE MONEY.

In the case of any advance after the commencement of this Act for the purchase of a holding, and also in the case of an instalment of a purchase annuity which shall become payable after the passing of this Act, purchaser's insurance money shall not be payable. In the case of a purchase annuity payable at the date of the commencement of this Act, the amount of the purchase annuity as from the date of such commencement shall be certified by the Land Commission, and sent by them for registration to the registration authority under the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out the words "of the purchase annuity as from the date of such commencement," and to insert instead the words "thereof as altered by this section."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 28,—

AS TO GUARANTEE DEPOSIT.

(1.) The Land Commission on making an advance may dispense with the whole or any rt of the guarantee deposit being made or tained if they think the security for the payment of the advance is sufficient without t.

(2.) The Land Commission may, if they ink fit, on application, pay to the persons entitled thereto the whole or any part of the uarantee deposit made or retained in respect f advances under the purchase of Land (Irend) Act, 1891, except in a case where any art of the deposit has been actually applied in ursuance of the Land Purchase Acts.

(3.) In the case of any advance made otherwise than under the Purchase Land (Ireland) ct, 1891, the Land Commission may pay out f the guarantee deposit to the person entitled hereto a sum equal to the portion of the dvance which at the end of any decade is scertained under the provisions of this Act to ave been repaid.

LORD CASTLETOWN said the clause empowered the Land Commission when they saw fit to dispense with the whole or any part of the guarantee deposit. The Amendments he had to the clause would make it obligatory on the Land Commission to dispense with the guarantee deposit or any part thereof, but he put in words which gave them a governing power, perhaps not quite so stringent as that in the clause, but which he thought met the case better. He proposed that the clause should read—

> "May dispense with the whole or any part of the guarantee deposit being made or retained, unless they think the security for the repayment of the advance is insufficient."

It was merely inverting the sentence, and he thought it made the clause clearer while it gave the same power.

***THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE** said the Amendment, as it stood on the Paper, was clearly not a desirable one. The noble Lord had given notice to move to substitute the word "shall" for "may," but, of course, the sentence was governed by the words "if they think fit," and to say they shall if they think fit, instead of may, altered the sense very little. He understood that now the noble Lord proposed to invert the language of the clause. He would rather not accept any words in a clause which he had not seen and been able to examine.

LORD CASTLETOWN said he would bring up the words on Report.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD CASTLETOWN moved, in Subsection (2), to leave out the word "persons," and to insert instead thereof the word "person."

Amendment agreed to.

LORD CASTLETOWN moved, in Subsection (2), to insert after "1891," "or the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act 1891." He thought there was an omission.

***THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE** said there was not an omission. This clause deals with the power of dispensing with the guarantee deposit, and he was told that in the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act 1891, there was nothing about guarantee deposit.

LORD CASTLETOWN: Oh, yes, there is, but I will withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD DE VESCI moved in Subsection (3) to insert after the word "may" the words "at any time after the expiration of ten years from the making of the advance." He said the Amendment was to the effect that the Land Commission should pay out the guarantee deposit under the Act of 1885. As the sum still in the hands of the Land Commissioner under the Act of 1885 was not a very large one, he thought the Commissioners might exercise some discretion in repaying it. He proposed that they should be empowered to repay it at the expiration of ten years. At present he believed the time was 17½ years. He asked the Government to remit the 7½ years. The security under the Act was ample. As the noble Marquess said the other day, at present there was only under the Acts of 1885 and 1891 the sum of about £4,000 outstanding and that was in process of collection.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND understood that under the Land Purchase Act of 1885, one of the most important elements in the security, was the existence of this guarantee deposit. On the basis and on the faith of that, the provisions were sanctioned by those in charge of the public purse. There was no other security except the honesty and reliability of the Irish tenants, and the House would have no sanction or warrant for withdrawing from the security or giving power to withdraw from the security what might be a substantial sum. The guarantee deposit was a portion of the security of the State and must be adhered to.

LORD CASTLETOWN supported the Amendment. The noble and learned Lord said that the public purse must be protected. If they paid the guarantee deposit back up to the first ten years, they did help the public purse, because at the present time the Treasury was forced to pay 3 per cent. on the guarantee deposit. Therefore if the Treasury paid the guarantee deposit to those persons to whom it ought to go, the Treasury would cease to have to pay the 3 per cent., and, as was well known, Consols and Treasury money was now at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. There was another important point to be considered. It was that the purchasers under the Act had already paid 10 years' instalments. Was it likely that a man who had paid 10 years' instalments would default. Every year his security was increasing in value, and the risk therefore to the State was lessening.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said they were quite powerless in the matter. He felt the persuasive force of what had been said about 3 per cent., but that was a matter which ought to be put to the conscience of the Treasury.

LORD CASTLETOWN asked if the noble and learned Lord would use a few persuasive words to the Treasury.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: My noble Friend does not know the Treasury. [*Laughter.*]

LORD CASTLETOWN thought it was possible the Treasury would agree to it. He did not think they realised what the point was.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 29,—

AMENDMENT OF 51 & 52 Vict., c. 49, s. 2.

In computing the amount advanced to any one purchaser under the provisions of the second section of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1888, an advance made to such purchaser as a trustee for another, or as personal representative of a deceased person, shall not, if as regards advances made after the passing of this Act, he declares at the time that he was so acting, be included, and for the purposes of the said section the advance in such cases shall be deemed to have been made to the person or persons personally interested in such advance.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out the words "or persons personally," and to insert instead thereof the word "beneficially."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 30,—

EXPEDITING PROCEEDINGS ON SALES. SEE 50 & 51 VICT. C. 33, S. 14, AND 51 & 52 VICT. C. 49 S. 3.

(1.) Where an agreement has been made for the purchase of a holding, and the Land Commission consider that the purchase money is adequate in amount, and are satisfied that the person purporting to be the landlord or his mortgagee has, by himself or by his agent, or a receiver, been, for not less than six years, in receipt of the rents of the holding, and have ascertained in the prescribed manner that the estate in respect of which such person claims as landlord is sufficient to constitute him a person having power to sell under the Land Purchase Acts, he shall be deemed to be *prima facie* entitled to carry such agreement into effect; but if it appears to the Land Commission that the said estate is a leasehold for years not renewable for ever, they shall cause the prescribed notice to be given to the person who is entitled in reversion on the expiration of the lease. Provided always, that where the Land Commission are satisfied that the person purporting to be the landlord has a good and marketable title to his interest in the holding they shall not be required to consider the purchase money is adequate in amount.

(2.) Where the Land Commission are satisfied that the persons purporting to be the landlord and the tenant are, *prima facie*, entitled to carry into effect an agreement for the purchase of a holding, and sanction an advance for the purchase of a holding, they shall, as soon as may be, make a vesting order to the effect that the amount of the advance be paid into the High Court to the prescribed credit to abide the order of that Court, and that on such payment the holding shall vest in the purchaser.

(3.) The vesting order shall be effectual to vest in the purchaser, and charge the purchase annuity on the fee simple and inheritance of the holding purchased, subject—

(*a*) to such exceptions and reservations (if any) as may be specified in the agreement for purchase and approved by the Land Commission respecting any right reserved to the vendor or superior landlord in any case in which the Land Commission is satisfied in the prescribed manner that the effect of such reservation was explained to and understood by the purchaser, or the purchaser is represented by a solicitor other than the vendor's solicitor; and

(*b*) to any public rights affecting the holding; and

(*c*) to the provisions of this Act respecting the tenant's interest, and respecting easements, rights, and privileges;

t, save as aforesaid, discharged from all ums, whether estates, charges, reservations, venants, conditions, interests or incumbrances atsoever, as well of Her Majesty the Queen, d any superior landlord, as of all other persons omsoever (except the tenant and persons iming under him) who are interested in the lding, whether as incumbrancers or otherwise, d all such claims shall cease as against the lding, and shall attach to the purchase money id into the High Court in respect of the hold-g, in like manner as immediately before the e they attached to the holding.

(4.) The money so paid into the High Court all be distributed and dealt with by that Court like manner as if it were the proceeds of the le of an estate sold under the Landed Estates ourt (Ireland) Act, 1858, and for the purpose such distribution of or dealing with the said oney, the High Court may, if it appears to ch Court necessary, ascertain the amount or lue of such claims as above mentioned, and use that amount or value to be discharged, deemed, or satisfied out of the said money.

(5.) The vesting order shall be an order curing an advance within the meaning of ction eighteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 87, and that section shall apply accordingly.

(6.) The interest vested by the vesting order the purchaser shall be deemed to be a graft pon the previous interest of the tenant in the lding, and shall be subject to any rights or uities arising from its being such graft: rovided that any then substituting charge on ch previous interest which was created under y Act in respect of some improvement on the lding, shall be a charge on the estate vested the purchaser by the vesting order next after e purchase-annuity.

(7.) If any guarantee deposit is paid or reired, the amount thereof shall be excepted o the payment into the High Court, and held y the Land Commission, but the vesting order all take effect and the right to the deposit be termined, as if the amount had been paid into a Court with the rest of the purchase money.

(8.) Where the Judicial Commissioner certifies at the estate is free from incumbrances (as efined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887), d that the purchase money can be paid or stributed immediately, the advance need not paid into the High Court, and this section all apply in like manner as if it were so paid. he provisions of this section and of any other enactment in this Act with respect to purchase money and the payment thereof into court or otherwise shall, where the advance is made by means of guaranteed land stock, apply to that stock and to the transfer thereof into court or otherwise, and enactments relating to the payment shall be construed accordingly.

(9.) The Land Commission or the High Court shall not in any case be empowered to make any further requisition as to title than a purchaser would be entitled to make under the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874, or any Act amending the same.

THE MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said their Lordships would have gathered from the remarks he had made that he was a staunch advocate of the principle of purchase. He congratulated the Government on having made the question of purchase the keystone of their Bill, but, as he pointed out in the Debate on the Second Reading, if Clause 30 were allowed to stand, the keystone of the Measure would be absolutely destroyed. No landlord in Ireland would under the circumstances, consider himself justified in selling his property to a tenant. Consequently, if a landlord would not sell and tenants wished to buy, the whole system of purchase came to a deadlock. On the Second Reading he proved that the landlord, under this clause, would give up his land, and until he had proved his title would receive no money in hard cash in return. There was great difficulty and expense in proving title in Ireland, and this was a great deterrent to purchase. For instance, it cost him £3,000 to sell his first £100,000 pounds' worth of land. Was it likely that people who had a small margin and were perhaps receiving from honest tenants 4 per cent. for their money would sacrifice 3 per cent. in proving their title? In addition to the expense, the proving of title was a very lengthy business. In the House of Commons the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that it might take a landowner three or four years to prove his title. What happened to his money during that time? He did not receive it to pay off his mortgagee, to whom he was paying 4½ or 5 per cent., but it was locked up, and he was paid 2½ per cent. interest for it. Take the case of a landlord with an income of £1,000 a year which was mortgaged up to £500. The landlord sold at 20 years' purchase, which brought him in £20,000. He was not able to prove his title for three or four years, and receiving only 2½ per cent. for the £20,000 he got exactly £500 a year. There was, consequently, no margin whatever left to him if he sold between what he received from the Land Commission and what he paid to the mortgagee. The argument of the noble and learned Lord sounded exceedingly plausible. He was the owner of mortgaged property, and he should be exceedingly glad to deal with it in the terms suggested. However plausible the proposal might be to the individual it could not be carried out generally. What he proposed was a work of destruction ; he proposed to destroy the clause, but he also proposed to carry through a work of construction. He had put down a clause in the place of the one he proposed to omit, and he understood that the Government saw no reason why it should not be accepted. He concluded by moving the omission of the clause.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said when he introduced the Bill he admitted that there was a difficulty as to the form in which the clause originally stood—that it might act as a deterrent and prevent many persons from taking advantage of the purchase clauses of the Bill. He indicated that in his opinion there was no possible way of escaping from this difficulty except by transferring the loss of income from the shoulders of the vendor of the estate to the shoulders of the incumbrancers. He added that that did not seem to involve any great injustice to the latter. It was perfectly true that this alternative had not been regarded with any favour — ["Hear, hear ! "] ; and they were not prepared to insert in the Bill any provision to bring about such a result. He admitted that they were face to face with the fact that the clause, as it stood, was one which was not likely to work, and therefore they were prepared to accept in principle the alternative clause which the noble Marquess had on the Paper, with liberty to examine it carefully, and, if necessary, amend it before the Bill left the House. [*Cheers.*]

Sub-sections (1) to (7), inclusive, struck out.

Marquess of Londonderry.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY moved to substitute the following subsections :—

EXTINGUISHMENT OF SUPERIOR INTERESTS.

(1.) Where any land has been sold under the Land Purchase Acts, as amended by this Act, or where a lessor or grantor has signified his consent to the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, a land judge may, if he think fit, order that the sale of such land, or the sale consequent on the lodgment of such consent, as the case may be, shall be made discharged from superior interests as defined by this section or from any of them, and in every such case the land shall be vested accordingly, and such superior interests, or the value thereof, shall become a lien upon, and to be redeemed or satisfied out of the purchase money of such land.

(2.) The powers of apportionment given to the Land Commission by Section ten of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and Section sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, shall extend to superior interests and be exercised in such mannner as shall appear equitable, and shall not be limited to an apportionment between the land sold and the residue of the land subject to the superior interest.

(3.) The price or compensation to be paid in respect of a superior interest, or of any apportioned part thereof, shall be determined in the manner provided by Sub-section (3) of Section sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, for the redemption of annuities, rent charges, and rents : Provided that, if a land Judge is of opinion that any such superior interest is of no appreciable value to the persons entitled thereto, the purchase money of the land may be distributed without regard to such superior interest.

(4.) If a superior interest, or the benefit arising thereunder, is settled land within the meaning of the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, the person who constitutes the tenant for life, or who has the powers of a tenant for life under those Acts, shall have power to enter into any consent in relation to the sale being made discharged from such superior interest, and to the redemption or satisfaction of the same out of the purchase money.

(5.) Where a superior interest is subject to an incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the land Judge shall, for the purpose of distribution of the price or compensation payable in respect of such superior interest, have the same powers as if such incumbrance had been charged directly upon the land sold.

(6.) Superior interest shall include any rent, rent charge, annuity, fees, duties, or services payable or to be rendered in respect of the land sold to any person, including Her Majesty and Her successors, and any exceptions, reservations, covenants, conditions, or agreements contained in any fee-farm grant, or other conveyance in fee, or lease under which such land is held, and, if such land is held under a lease for lives or years renewable for ever, or for a term of years of which not less than sixty are unexpired at the date of the sale, shall include any reversion or estate expectant on the determination of such lease or expiration of such term, and notwithstanding that such reversion or estate may be vested in Her Majesty and Her successors.

(7.) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the public or of any class of the public in respect of the land sold, or the rights of any person or persons in respect of the waters of any stream or watercourse or of any right of way.

New Sub-sections (1) to (7), inclusive, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 31,—

FRAMING OF AND DISPENSING WITH VESTING ORDER AND REGISTRATION OF TITLE ON PURCHASE.

(1.) The Land Commission shall prepare the vesting order, or if they see fit to dispense therewith, shall fiat the agreement for the purchase of the holding, subject to such conditions, exceptions, and modifications as they think necessary; and on the advance being paid into the High Court, such fiat shall have effect as if it were a vesting order made by the Commission in relation to the holding purchased, and the provisions of this Act referring to vesting orders shall apply and be constructed accordingly.

(2.) The Land Commission shall, immediately after the vesting order or fiat, prepare and transmit to the registering authority under the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891, the prescribed particulars as to the holding, in order that the title of the purchaser to the ownership of the fee simple of the holding may be registered pursuant to that Act.

(3.) Section thirty-four of the said Act (which relates to the correction and rectification of the register) shall extend to a vesting order or fiat as if it were the register.

(4.) An agreement for purchase, a vesting order, or fiat, shall not operate to convert the interest of the purchaser into real estate.

LORD CASTLETOWN said the clause as it stood was of very little use. Apparently the solicitor of the seller would have very little to do with the sale. The experience which they had had during the last 10 years of the sales of land showed that it was very important that the solicitor of the seller should safeguard, not only the interest of the seller in the land, but the interest of those to whom the land was sold. The clause, he believed, accentuated the existing danger, while it did not move from the landlord any of the expense. The landlord would still have to pay the Stamp Duties, the printing expenses, and the expenses of maps, and the solicitor of the seller was the only person whose interest it was to look to the boundaries and see that they were properly marked. It was an absolutely technical question, and he asked the noble and learned Lord to look into it carefully. Unless some change was made, they would find very grave dangers arising in the future. That was not alone his opinion; it was the opinion of experts in sales. ["Hear, hear!"] He hoped the clause would be amended so as to obviate all danger.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND admitted the necessity of dealing with this important matter with extreme caution. A great deal had been said in regard to delay, but on investigation it had been found over and over again that the delay was due to the fact—without making any charge against him—that the solicitor had not been so active as he might have been in regard to the vesting order. He had no doubt that when they transferred to the Land Commission the primary duty of preparing the vesting order every reasonable check would be applied to see that the vesting order would stand the test of examination. He would look into the matter before the Report stage. He thought the clause would be found to be a workable one, and one which might somewhat hasten matters, avoid delay, and which would not lead to any real risk.

LORD CASTLETOWN said he was obliged to the noble and learned Lord, and he hoped that he would really look into the matter before Report. He wished to call special attention to Subsection 4, which seemed a very harmless one, but the effect of which would be that in any case where a tenant had purchased and become a fee simple owner of his holding, the estate would pass as personal estate. The result would be that at the end of 49 years the fee simple owner would be able to divide his holding into as many portions as he pleased, and this would lead to enormous sub-division. This arrangement had been found to work very badly on the Continent, and in Austria and Germany at present they were trying to revert to the arrangement which existed now in this country. He would ask the noble and learned Lord if possible to excise the sub-section.

Clause as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 32,—

AS TO REDEMPTION OR APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES, RENT-CHARGES, ETC., UNDER 50 & 51 VICT., C. 33, SS. 15, 16.

(1.) For the purpose of the distribution of, or other dealing with, an advance paid into the High Court under this Act, sections fifteen and sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and any other unrepealed enactment in the Land Purchase Acts, or this Act, relating to the redemption or apportionment of charges on holdings, or otherwise to the distribution of the purchase money of a holding, shall apply as if the High Court were the Land Commission and the money paid into that Court were the holding.

(2.) Where an annuity, rent-charge, or rent, ordered under the said sections to be redeemed is subject to any incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the High Court shall have the same power in relation to that incumbrance under the said section fifteen as that Court would have if the incumbrance were charged upon the land sold.

(3.) For the purpose of an agreement respecting the redemption price of any annuity, rent-charge, or rent apportioned under the said section sixteen, the High Court may determine the parties by whom the consent may be given for the determination of the price by the High Court.

(4.) The said sections as amended by this section shall apply to any continual liability for any annuity, rent charge, or rent, in like manner as they apply to the annuity, ren charge, or rent itself, and where any contingent liability has no appreciable value, the money may be distributed without regard to such liability.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the Amendments to this clause which stood in his name were very closely connected with the new Clause 30 that the noble Lord had added to the Bill, and he, therefore, proposed to endeavour to incorporate them with the new clause.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY moved to omit Clause 32, because it was covered by the new clause which had been added.

Clause 32 struck out.

Clause 33,—

(1.) A holding vested in a purchaser by a vesting order under this Act shall continue to have appurtenant thereto and to be subject to, as the case may be, any previously existing easements, rights, and appurtenances; and any privilege previously in fact enjoyed, whether by permission of the landlord or otherwise, in such manner and for such time that, if the holding had belonged to a different owner from the rest of the estate, it would have been an easement or right, shall be an easement or right within the meaning of this section, and shall be appurtenant or exerciseable over the holding, as the case may be.

(2.) The vesting order may, if the Land Commissioner think fit, declare that the sale is made subject to or free from any particular easement, right, or appurtenance, and such declaration shall have full effect.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE moved to omit the words

"and any privilege previously in fact enjoyed whether by permission of the landlord or otherwise, in such manner and for such time that, if the holding had belonged to a different owner from the rest of the estate, it would have been an easement or right shall be an easement or right within the meaning of this section, and shall be appurtenant to or exerciseable over the holding as the case may be."

LORD MACNAGHTEN said he did not understand the words.

*LORD ASHBOURNE thought the words were entirely reasonable. They did not propose that a tenant who had only enjoyed these privileges for a short time should get the benefit, but that if he had enjoyed the privileges in such manner and for a sufficiently long time as, but from the common ownership, to make them legal he was not to lose the benefit of them if a sale was made.

The Question, "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause," having been put,

THE EARL OF MAYO, seated and with his hat on, said that all they wanted was a clear explanation.

The Committee divided:—

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Rathdonnell, B.
Rossmore, L.
Saltersford, L. (*E. Courtown.*)
Stanley of Alderley, L.
Sudley, L. (*E. Arran.*)
Talbot de Malahide, L.

Amendment accordingly negatived.

Clause 33,—

AS TO EASEMENTS, ETC., WHEN INVESTING ORDER IS MADE.

(1) A holding vested in a purchaser by a vesting order under this Act shall continue to have appurtenant thereto and to be subject to, as the case may be, any previously existing easements, rights, and appurtenances; and any privilege previously in fact enjoyed, whether by permission of the landlord or otherwise, in such manner and for such time that, if the holding had belonged to a different owner from the rest of the estate, it would have been an easement or right, shall be an easement or right within the meaning of this section, and shall be appurtenant to or exerciseable over the holding, as the case may be.

(2) The vesting order may, if the Land Commission think fit, declare that the sale is made subject to or free from any particular easement, right, or appurtenance, and such declaration shall have full effect.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to insert at the end of the clause the following new sub-section:—

"(3) This section shall extend to any sale made by the Land Judge in pursuance of the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, 1858, in like manner as if it were herein re-enacted with the necessary modifications."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 34,—

LIABILITY FOR ARREARS OF RENT, AND INTEREST ON PURCHASE MONEY AFTER AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE.

(1) Where an agreement for the purchase of a holding is made after the commencement of this Act, and the Land Commission have sanctioned an advance for such purchase such sanction shall be signified by an order, and the purchaser shall be discharged from all liability to the vendor in respect of any liabilities affecting the holding at the date of the agreement, including all rent and arrears existing at such date; but if the advance is refused the agreement shall be void, and the tenant shall be liable to pay rent as if the agreement had not been made.

(2) Interest on the purchase money from the date of the said agreement until the day from which the purchase-annuity begins, shall be payable half-yearly on the first day of May and first day of November by the purchaser, and shall be paid to, and be collected and recoverable by the Land Commission, in like manner as if it were an instalment of the purchase annuity charged upon the holding, and when received

by them shall be paid to the person in receipt of the rent at the date of the agreement or such other person as may prove himself to be entitled thereto, and if the advance is refused shall be allowed by the landlord to the tenant as a payment on account of rent.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (1), after the words "of this Act, and" to insert the words "is lodged with."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out the following words :—

"have sanctioned an advance for such purchase such sanction shall be signified by an order and."

Amendment agreed to.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY moved in Sub-section (1), after the word "purchaser" to insert the words "in the event of the sale being carried out."

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said that he was informed that the Amendment was unnecessary.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, Sub-section (1), after the words "liable to pay rent," to insert the words "and arrears."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (2), after the words "received by them, shall" to insert the words :—

"as respects the period subsequent to the date of the advance be applied in payment of the interest due under section twenty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and subject thereto shall"

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 35,—

ADVANCES FOR PURCHASE OF HOLDING SUBJECT TO A RENT CHARGE.

Where a sale of a holding is made by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the tenant paying a fine and engaging to pay to the vendor a rent charge, the Land Commission may, if satisfied with the security, make an advance under the Land Purchase Acts as amended by this Act to the tenant for the purposes of such purchase of any sum not exceeding the amount of the fine payable to the landlord, subject as follows :—

(a) The advance shall not exceed the saleable value of the landlord's interest in the holding after deducting such sum as appears to the Land Commission to be the capital value of the rent charge.

(b) The advance shall not be made where the rent charge exceeds half the rent which, in the opinion of the Land Commission, would be a fair rent for the holding.

(c) An ejectment for non-payment of rent shall not be brought in respect of the rent charge.

(d) The rent charge shall be reserved in the vesting order, but the purchase annuity shall have priority over such rent-charge.

(e) The Land Commission may, if satisfied with the security, make a further advance for the redemption of the rent charge in like manner as for the purchase of the holding.

(f) Where a holding is sold under this section the powers conferred by the Land Purchase Acts and this Act for the apportionment of charges shall extend to an apportionment of charges between the purchase money and the rent charge, and the provisions of section fifteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, with respect to the acceptance by an incumbrancer of the purchase money in part discharge of his incumbrance shall apply as if the rent charge were other lands within the meaning of those provisions.

LORD CASTLETOWN moved at the end of the clause to insert :—

"In all sales to tenants under this section unless otherwise provided in the vesting order, all easements, rights of shooting, fishing, and hunting, and royalties in or affecting the holding shall be deemed to be reserved to the landlord."

The object of the clause was to permit the landowner to sell half the rent to the tenants and to retain a fee farm rent so to speak, and certain privileges. His Amendment was intended to safeguard the sporting rights over an estate in the case of the property being in the hands of a limited owner or where it was held by a minor or a lunatic. Unless the Amendment were adopted the heir in coming into possession might find himself in the position of a mere rent charger and that all his sporting rights had been one away with. He did not think that that was the intention of the Government, and therefore he hoped that the noble Marquess would accept his Amendment.

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN said that he should support the Amendment which he thought would greatly improve the Bill. He could not see why these sporting rights should not under certain conditions be saved to the landowner. In Ireland sporting rights formed a very important part of the privileges of a landowner and they were also of value to the community. A large income was often derived from letting these sporting rights.

*The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said that it was the desire of the Government that this clause should be a success. He regarded it as one of the most important clauses in the Bill, and as offering a very hopeful solution of the purchase question. Owners would often be willing to sell to their tenants upon easy terms, provided a certain number of the attributes of ownership were reserved to them, and among those attributes the rights of sporting deserved an important place. The point had been provided for in Clause 30, but as that clause had been struck out, he would see that the object of the noble Lord was carried into effect. But if the noble Lord's Amendment were accepted as it stood, the tenant might not know what he was purchasing, and therefore he thought that it would be better that the sporting rights or other rights which the landlord might desire to retain should be reserved by the contract of sale. [" Hear, hear ! ".]

LORD CASTLETOWN said that he could scarcely think that it was a very wise proceeding to leave it open for their rights to be disposed of in the case of minors and lunatics.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI said that he hoped the noble Marquess would accept the Amendment.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH said that in England there was a system of free warren, namely that people who were neither the owners nor the tenants had the power of exercising sporting rights over lands. He thought that in Ireland the precaution should be taken of preventing the tenant from transferring the sporting rights to some one else.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN could not see the necessity for the Amendment. Under it the vendor could if he wished part with his sporting rights. He thought they should adhere to the usual custom which was that when a property was sold all its rights went with it

LORD CASTLETOWN said he desired to meet the cases of people who were either careless of the interest of the middleman, or—like minors or lunatics, unable to protect them. It should be remembered that under the clause the whole state would not be sold, only half the rent would be sold, and unless his Amendment were adopted the remainderman might be deprived of many amenities of the state which he would like to preserve.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER (LORD JAMES of HEREFORD) said that the Amendment would make the law in Ireland very different from the law in England. If a property were sold in England and no reservation was made of the sporting rights those rights would pass to the occupier. But the Amendment proposed that if the stipulation did not convey those rights they should not pass but should remain with the landlord. It was said that the object of the Amendment was to protect careless landlords. But surely all sales of this kind were taken under competent advice.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI said that in many things the law in Ireland was different from the law in England. Many of the vendors would continue to live in Ireland and would therefore desire to retain the sporting rights.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said that vendors had full power to do that under the clause.

LORD CASTLETOWN said he would not press the Amendment though he was still of opinion that it was a most reasonable one.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 36,—

TERMS OF REDEMPTION OF TITHE RENT-CHARGE IN CASE OF SALE.

(1.) Where the Land Commission, in pursuance of Section fifteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, order the redemption of tithe rent-charge at a price not less than twenty times the net amount of such tithe-rent charge, after making such deduction in respect of rates as is provided by Section seven of the Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872, the consent of the Treasury shall not be required to such redemption.

(2.) The foregoing enactment shall not apply to any annual sum payable to the Land Commission under Section thirty-two of the Irish Church Act, 1869, as amended by any other Act, but the Land Commission may order the redemption of such tithe-rent charge at a sum calculated on the basis of the annual sum being for a term of forty-five instead of fifty-two years.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 37,—

SALE OF HOLDING BY LAND COMMISSION.

(1.) The Land Commission upon the sale of a holding under Section thirty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, or under any power of sale, may sell the holding in lots.

(2.) Section fifteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, as Amended by this Act, shall extend to a sale of a holding by the Land Commission, as successors to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland.

(3.) Where a holding is subject to the future payment of an annuity, and the Land Commission sell it in lots, or in the exercise of their powers under the Land Purchase Acts authorise the sub-division of the holding, the Land Commission may apportion the annuity in such manner as they deem expedient, or may, if they think fit, make an order discharging any such portion of the holding as aforesaid from any further liability for such annuity, or any part thereof, or any arrears thereof.

(4.) Where the Land Commission sell a holding, the purchase money shall be paid and distributed as if it were the purchase money of a holding sold by a landlord to a tenant.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (4) after the word "shall" to insert the words "subject to the provisions of Section thirty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 38,—

AMENDMENT OF 54 & 55 VICT. C. 33. S. 5 (2) (*b*) AS TO MONEY FOR LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

The power conferred on the Lord Lieutenant by Sub-section two of Section five of the Purchase of Land (Ireland Act, 1891, to make regulations for the application of the moneys therein mentioned towards the cost of providing labourers' cottages is hereby extended to include a power to make regulations for the application of those moneys towards defraying any costs incurred at any time after the passing of the said Act of 1891 in providing such cottages.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 39,—

SALES UNDER THE LANDED ESTATES COURT ACT.

(1.) Where an absolute order for the sale of an estate comprising holdings to which this section applies, has been made under the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, 1858, and either a receiver has been appointed over the estate or the estate is so circumstanced that it would independently of this Act be sold without the consent of the owner as to price, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a*) The Land Commission shall, at the request of the Land Judge, cause the estate to be inspected, and a report to be made by two Commissioners respecting the estate, and the circumstances thereof, and the price at, and the conditions under which, the sale of the holdings to the tenants under the Land Purchase Acts can properly be made.

(*b*) The Land Judge, after giving all parties, including the tenants, an opportunity of being heard, and considering the report and any offers that may be made for the purchase of the estate or any part thereof, and any other matters that may be brought before him, and the general circumstances of the estate, shall make to the person appearing to be in occupation as tenant of each holding on the estate, an offer to sell to him the fee-simple of the holding, and the arrears of rent then due from him in respect thereof, at such price, and subject to such conditions, whether as to the payment of part of the price in cash, or as to the offer to one tenant being conditional on the acceptance by other tenants of the offers made to them within a limited time, or otherwise, as the Land Judge may consider reasonable and just, having regard to the interest of all persons interested in the estate.

(*c*.) The offer shall be communicated in such manner as the Land Commission think fit, to the person appearing to be in occupation as tenant, and if it is accepted, then on fulfilment of the conditions the said person shall be deemed to have agreed to purchase the holding within the meaning of the Land Purchase Acts, and the sale shall be completed accordingly.

(*d.*) If it appears to the Land Judge that the tenants of holdings on the estate to the extent of not less than three-fourths in number and value according to the rateable value under the Irish Valuation Acts, have accepted the offers under this section, he may, if having regard to the circumstances of the case he thinks it expedient, order that the remaining tenants or any of them shall be deemed to have accepted the offers made to them, and this section and the Land Purchase Acts shall apply accordingly; provided that such order shall not apply to any tenant if the purchase-money of his holding would exceed the limitation on the amount of the advance imposed by Section two of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1888, and the holding of such tenant shall not be taken into consideration in estimating the three-fourths above mentioned.

(*e.*) Subject to the prescribed rules any person aggrieved by any order of the Land Judge made under this section, may apply to the Court of Appeal to re-hear the matter, and the matter shall be reheard accordingly.

(*f.*) Where a receiver has been appointed over part of an estate this section shall apply to that part in like manner as if it were an estate.

(*g.*) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply only to holdings which are agricultural or pastoral, or partly agricultural and partly pastoral.

(2.) Any person in occupation of and paying rent for a parcel of land (including the owner of an estate in occupation of a mansion house or demesne forming part of the estate) held under a letting by the Land Judge or Receiver Judge, may agree to purchase such parcel of land, and the same shall be deemed a holding and such person a tenant, and the Land Judge or Receiver Judge, as the case may be, a landlord within the meaning of the Land Purchase Acts.

(3.) At any time after an absolute Order for the sale of an estate or part of an estate has been made in pursuance of the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, 1858, the foregoing provisions of this section so far as they are applicable, may upon the application of the owner be applied to such estate, although a receiver has not been appointed over the estate, and the estate is not so circumstanced that it would, independently of this Act, be sold without the consent of the owner as to price; provided that no advance shall be made to the owner to purchase any mansion house or demesne forming part of the estate.

(4.) Rules under Part Two of this Act may be made for carrying into effect this section.

*The Earl of ERNE said that in this clause the interests of landlords were hardly at all involved, for it only applied to estates which had absolutely passed out of the hands of the landlords. But he objected to the clause in the interest of a large number of second mortgagees—or puisne mortgagees, as they were called—such as shopkeepers, banks, and assurance companies—who derived incomes from charges on land in connection with estates in the Landed Estates Court, and the forced sales of those estates would place them at the mercy of the first mortgagees. He also objected to the clause on the ground that it would prevent the investment of money in Ireland. The return of a large Unionist majority at the last General Election had given rise to the hope, which unfortunately had proved to be baseless, that for five or six years at all events there would be a close time for landlords, mortgagees, and others who had the misfortune of being connected with land in Ireland, and in consequence a large amount of money was lent, on the security of Irish estates, either for the purpose of redeeming old charges or creating new ones. But, if the idea was once formed that money lent on the security of Irish land could be dealt with in the manner proposed by the clause, the flow of capital, which was badly wanted in Ireland, would be stopped. The clause would also interfere with purchase. Estates in the Landed Estates Court were badly circumstanced, and were tenanted by a poor class of agriculturists, and when tenants on the neighbouring well-to-do estates saw the properties in the Court going for 12 or 15 years' purchase they would be unwilling to offer any more for their own farms. Again, the clause contained the principle of compulsion, to which the minority of tenants proposed to be dealt with compulsorily under the clause might object, and with disastrous consequences. He submitted that the disadvantages of the clause outweighed the advantages, and therefore he moved his Amendment to omit Sub-section 1.

Lord MACNAGHTEN said that, although many of his Friends were alarmed at the clause, he thought it a valuable provision. It was not a good thing that an enormous number of estates should be in the hands of the Court for an almost indefinite time. Everything depended on the discretion of the Land Judge for the time being, and as it was a matter of discretion with him, unless they provided for it, there would be no power of having a rehearing or appeal on any question. No doubt the Judge might be depended upon to exercise his discretion wisely. But they did not know who the Land Judge might be a few years hence. He proposed to give the right of rehearing to any person aggrieved by the order of the Land Judge to the Court of Appeal. No court in Great Britain stood higher in public estimation than the Court of Appeal in Ireland. Everyone had confidence in it, and if the right of rehearing before it were given every one would be satisfied. He proposed to insert as a new sub-section :—

> "Subject to the prescribed rules, any person aggrieved by any order of the Land Judge made under this section may apply to the Court of Appeal to rehear the matter, and the matter shall be reheard accordingly."

There would be great advantage in this right of rehearing. It was a tremendous responsibiltiy to place on the shoulders of one individual that he should decide, without anyone being able to correct him, if wrong, whether such an enormous area of property as was at present in the Land Court should be sold and at what price. Surely the Judge would exercise his discretion with greater confidence if he knew that anyone aggrieved would have the right of rehearing.

*EARL SPENCER said he had a strong desire to see the clause, even if modified, pass. He entirely agreed as to the desirability of getting this enormous rental out of the hands of the receivers of the Landed Estates Court. He believed there was at the present moment as near as possible the same amount of rental under the receivers of the Landed Estates Court as there was in 1848 under the receivers of the Court of Chancery. The Encumbered Estates Court was introduced to get rid of that difficulty, and it seemed as great now as then. It was an exceedingly bad thing for the whole country that an enormous number of tenants of land of such great value should be under the influence of what was called "the dead hand" for it really came to that. There was the germ of compulsion in the clause, but it was different from the compulsion that would exist if compulsion were applied to the purchase of estates all over Ireland. Under the clause the Judge could not proceed except in cases where the Judge had absolute power to make a sale now. There might be cases where hardship might exist, where owners were looking forward to the receipt of money to enable them to pay off their debts. But there must be few of them. Mortgagees would not suffer seriously. Their interests would come before the Judge as well as the interests of others concerned. He trusted that the Government would be able to carry this clause, for he believed it would do immense good in Ireland, and get rid of what was becoming a serious scandal—the enormous number of estates under the management of receivers.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the clause had been objected to mainly on the ground that its result would be to bring about forced sales at unduly low prices, and this was described as detrimental to the interests of incumbrancers, and particularly those of puisne mortgagees. He did not know on what ground the apprehension that the Land Judge would sanction sales of that description rested. He had been reading an interesting memorandum published by the Executive Committee of the Irish Landowners' Convention on the subject of the Land Judge's Court in Ireland, and he found in it the following expressions :—

> "It has been sometimes demanded that the Land Judges' Court should depart from the practice which has been followed for many years, and when petitions are filed for the sale the estate should in due course be sold for whatever might be offered for it, whether the price offered seemed fair or not. Recent inquiries have satisfied us that no such practice or policy was ever adopted in the Incumbered Estates Court. On the contrary, the Commissioners appear to have always shown scrupulous regard to the wishes of the incumbrancers. Some estates were certainly sold at low prices, but this was at the instance of incumbrancers and not in pursuance of any such policy on the part of the Court."

They mentioned the case of—

> "the able and distinguished Judge who presided over the Court, and recognised that in most case the mortgagees abstained from pressing their sales at low prices, and the Judge sometimes exercised his authority to prevent an estate being sacrificed when the individual incumbrancer appeared inclined to force a sale regardless of the interest of the chargers"

Why should it be supposed that the action of the Court would be so entirely different from what it had been in past years? The Judge had up to the present time exercised his authority in order to prevent estates being sacrificed. Why should they suppose that in future he would avail himself of that authority in order to promote the sacrifice of estates? He found nothing in this clause to suggest that anything of the kind was intended. On the contrary, in every line of it there appeared plain indications that it was the intention of the framers of the clause to guard against sales at ruinously low prices. The Land Judge was expressly directed to give all parties an opportunity of being heard. He had to consider the Report made to him by the Land Commission and any other offers that might be made by persons contemplating the purchase of the property; and he had also to consider any other matters brought before him, together with the general circumstances of the estate. It seemed to him highly improbable, under these circumstances, that the Judge would exercise his discretion in a manner unfair to the persons interested in these estates. The danger seemed to him, if there was one, to be not a great danger. ["Hear, hear!"] Upon the other hand, it was highly desirable on public grounds that these estates should not be allowed to remain for an indefinite time in the hands of the Landed Estates Court. Estates representing a rental of about £600,000 were at the present time in the management of that Court, and he thought the time had come when they should attempt to put an end to the state of things by facilitating sales on fair and reasonable terms to the tenants in occupation of these properties. ["Hear, hear!"] The Government desired to take every possible precaution in order to guard against sales which could be possibly regarded as unfair. Lord Macnaghten had put into his hands an Amendment in the form of a new sub-section providing that any person aggrieved by any Order of the Land Judge made under this section might apply to the Court of Appeal to re-hear the matter, which should be re-heard accordingly. That seemed to the Government a serious matter, and although he should have been disposed to agree to a suggestion that there might be an appeal to the Land Judge himself to re-hear the matter, who might, if he thought fit, so re-hear it, he was not able to consent to the proposal that in all these cases there should be an unrestricted appeal to the Court of Appeal.

*THE EARL OF BELMORE mentioned that there had been some sales by a Land Judge which had given rise to a considerable amount of alarm, and that was why he should support Lord Macnaghten's Amendment.

THE EARL OF ERNE withdrew his Amendment in order that that of Lord Macnaughten might be submitted.

LORD MACNAGHTEN intimated that he should press his Amendment to a Division. He thought it was a most important thing for a Judge who was exercising this discretion to know that he was not himself the ultimate Court. He accordingly moved to insert the following new sub-section:—

> (e,) Subject to the prescribed rules, any person aggrieved by any Order of the Land Judge made under this section, may apply to the Court of Appeal to re-hear the matter, and the matter shall be re-heard accordingly."

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND did not think the proposal of his noble and learned Friend would be a practicable proposal. If their Lordships would read the entire section they would see that it dealt with a question largely of administration and discretion. To have an appeal on such matters would break down the clause and render it unworkable. There would be appeals in cases where parties might desire to tie up the administration of the section, and this would lead to inconvenience and delay, which they were anxious to avoid. ["Hear, hear!"] They were not legal questions or difficulties which would come into dispute, but topics of administration and discretion which were entirely foreign to the questions that came before the Court of Appeal. The appeals that came before that Court concerned questions of law, but the matters that would come before the Land Judge were not questions of law. They were questions of intelligence, of good sense, and of administrative capacity. He hoped, under these circumstances, the Amendment would not be pressed.

LORD MACNAGHTEN said he certainly pressed the Amendment, which, he considered, would make the clause more workable, remove a blot from it, and enable the Judge to act with much greater freedom. What the Land Judge would have to decide on the papers and the report before him was whether, having regard to the interests of all parties, the sale ought to be made upon the terms imposed, and that was a question of law.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD could not help asking his noble and learned Friend to consider whether he knew of any instance where a learned Judge had confided to him discretionary powers under which he had to administer estates, as in the Court of Chancery, in which there ever was any appeal. Surely it was not a matter of law, and it was contrary to precedent that where a Judge had discretionary powers to do the best he could for all parties there should be an appeal to review his action.

LORD MACNAGHTEN: I know of no case where such a tremendous responsibility and such tremendous discretion is vested in one individual. I think it is an exceptional case, and it requires an exceptional provision to meet it. ["Hear, hear!"]

The House divided on the question that the sub-section be here inserted:—

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Stanmore, L.
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LORD MONTEAGLE asked the noble Marquess whether Paragraph (*b*) of Subsection (1) was intended to exclude the villages on the property sold in this way? It appeared to him rather hard that, where they were forcing a man to sell his property, they should exclude the villages altogether. He did not know whose property they would be. They might be in the hands, perhaps, of some bankrupt owner, or a receiver of a court 100 miles away, and there would be no one to look after them. He thought a very deplorable state of things might arise, and he would ask the Government whether some means might not be devised for dealing with these villages?

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he was afraid he must confine the operation of the clause to lands coming within the description of Paragraph (*b*). If they were to extend it to towns they would be introducing altogether a new element.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 40,—

APPEALS UNDER LAND PURCHASE ACT.

Any person aggrieved by the order of a Land Commissioner acting alone in carrying the Land Purchase Acts as amended by this Act into effect, may, if such Commissioner was not a Judicial Commissioner and the question is one of law, require the case to be reheard by a Judicial Commissioner, and in any other case may require the question to be reconsidered by a Judicial Commissioner and two other Commissioners, one of whom shall be a Commissioner appointed under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, except where, owing to unavoidable absence, illness, or a vacancy in office, such a Commissioner is not available; provided that if the Judicial Commissioner thinks it desirable the case shall be re-heard by those three Commissioners.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 41,—

POWERS OF MORTGAGEE.

A mortgagee with power of sale shall for all the purposes of the Land Purchase Acts be deemed to be a landlord.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved after the word "mortgagee" to insert the words "in possession."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

PART IV.

Clause 42,—

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.—PURCHASE AND SALE BY CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD UNDER THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS.

(1.) Where the Congested Districts Board have agreed to purchase land, whether in a congested districts county or elsewhere, the Land Commission, on a request from the Board stating the congested districts county for the benefit of which the land is purchased, and the amount of the purchase money, shall subject as in this section mentioned advance, the purchase money to the Board in like manner as if the Board were a tenant purchasing his holding under the Land Purchase Acts as amended by this Act.

(2.) The advance shall not be made, if it exceeds, or together with any previous advance on account of the county for the benefit of which the land is purchased not repaid or written off will exceed, twenty-five times the share of the county in the interest on the church surplus grant (referred to in Section thirty-five of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891), after deducting from that share any prior charges, whether under this section or otherwise, including such proportion of contingent charges under Part Two of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, as the Treasury may fix.

(3) The advance shall be repaid by the Board by an annuity of the same amount, and involving the same interest and sum for repayment of capital as if it were an annuity payable by a tenant purchasing his holding, and the amount of such annuity shall be deducted by the Land Commission from the interest on the church surplus grant.

(4) Where the Land Commission make an advance to a tenant for the purchase of his holding from the Congested Districts Board, the amount of the advance shall be written off the debt due from the Board for advances made to them on account of the congested districts county for the benefit of which the Board purchased the land, in such manner as may be arranged between the Land Commission and the Board, and shall be treated as the redemption of a proportionate part of the annuities payable by the Board to the Land Commission.

(5) Where land is purchased by the Congested Districts Board for the benefit of more than one congested districts county, the Board shall state in their request to the Land Commission the proportion of the purchase money which is to be treated as being advanced for the benefit of each county.

(6) The Land Commission shall not make any advance in respect of any purchase by a tenant from the Board of a small holding, as defined in the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891.

(7) The Congested Districts Board shall not buy any land held under a lease for a term of years of which less than sixty are unexpired at the time of the sale, unless they hold or buy the reversion expectant upon the determination of such lease.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 43,—

SALES BY CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD OF SMALL HOLDINGS OTHERWISE THAN UNDER LAND PURCHASE ACTS.

(1) The Congested Districts Board may sell land to a tenant of a small holding for the price

agreed upon, and credit the purchaser with the whole or any part of the purchase money, and such purchase money shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Board, and be payable by such annuity, payable half-yearly, and calculated at such rate of interest as may be agreed on.

(2) For carrying such sale into effect the Trustees of the Congested Districts Board may convey the land to the purchaser charged with the said annuity; but the conveyance shall not operate to convert the interest of the purchaser in the holding into real estate.

(3) The particulars of any such conveyance may be communicated to the Land Commission, and thereafter they shall issue half-yearly applications for payment of the half-yearly instalments of the annuity charged on the holding, and shall credit or pay to the Congested Districts Board all sums received by the Commission in respect thereof, and shall furnish to the Board particulars of all instalments for which they issue applications under this section, showing which have and which have not been paid.

(4.) The Trustees of the Congested Districts Board shall have for the recovery of any such instalments unpaid the same remedies as the Land Commission have for the recovery of unpaid instalments of an annuity under the Land Purchase Acts.

(5.) Holdings purchased under this section, while subject to any annuity for the payment of purchase money, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891, but shall be subject to all the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts respecting a holding subject to an annuity under those Acts; and the power under those provisions to require a holding to be sold when subdivided by reason of the death of the proprietor may be exercised within twelve months after the subdivision becomes known to the Congested Districts Board, notwithstanding that it is more than twelve months after the death.

(6.) Whenever, upon the amalgamation of small holdings, part of the amalgamated holding is subject to an annuity under this section, and the amalgamated holding is not a small holding, the Congested Districts Board may agree with the occupier of such amalgamated holding for the purchase by him of that holding under the Land Purchase Acts, and the Land Commission may sanction the agreement and make an advance as if such occupier was in occupation of the whole of such holding under a contract of tenancy.

(7.) On such last-mentioned advance being made by the Land Commission, the balance of the principal of the purchase money payable by the annuity under this section shall be treated as repaid to the Board out of the advance, and the purchaser and the holding shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the said annuity.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 44,—

RULES FOR PART OF ACT.

Rules for carrying into effect this Part of this Act may be made by the Lord Lieutenant after communication with the Land Commission and the Congested Districts Board.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

PART V.

Clause 45,—

EVICTED TENANTS—RE-ENACTMENT WITH MODIFICATIONS OF 54 & 55 VICT. C. 48 S. 13.

Section thirteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, is hereby re-enacted, and shall have effect with the modification following: Twelve months of the commencement of this Act shall be substituted for six months of the passing of this Act.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 46,—

APPLICATION OF LAND COMMISSION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF TENANT FOR PURCHASE OF HOLDING.

(1.) Where the tenancy of a holding has been determined at any time after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, the landlord or the former tenant of the holding, or both jointly may, within twelve months of the commencement of this Act, apply in the prescribed manner to the Land Commission to act as mediators with a view to the reinstatement of the tenant in the holding or with a view to the purchase of the holding by the tenant.

(2.) Upon any such joint application with a view to reinstatement, the Land Commission may declare the terms and conditions as to rent, and the payment of arrears or otherwise upon which they consider it would be reasonable that the former tenant should be reinstated in the holding, and upon the parties consenting within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, may make an order reinstating the tenant in his holding upon the said terms and conditions.

(3.) Upon any such joint application with a view to the sale of the holding, the Land Commission may declare the amount of the advance which they are prepared to sanction, and the conditions (if any) to be fulfilled previously to the making of such advance, and upon the parties consenting within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, may order an advance, subject to the said conditions in like manner as if an agreement had been made under Section thirteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 as re-enacted by this Act.

(4.) Upon such application, whether for reinstatement or for a sale being made by either the landlord or the former tenant of the holding, the Land Commission may, if they think fit after making such inquiry as they think advisable, serve in the prescribed manner upon the party not having made the application, a notice calling on him to state whether he consents to the application being treated as a joint application, and if the party so served does not within the prescribed time after such service object, a joint application within the meaning of the section shall be deemed to have been made for reinstatement or for a sale, as the case may be, and the Land Commission may thereupon proceed under this section accordingly.

(5.) Every order under this Section shall be binding upon all persons, and be final and conclusive.

(6.) An order under this section shall not be made in the case of a holding which, on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, was in the occupation of a tenant.

(7.) For the purposes of this section, the expression "former tenant" shall include the personal representative of the former tenant.

THE EARL OF ARRAN moved to omit the following words from Subsection (4)—

"and if the party so served does not within the prescribed time after such service object, a joint application within the meaning of the section shall be deemed to have been made for reinstatement or for a sale, as the case may be, and the Land Commission may thereupon proceed under this section accordingly,"

and to insert instead thereof the following words :—

(*a*) If he consents within the prescribed time the Land Commission may proceed under this Section in like manner as if the application was a joint application, but

(*b*) If he does not so consent no further proceedings shall be taken.

His object, his Lordship said, was simply to restore the clause to the form in which it stood when the Bill was originally introduced. Under the clause as at present worded every tenant who had been evicted since 1879 would doubtless be advised by his lawyer to serve his notice on the landlord to be reinstated. As the Bill originally stood it made the positive consent of the landlord necessary, whereas now the consent was to be deemed to exist. He did not see what damage there would be to the tenant if he was obliged to have a consent in writing. It was not prescribed, either, that notice should be given to the landlord's agent when he was the person whose consent was to be asked.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the clause was originally introduced in another place in the shape in which his noble Friend wished now to put it, but, he was told, by consent the present form was adopted, and he should be very sorry to alter it. There was a good deal to be said for the proposal that in cases of this kind acquiescence should be sufficient without requiring active consent.

THE EARL OF ARRAN was afraid that the present clause would open the door to much abuse. An owner might be away and his dissent might arise too late in consequence. It would, in such a case, be very unfair to oblige him to reinstate a tenant whom he had no intention of receiving at all.

LORD ASHBOURNE pointed out that the owner must be served "in the prescribed manner." and the Land Commission would take care that the service was in such a way as would be effective and proper.

THE EARL OF ARRAN said he did not quite see how that met the case, because if no answer was obliged to be received from the owner and the consent was only implied, the door was opened to a great deal of abuse.

Amendment negatived.

PART VI.

Clause 47,—

SUPPLEMENTAL.—DEFINITIONS.

(1.) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "dwelling-house" includes any out-house, curtilage, and garden appurtenant thereto.

The expressions "landlord" and "tenant" include respectively the predecessors in title of a landlord or tenant.

The expression "limited owner" means a limited owner within the meaning of Section twenty-six of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, and includes any person having the powers of a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890.

The expression "lease" includes an agreement for a lease.

The expression "Land Law Acts" means the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, except Part V. thereof, the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, except Part II., and the Land Law (Ireland) Act 1888, and the Timber (Ireland) Act, 1888, and the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1888, Amendment Act, 1889, and the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, and does not include the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, except so far as the provisions of it are necessary for giving effect to the above-mentioned portion of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

The expression "Land Purchase Acts" means the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, the Land Purchase Acts as therein defined, and the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891.

The expression "permanent building" shall include permanent structures and sea and river embankments having a permanent character.

The expression "judicial rent" means a fair rent, whether fixed by the Court or by agreement or arbitration, or by demand of the landlord accepted by the tenant, and any reference to an application to fix a fair rent shall include a reference to an agreement to fix a fair rent or to refer to arbitration the fixing of a fair rent, or to the demand of an increased rent by the landlord.

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Land Commission, save that, where the expression refers to financial matters, it shall mean prescribed by rules made by the Treasury and where the expression relates to matters connected with the Land Judge, it shall mean prescribed by rules made under Part Two of this Act.

The expression "Receiver Judge" means the Judge assigned under Section nineteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, for the execution of the duties in that section mentioned.

(2.) In the definition of "holding" contained in the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, "parcel of land" shall be deemed to include an undivided share of land, whether held alone or held under the same contract of tenancy with land held in severalty.

(3.) Any jurisdiction vested by this Act in the High Court in relation to the purchase money under the Land Purchase Acts, or otherwise in relation to those Acts, shall, subject to rules of court, be exercised by the Land Judge.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (3) to leave out the word "the" ("the Land Judge") and to insert instead thereof the word "a."

Amendment agreed to; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 48,—

SAVING OF ULSTER TENANT-RIGHT CUSTOM.

Nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any right, benefit, or presumption exercised or enjoyed under or by virtue of the Ulster tenant-right custom, or any usage corresponding thereto.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 49,—

APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF PARTS OF ACT.

(1.) Part One of this Act shall, save as is by this Act expressly provided, apply to every proceeding pending at the commencement of this Act.

(2.) An application to fix a fair rent for a holding shall not be refused on the ground of any previous decision with reference to the holding or any part thereof, whether between the same parties or otherwise, if such application can be sustained under this Act or any of the Land Law Acts as amended by this Act, and where such application can be so sustained, the holding shall be deemed to be and to have remained a present tenancy as from the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

(3.) Parts One and Two of this Act shall be construed as one with the Land Law Acts, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Land Law Acts, and shall apply to all holdings to which the Land Law Acts, or any of them, as amended by this Act, apply, and Section twenty-two of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, shall apply as if the said Acts and parts of this Act were part of the foregoing provisions of the said Act of 1881, within the meaning of the said section.

(4.) Parts Two, Three and Five of this Act shall be construed as one with the Land Purchase Acts as herein defined, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Land Purchase Acts.

(5.) Part Four of this Act shall be construed as one with the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Acts, as defined in the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1894, and together with those Acts may be cited collectively as the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Acts.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, at the end of Sub-section (1), to insert the following as a new Sub-section:—

"(2.) The provisions of this Act with respect to a vesting order shall not apply to proceedings in respect of an advance sanctioned before the commencement of this Act, or of any agreement for the purchase of a term of years made before the commencement of this Act, and the enactments relative to such proceedings shall continue to apply notwithstanding their repeal by this Act."

Amendment agreed to; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 50,—

SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 51,—

REPEAL OF ACTS.

The Acts specified in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that Schedule.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN moved to insert the following new clause:—

"The present system of appointing Court valuers from amongst the land Sub-Commissioners shall cease, and in future the Court valuers shall be permanent officials of the Crown, and be independent of the Land Commission."

He said he did not propose to trouble their Lordships with a detailed statement of the many facts which would support him in asking the Government to include this clause in the Bill, but he felt that he dealt with such an important and grave question that he by no means abandoned his right to deal with the matter again at some future time. He asked the Government whether they would, between now and the Report Stage, consider whether they could meet the case in some degree, because it was a very strong case indeed. They had now Sub-Commissioners acting as valuers, and valuers acting as sub-Commissioners, and therefore they were revising each other's rents at very short intervals. That was a process which could not commend itself to any section of the people in Great Britain. He ventured to think that such a moderate suggestion as his must commend itself to the conciliatory attitude of the Government, and if they would only assure him that the mattter should be considered, he would have very great pleasure in not pressing the clause now.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE thought the noble Lord was well advised in not pressing the clause, because, obviously, in its present shape it could not be incorporated in the Bill. The noble Lord suggested that they should consider the question and deal with it on Report. They could not possibly undertake to bring up new clauses or to facilitate the introduction of new clauses dealing with such questions as this dealt with on Report.

LORD CASTLETOWN said the question involved in the proposed clause was a most important one. Land was the great commodity in Ireland, and, therefore, as valuers of land the best men should be secured. The noble Lord simply asked that the Court Valuers, who were practically the last resort the landlord or tenant had when he wished to obtain an efficient and sound valuation, should be absolutely independent of outside pressure—that they should, in point of fact, be servants of the State; that they should be men of unimpeachable character, who possessed a thorough knowledge of their business. He hoped the noble Marquess would reconsider his decision.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA trusted the Government would consent to that portion of the clause which proposed to enact that the Sub-Commissioners should not be appointed Court Valuers. It was not reasonable that a man should be a Sub-Commissioner in one case and a Valuer in another case.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: He is not.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA said that if that was so a great deal of the case of his noble Friend was destroyed.

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN remarked that he could lay upon the Table a list of men who had acted as Valuers and Sub-Commissioners.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: At the same time?

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN: Not at the same time.

VISCOUNT CLIFDEN understood that all that was asked was that the Court Valuers should be men above suspicion. Surely that was as much to the advantage of the tenant as the landlord.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said no one denied the necessity of having upright and efficient Court Valuers. To recognise that fact was one thing, but to accept this clause was quite another thing. The clause would create a new class of permanent officials, and, therefore, it could not be accepted without great consideration.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the noble Lord suggested that the Court Valuers should necessarily be independent of the Land Commission. The Valuers were officers of the Land Commission, and surely there was nothing wrong in being dependent upon the Commission.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA pointed out that what his noble Friend objected to was the system of appointing Court Valuers from amongst the Sub-Commissioners.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE asked what was the objection to a gentleman acting as a Court Valuer and a Sub-Commissioner, provided he did not in any case act in the two capacities.

VISCOUNT CLIFDEN: My objection is that a Sub-Commissioner always cuts down rents, and I do not think that is a fair man. [*A laugh.*]

Clause, by leave, withdrawn.

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN had the following clause on the Paper, but said he would not move it:—

> "After the passing of this Act every landlord and tenant to whom this Act applies shall have liberty, after the rehearing of their case by the Chief Commissioners, to appeal on the question of 'value' without a case having been stated to a court consisting of not less than two Judges of the High Court, assisted by the head for the time being of the Government Valuation Department as assessor."

LORD CASTLETOWN moved to insert the following clause:—

> "When, upon the hearing of an application to fix a fair rent, the court is of opinion that the tenant of a holding has wilfully or through neglect caused the said holding to become deteriorated, the court shall thereupon dismiss the said application."

He said that was a corollary on what was accepted by the Government on the previous day when it was agreed to insert after "condition" in Clause 1, the words "as to cultivation, deterioration, or otherwise."

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE was not prepared to accept the Amendment, which went very far indeed. It seemed to him they had done all that was necessary in directing the Court to take into consideration the condition of the holding. He did not see how they would justify the proposal that the Court should absolutely dismiss an application simply because it found the holding had been improperly farmed.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill, as amended, ordered to be reported to the House; Standing Committee negatived; The Report of Amendments to be received on Monday next; Standing Order No. XXIX. to be considered in order to its being dispensed with; and Bill to be printed as amended. —[No. 238.]

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN: When will the Report be taken?

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: On Monday.

*EARL SPENCER: And the other stages?

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: I think it would be hardly fair to press your Lordships to take the Third Reading on Monday, but in case that should be your Lordships' pleasure when the time comes, I will now give notice that I shall move to suspend the Standing Orders on Monday. I shall, of course, be in the hands of the House to make such arrangements as will suit your Lordships' convenience.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT (1887) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order), with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

TRUCK BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order); Amendments made; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons.

NAVAL RESERVE BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed.

House adjourned at Twenty-five minutes before Ten o'clock, to Monday next, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 7th August 1896.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND COURTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877.

Account [presented 6th August] to be printed.—[No. 332.]

NAVY (HEALTH).

Paper [presented 6th August] to be printed.—[No. 333.]

COMPANIES WINDING-UP.

Copy presented,—of Fifth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 334.]

LOCAL TAXATION (ENGLAND) ACCOUNT, 1895-6.

Return ordered,—

"Showing, in respect of the financial year ended the 31st day of March 1896—(1) the total amount of the Local Taxation Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty paid into the Local Taxation (England) Account, and the amounts paid out of such Licences, Probate Duty Grant, and Estate Duty to, or on behalf of, the Council of each Administrative County and County Borough; (2) the amounts paid out of the proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties to each Police Authority in aid of Police Pension Funds; and (3) the amounts paid out of the residue of the proceeds of those Duties to the Council of each Administrative County and County Borough."—(*Mr. T. W. Russell.*)

Return presented accordingly; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 335.]

JUDICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

Lords' Amendments to be considered forthwith; considered, and agreed to.

COMMISSION.

Message to attend the Lords Commissioners.

The House went; and, being returned,

*Mr. SPEAKER reported the Royal Assent to Bills which had passed both Houses. [For list, see House of Lords proceedings of this date.]

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Royal Patriotic Fund have leave to sit To-morrow, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House. — (*Mr. Woodall.*)

WORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS BILL [H.L.].

Read the first time; to be read a Second time upon Thursday next, and to be printed.—[Bill 335.]

RURAL WORKERS' (SCOTLAND) HOLIDAYS.

Bill to make provision for Holidays and Half-holidays for Rural Workers in Scotland, ordered to be brought in by Mr. White and Dr. Clark; presented accordingly, and read the First time; to be read a Second time upon Thursday next, and to be printed.—[Bill 336.]

QUESTIONS.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Captain NORTON (Newington, W.). I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War how many names of candidates for the next examination for Army Medical Staff in August have been received; and, what are the completed ages of these candidates?

*The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for WAR (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford): Thirty-one candidates have applied, their completed ages varying from 22 to 27 years, with an average of 24 years and eight months.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

CAPTAIN NORTON: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is a rule in the Metropolitan Police Force that any officer charged with an offence against the rules of the service is entitled to meet his accuser face to face and to question the said accuser in the presence of a superior officer; and, whether this rule is invariably adhered to?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Lancashire, Blackpool): The general rule is as stated in the Question, but the hon. Member will admit that complaints against a constable cannot be altogether ignored in cases where the complainant does not attend in person. In all cases, however, if after careful inquiry the matter appears to be in doubt, the complainant is referred to a magistrate.

LOUGH ERNE DRAINAGE BOARD.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether his attention has been called to the statement, at a public meeting, of Mr. James Mahaffy, J.P., Belturbet, to the effect that, owing to the bungling of the Lough Erne Drainage Board, the River Erne from Belturbet to Belleek has not been made navigable as was originally intended; whether, in view of the fact that, if a deepening of the river at the two or three places where rapids first were made, traffic by steamer both for goods and tourists could be carried on with profit, especially in the case of tourists during the summer season, he will inquire for and lay before this House an estimate of the cost it would entail to afford passage to steamers of 100 tons from Belleek to Belturbet; and, if the cost is not found to be large, will the Treasury enable the Lough Erne Drainage Board to undertake the work?

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University): My right hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. R. W. HANBURY), who is unavoidably absent from the House, has asked me to answer this Question for him. He is informed that the Erne was made navigable from Belleek to Belturbet as part of the drainage scheme lately carried out, and to the depth proposed in the plans. Some years have elapsed since the cuts were made, and the Board of Works report that an investigation would be necessary to ascertain their present condition, but, judging from the plans, the Board believe that a steamer of the cargo capacity mentioned could ply between the places named. In the absence of evidence that any further expenditure on the navigation is required, the question of a further grant (in addition to the £15,000 voted between 1882 and 1885) does not arise.

ARVAGH DISPENSARY DISTRICT (COUNTY CAVAN).

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that, in consequence of a change of residence of the medical officer of the Arvagh, county Cavan, dispensary district, patients living in the electoral division of Drumcarban have to go a distance of eight miles for medical advice and medicine, in many cases at a serious risk to life; and whether, seeing that this part of this division is contiguous to the dispensary district of Bellanagh, would it be possible to so divide the townlands of the electoral division as to place those lying beside Bellanagh on the list of townlands for the attention of the medical officer of that district, instead of, as at present, compelling the sick poor in them to travel eight and ten miles to get relief in the Arvagh dispensary?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (MR. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): It is the fact that the Medical Officer of the Arvagh District changed his residence some years ago to a place about three-quarters of a mile distant from his former abode; but his present residence is the one occupied by his predecessor, and is situated within the district. The medical officer's residence is about eight miles from the remotest townland in the Drumcarban electoral division, though this, I am informed, is not an unusual distance, and if found inconvenient for the sick poor the Local Government Board are prepared to consent to the establishment of a depot at the Drumcarban end of the district if the Guardians should so desire. The Board are debarred by statute from subdividing an electoral division as suggested in the Question.

ARMY LANCE STAVES.

COLONEL WELBY (Taunton): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that the ash lance staves issued to Dragoon Guards and Dragoon regiments have been reported by Boards of Officers and Officers Commanding to be brittle, unreliable, and unfit for active service; and what steps are being taken to replace them with bamboos?

*MR. BRODRICK: It is recognised that the ash lance staves are not satisfactory, but great difficulty is found in procuring sufficient bamboo staves which fulfil all the conditions required in the specification. It is hoped to provide a store of bamboo lances for use on active service, retaining the ash staves for use during peace.

MR. JOHN McLEOD (Sutherland): What is the country of origin of ash staves? Are they made in Germany?

Mr. BRODRICK dissented by shaking his head.

WATERLOO (FRENCH INFANTRY EAGLE).

COLONEL WELBY: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War, where the Eagle of the 45th French Infantry of the Line, captured by Sergeant Ewart, Scots Greys, at Waterloo, is now hung or stored?

MR. BRODRICK: This trophy is in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital.

LEENAN HEAD DEFENCE WORKS (COUNTY DONEGAL).

MR. THOMAS B. CURRAN (Donegal, N.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War what number of workmen are employed on the Defence Works at Leenan Head, county Donegal, now in course of construction; what is the rate of wages offered by the contractors, and is it equal to the usual wages paid by local employers; whether complaints have been made by local labourers, and a list of employers with the wages paid by them has been received from the labourers by the Secretary of State for War, with a request that, according to the terms of the contract he would insist on the contractors paying fair wages; and, whether he intends to take any action in the matter?

*THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Mr. J. POWELL-WILLIAMS, Birmingham, S.) The number of men employed on the works at Leenan Head is stated to be 12. Inquiries have been made as to the wages paid locally and by the contractor, and the latter appear to be the current rate; but complaints have been received and a further investigation has been ordered.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs): Out of what Vote is provision made for these works?

*MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS: I cannot say at the moment.

FEUS AND LEASES (SCOTLAND).

MR. J. McLEOD: I beg to ask the Lord Advocate, as representing the Secretary for Scotland, whether there is any intention to deal by legislation with the Report of the Select Committee on Feus and Leases (Scotland), 1894-5?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire): I am unable to give the hon. Member any undertaking as to legislation on the subject referred to in this question, but the matter will receive the consideration of the Secretary for Scotland.

MR. McLEOD: Is the matter under consideration?

THE LORD ADVOCATE: Yes, Sir.

CARRICKMACROSS PETTY SESSIONS.

MR. JAMES DALY (Monaghan, S.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—(1) whether he is aware that Mr. J. T. Gibbings, J.P., and Mr. S. E. Shirley, J.P., acted together in hearing cases at Petty Sessions at Carrickmacross on 23rd July; (2) whether he is aware that Mr. Gibbings is a rent collector for Mr. Shirley; (3) whether it is in accordance with the law for a landlord and rent collector to take part at same Petty Sessions as magistrates; and (4) whether he will bring the matter under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, that it may not occur again?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The reply to the first and second paragraphs is in the affirmative. There is no provision at law prohibiting principal and agent from acting together as magistrates, but there is a rule, founded on grounds of policy, that they should not so act together, though the rule may, I understand, under special circumstances be subject to modification. There is no reason for questioning the *bonâ fides* of the magistrates in acting together in the present instance, but I see no objection to refer the matter to the Lord Chancellor with a view to his considering whether there were any circumstances justifying a departure from the rule on this occasion.

ARMY OFFICERS (DRESS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.)

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, S.E.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether he will explain why Officers were ordered to provide themselves with new swords some months since, and have now to obtain a serge jacket of novel pattern, and by such changes of dress and accoutrements have been put to considerable expense?

*MR. BRODRICK: Officers were not required to provide new swords, but new sword-hilts, the change being made with the object of increasing efficiency. Officers are given time to wear out their present jackets before being required to possess themselves of the new and less expensive pattern.

CHARGE OF PERJURY (COUNTY CORK).

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork, E.): I beg to ask the Attorney General for Ireland whether he can now state what decision he has come to relative to the prosecution of Dennis Dooling, of Walshtownbeg, Midleton, County Cork, for perjury?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. J. ATKINSON, Londonderry, S.): I have carefully examined the report of what took place at Presentment Sessions, and am of opinion that however suspicious the transaction may have been, there is no evidence available to sustain a prosecution against Dooling for perjury or fraud.

DISPENSARY COMMITTEES (IRELAND).

MR. MAURICE HEALY (Cork): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the Irish Local Government Board have yet issued any Order fixing the rating qualification of members of dispensary committees pursuant to the recent Act; and, if not, when such an Order will be issued?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The Order in question is in course of preparation and will be issued shortly.

"PERSONAL CLERKS," CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. H. KIMBER (Wandsworth): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he is aware that a large number of persons, styled "personal clerks" or "hired writers," not on the permanent establishment of the Civil Service, but appointed personally by Heads of Departments without examination, and whose salaries are paid out of an annual lump sum allowance placed at the disposal of such Heads, have been for several years past employed on purely clerical duties in various Government Departments, and on work which would appear to be of a strictly permanent character; whether, in relation to such employment, he has considered Paragraph 24 of the Treasury Minute of 10th August 1889, in which the system under which these men are employed is condemned: whether such employment is in pursuance of the above-named Treasury Minute (Paragraph 26), adopting the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments; whether, before authorising the employment of personal clerks or hired writers in the manner above stated, he has satisfied himself that the work to be performed by them is of such a nature that it cannot fitly be provided for in the manner indicated in the said Minute; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the provisions referred to in the said Minute have been carried out, and of limiting the employment of such personal clerks and hired writers to strictly temporary work which cannot be provided for in the manner indicated in the said Minute?

SIR J. GORST (for Mr. HANBURY): My right hon. Friend asks me to say that he does not know if the Question is intended to include clerks in the offices of Solicitors to Public Departments. As to them he has nothing to add to his answer to the hon. Member on 12th May last. As regards the hon. Member's other Questions, my right hon. Friend is not aware that persons are temporarily employed and paid as the hon. Member describes on work of a strictly permanent character. He does not consider that the Treasury Minute of 10th August 1889, forbids the employment of temporary personal clerks on work which is of a temporary character, or which is subject to such variations of amount as not to permit of a fixed permanent staff. Before sanctioning the employment of such persons, the Treasury require in each case to be satisfied that the work is such as has been described, so no further inquiry seems necessary.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Mr. H. C. F. LUTTRELL (Devon, Tavistock): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been drawn to the danger to the public caused by the not infrequent escapes from control and rushes through the public thoroughfares of London of bullocks for slaughter, and in particular to such endangering of the public as took place in Harleyford Road on 3rd August, by a bull escaping from a slaughter-house and rushing through the streets; and whether he would, in consequence of these dangers to the public, and for other sanitary reasons, consider the advisability of extending to local authorities further facilities for the erection of public abattoirs?

The SECRETARY to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. T. W. Russell, Tyrone, S.): The attention of the President has not been previously called to cases in which danger was occasioned to the public by the escape of bullocks for slaughter, and he has no information as to what occurred in the Harleyford Road on the day referred to. The hon. Member is no doubt aware of the provision made for the slaughter of cattle at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and also of the fact that the driving of cattle in London between the hours of 10 in the morning and 7 in the evening is prohibited, except with the permission of the Commissioner of Police. The extension to local authorities in London of further facilities for the erection of public abattoirs would require legislation, and no promise can be given in the matter.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (HORSHAM SITE).

Mr. J. YOXALL (Nottingham, W.): I beg to ask the hon. Member for Thirsk, as a Charity Commissioner—(1) whether the Report of Mr. Rogers Field on the Horsham site for Christ's Hospital was treated as a private and confidential communication by the Almoners for above nine months; and (2) whether it had had due consideration by the Charity Commissioners before they authorised £20,000 to be expended on draining, roads, levelling, and planting?

Mr. GRANT LAWSON (York, N.R., Thirsk): The Charity Commissioners have no information upon the point raised in the first paragraph of this Question. It relates to a matter of current administration in connection with the removal of the Hospital; and, as I stated in answer to a Question on July 28, the Commissioners are not charged with the duty of interfering in such matters. Mr. Rogers Field's Report was duly considered by the Commissioners before their sanction was given to the expenditure mentioned in the second paragraph of the Question. That Report, while condemning the then existing wells on the site, suggested a deeper boring. Some months before the Commissioners sanctioned the outlay referred to in the Question that boring had been sufficiently advanced to prove that a water supply abundantly sufficient both in quantity and quality could be secured on the estate.

AFRICAN FLORA.

Sir ROBERT REID (Dumfries Burghs): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works if the duty of preparing works upon African flora was intrusted to Mr. Dyer, of Kew Gardens, nearly 20 years ago; whether he is aware that this gentleman has published practically nothing on the subject; and whether he will urge Mr. Dyer either to complete the work or to abandon it, so as no longer to discourage private enterprise in the same field?

The FIRST COMMISSIONER of WORKS (Mr. Akers-Douglas, Kent, St. Augustine's): The third volume of the "Flora of Tropical Africa" was published in 1877. In 1891 the Treasury authorised the completion of the work, in four more volumes, under Mr. Dyer, on the understanding that one volume would be published every two years. No further volume has yet been issued, although portions of one are in type. Mr. Dyer has been urged to complete the work as rapidly as possible.

MAIL SERVICES (ENGLAND AND IRELAND).

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE (Kerry, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if the reply of the Postmaster General to the deputation of the Irish Chambers of Commerce relative to the new mail service between England and Ireland is conclusive; and whether, in view of the great dissatisfaction caused in Ireland by that reply, the Post Office authorities will reconsider the question with a view to meeting the wishes of the Irish public?

SIR J. GORST: The Postmaster General's reply to the deputation from the Irish Chambers of Commerce relative to the new mail service between England and Ireland was made after the fullest consideration, and, while regretting that the acceleration proposed does not fully meet the wishes of the public in Ireland, he sees no possibility of adopting a different time table for the night mail from that which has been announced.

SIR T. ESMONDE asked when the resolution relating to the new mail service contract would be laid before Parliament?

SIR J. GORST: I am a very indirect representative of the Postmaster General, and I fear I cannot give an answer.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he is aware that the English mails have been late in their delivery at Tralee three times during the past week and ten times during the month of July; and whether, in view of the great and continual inconvenience cause to the people of Tralee and its neighbourhood by these constant delays in the delivery of the English mails, the Post Office authorities will invite the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to tender for an accelerated mail service to Tralee, permission being given them to stop the up and down mail trains at Mallow?

SIR J. GORST: The Postmaster General is aware that there has been great irregularity of late in the delivery of the English mails at Tralee, as indicated in the Question of the hon. Member. Inquiry shall be made as to the possibility of effecting some improvement of the service to Tralee by way of Mallow, but the establishment of a new train specially for the mails would, it is feared, involve greater additional expense than could properly be incurred.

MR. D. MACALEESE (Monaghan, N.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if complaints have been made to the Post Office authorities regarding the unsatisfactory arrangements in existence since the 1st of June last for the delivery of the morning mails at Portstewart, county Antrim; in view of the fact that the 6.30 a.m. mail train from Belfast, on the Northern Counties Railway, carries letters from Scotland and the various districts of Ireland to all the stations between Belfast and Derry, and is timed to reach Portstewart Station at 8.45 a.m., will he explain why the Portstewart letters and parcels are not delivered till after 12 o'clock noon; Does the railway company transfer the Portstewart mail bags from the mail train at Coleraine, and leave those mail bags to be conveyed to the Portstewart Station later in the day by a train which is not a mail train; is there any clause or condition in the contract with the Northern Counties Railway for the carriage of mails which enables that company to transfer mail bags from the principal mail train of the day, and leave those mail bags at intervening stations to be taken to their destination as the company may deem fit; is it legal to transfer mails in this way; and, considering the great inconvenience which the large number of summer visitors to Portstewart and the residents there suffer, will the Postmaster General remedy this grievance without delay?

SIR J. GORST: The Postmaster General has received complaints of the late delivery of the morning mails at Portstewart since the 1st June. Portstewart is on a branch line, and the branch train in immediate connection with the 6.30 a.m. train from Belfast having ceased to call at Portstewart, a subsequent train was employed and the arrival of the mails at Portstewart Station was postponed from 8.45 to 9.5 a.m. There was some further delay after arrival in sending the mails from the station to the Post Office in consequence of there being no tram car available until 9.30 a.m., and the delivery of the letters to the public was for a time not completed until about 12 noon. The transfer of the mails from the main line to the branch line takes place at Coleraine. The train on the branch line is not under the control of the Post Office, and the railway company have broken neither their contract nor the law in withdrawing the stop of the earlier train at Portstewart. Arrangements have been made for getting rid of the further delay after the arrival at Portstewart Station, and the delivery now commences at 9.45 a.m. and is completed by 11.20 a.m. or only 20 minutes later than formerly.

MR. W. FIELD (Dublin, St. Patrick's): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he can arrange that the proposed Irish mail time table shall not be definitely settled until next Session: and, whether he is aware that recent investigations have shown that there is no practical difficulty in acceding to request of the recent deputation to the Postmaster General?

SIR J. GORST: It would be impossible to make arrangements by the 1st April next for extending to the Irish provinces the advantages of the acceleration to commence on that date if the time table of the service between London and Dublin were not settled until next Session. The Postmaster General is not aware of any investigations which have shown that the request of the recent deputation could be acceded to without practical difficulty.

MR. FIELD asked whether another deputation from the Irish Chambers of Commerce would be received, so that their views might be made known?

SIR J. GORST: If the hon. Member will apply to the Postmaster General, I think he will find him ready to meet his wishes.

MR. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.): What value are we going to receive for our £104,000 a year?

SIR JOHN GORST: I am not intrusted with any information upon that point. (*Laughter.*)

MR. FIELD: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that, regarding the acceleration of the Irish mail service, an agreement was discussed on the 27th May 1895, promising the arrangement asked for by the recent deputation to the Postmaster General?

SIR J. GORST: No, Sir. The Postmaster General is aware of no such discussion. On the 27th May 1895, a Question was put in this House respecting the agreement then just concluded with the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, but no question was raised or promise given that the times desired by the recent deputation would be adopted. Indeed, so long previously as the 16th November 1894, it had been explained by the Postmaster General, at an interview with the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Cork and Belfast that, while he hoped to arrange for an acceleration of half an hour between Euston and Holyhead so far as the night mail was concerned, this would not mean more than five minutes' gain in the time of arrival in the morning at Holyhead, as it would be impossible to anticipate the present hours of departure of the night mails from Crewe and Chester without a dislocation of the mail service of the whole country. That position has never been departed from.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he can state the result of his inquiries as to the purchase of the Colonna Raphael?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I am in communication with my right hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury on this subject.

KILBRIDE RIFLE RANGE.

MR. T. M. HEALY: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether the compensation money for the

Kilbride Rifle Range, which was taken from the owner compulsorily upon the 18th March, 1895, has yet been paid; if not, when will it be paid; whether, as the owner has lost the use and rents of the lands for 17 months, he will receive interest upon the compensation money until same is paid; and will he explain why the costs of the abortive arbitration and the costs of the legal proceedings subsequently, which the Courts awarded the owner, have not been paid him?

*MR. BRODRICK: An offer is about to be made to the owner of the ground, with an allowance both for interest and costs, and it is hoped that the matter may be settled immediately.

MR. T. M. HEALY asked whether the matter would be settled before the end of the Session?

*MR. BRODRICK: I cannot say. These things sometimes require a few days' consideration.

MARRIAGES AT MALTA.

MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS (Notts, Mansfield): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies—(1) whether he is aware that the Council of the Government in Malta have passed an Ordinance by which it is enacted that "marriages celebrated in Malta by all those who profess the Catholic religion, whether both the contracting parties be Catholic, or whether one of them be a Catholic and the other a non-Catholic, are not, and shall not be, valid if they are not celebrated according to the form established by the Council of Trent;" (2) whether such Ordinance was introduced with the concurrence of the Government, and was supported by the official members of the Council; and (3) whether, inasmuch as the Ordinance is opposed to the Report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which the question was referred by the Home Government, Her Majesty will be advised to withhold Her sanction from the Ordinance?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): The answer to the first question of the hon. Member is in the affirmative, and the answer to both branches of the second question is in the negative. The answer to the third question is that the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS gave notice that he should call attention to the subject either on the Colonial Vote or on the Appropriation Bill.

IMPERIAL TAXATION.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs): I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, for the sake of enabling the taxpayers to know the actual total of the amount raised in the way of Imperial taxation, he will, by means of a statement appended to the final balance-sheet of the Budget of next Session, or otherwise, show the amounts received from taxation but not actually paid into the Treasury, and the corresponding grants in aid paid to local authorities?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.): The hon. Member will find the information he desires in the Return of Public Income and Expenditure annually moved for by the right hon. Member for East Wolverhampton. The Return for 1895–6 is complete, and will be issued immediately.

FIRE IN MAIL VAN (GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, IRELAND).

MR. MACALEESE: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, can he explain upon what principle the Postmaster General is considering the propriety of giving gratuities to certain persons who assisted in extinguishing the recent fire in a mail van on the Great Northern Counties Railway, Ireland, seeing that the Post Office is in no way responsible for the fire by which the mail van was consumed; how many claims have been lodged with the Company or the Post Office, or both, for compensation in this case, and what is the aggregate sum claimed up to the present time; and, has the Post Office, and not the railway company, paid all or any of those claims; and, if so, will he explain on what grounds?

SIR J. GORST: Should the Postmaster General decide to give some gratuity to the persons who assisted in extinguishing the fire in the mail van on the occasion referred to by the hon. Member, he will do so on the principle that it is desirable to encourage efforts to save the mails when in danger or to recover them if lost. About 50 claims have been lodged with the Postmaster General, and the aggregate amount may be roughly estimated at about £30. My right hon. Friend is not aware whether any separate demands for compensation have been made upon the railway company. The payments have been made by the Postmaster General in pursuance of the undertaking into which he has entered with the public to pay, as an act of grace, compensation for parcels and registered letters.

TRANSIT OF LIVE STOCK BY RAIL.

MR. FIELD: I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether he has received any communication from the railway managers in respect to the promised improvements for the more humane transit of live stock by rail?

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. C. T. RITCHIE, Croydon): No, Sir, not yet.

MR. FIELD asked for information as to the steps that were being taken by the railway companies.

MR. RITCHIE: I cannot expect the railway companies to give me information as to every stage of their proceedings.

EAST LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

MR. E. H. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been called to the report of an inquest on a child held at Poplar on Monday last, when Dr. Cooper Harrison, the medical witness, attributed the existing prevalence of fatal cases of diarrhœa among children in the East End of London to the scanty supply of water, and also stated that in his own house the water was not turned on more than one hour a day, and that there was a filthy deposit in the water supplied; and whether, in these circumstances, he will make further representations to the East London Water Company of the urgent necessity for improving both the quantity and the quality of the water which they are supplying to their customers?

MR. T. W. RUSSELL: The President has seen the report which has appeared in the newspapers of the inquest, and is aware of the statements of Dr. Harrison which are referred to in the Question. As regards the supply of water to Dr. Harrison's house, the President is informed by the East London Company that the supply of water was from 7 to 9 in the morning, and from 1 to 3 in the afternoon. This supply was for four hours, and he is unable to give any explanation of the supply being for less than six hours. With regard to the quality of the water, the company have forwarded samples of water which were yesterday drawn from the communication pipe supplying Dr. Harrison's house, and, so far as these samples are concerned, there is no evidence of any turbidity or other deposit in the water supplied, and the Local Government Board are not aware of any general complaint as to the quality of the water. As regards the prevalence of fatal cases of diarrhœa among young children in the East End of London, the President understands that the usual autumnal increase of diarrhœa has been somewhat exceptional this year, both in London and in many other towns. There is generally an exceptional increase when excess of temperature is combined with deficient rainfall, but there is no evidence to show that there is any increase in deaths from this cause in East London in consequence of the diminished supply of water in the district. Indeed, the published Returns for the last few weeks show that in certain divisions of London, and other towns where there has been no deficiency in the water supply, the increase in the number of deaths from diarrhœa has been greater than in the East district of the Metropolis The President has been in constant communication with the East London Water Company, and he has no reason to doubt that they are fully realising the necessity of giving as large a quantity of water as the circumstances will admit.

MALTON COUNTY COURT.

MR. GRANT LAWSON: I beg to ask the Attorney General whether the Lord Chancellor will take steps to remedy the great inconvenience caused by the fact that the Registrar of the Malton

Kilbride Rifle Range, which was taken from the owner compulsorily upon the 18th March, 1895, has yet been paid; if not, when will it be paid; whether, as the owner has lost the use and rents of the lands for 17 months, he will receive interest upon the compensation money until same is paid; and will he explain why the costs of the abortive arbitration and the costs of the legal proceedings subsequently, which the Courts awarded the owner, have not been paid him?

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MALTON COUNTY COURT.

Mr. GRANT LAWSON : I beg to ask the Attorney General whether the Lord Chancellor will take steps to remedy the great inconvenience caused by the fact that the Registrar of the Malton whether the nearest proportion to which the Irish Party are entitled is two? I would also ask whether one Member has been deducted from the Opposition or from the Government?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: From the Government.

MR. T. M. HEALY: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether the Whips of the Irish Party have consented to this arrangement?

MR. JOHN DILLON (Mayo, E.) rose to ask a further Question, when

*MR. SPEAKER said: This is raising a Debate on a subject which can be discussed when the names of the Committee are submitted to the House. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. T. M. HEALY asked whether there should not be an original Motion put from the Chair that the Committee should consist of 15 Members, so as to give hon. Members an opportunity of moving an Amendment with a view to increasing the number?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: I believe precedent has been strictly followed. When the Committee about to be nominated does not exceed 15 Members, it is not usual to specify the number.

MR. T. M. HEALY: May I ask whether it would be in order to move at the commencement, when the Motion came on, that this Committee do consist of 17 Members?

*MR. SPEAKER: Notice must be given of any Amendment of that kind.

MR. T. M. HEALY: With notice it can be done?

*MR. SPEAKER: With notice the hon. Member can propose to add other Members, if the House increases the number of the Committee.

MR. T. M. HEALY: I suppose the Government would have no objection, in view of the importance of this Committee, to postpone the consideration of it until Monday?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: I do not propose to take it to-night if it is seriously opposed.

MR. A. O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.): May I ask you, Sir, whether it will not be open to any hon. Member to propose the addition of any names to the Committee?

*MR. SPEAKER: Notice must be given of such a Motion, as I have said.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.

Considered in Committee.

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER, CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS, in the Chair.]

(TWENTY-FIRST ALLOTTED DAY.)

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1896–7.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed,

> "That a sum, not exceeding £100, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge for the Ordnance Factories (the cost of the Productions of which will be charged to the Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments), which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897,"—

*CAPTAIN CECIL NORTON (Newington, W.) moved to reduce the Vote by £50, explaining that his real desire was to see it increased by many thousands. His contention was that the Government was bound to lead the way as a model employer of labour. On the 8th of August 1890, the late Mr. W. H. Smith, then Leader of the House, said:

> "In common with all who are responsible for the Government of the country he regarded it as a matter of the highest importance that the men who are employed in Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals should be well paid and contented. He was sure that the House of Commons would not desire to underpay any servants of the Crown."

In the discussion on Mr. Buxton's Motion in 1891, Mr. Plunket announced

> "that the Government would insert a provision in Government contracts to secure the payment by contractors of the rates of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen."

His contention was that the Government, while perceiving the mote that was in the contractor's eye, had failed to cast the beam out of their own eye. They compelled contractors to pay standard rates of wages to their workmen, whereas, when they employed these men directly they failed to pay their rates of wages. What was the current rate of

ages for the class of work done by
ose workmen at Woolwich, whose case
desired to bring before the Com-
ittee? They might be termed un-
illed labourers, but as a matter of fact,
ey were to a certain extent skilled, and
d practically the same class of labour
the men who worked for the firm
Armstrong, of Newcastle, or Mather
nd Platt, of Manchester. He main-
ined that 22s. per week at Newcastle,
d 23s. per week at Manchester, was
r superior to 24s. at Woolwich. Yet
e Government of the wealthiest coun-
y in the world, with a revenue of
hundred millions sterling, was pay-
g its employés at Woolwich 19s. 6d.
week. There was a law in this
untry that no man should be allowed
starve. They ought to go a step
rther and lay it down that no com-
tent workman who was willing to
ork should be employed at less than
fair wage. He ought not to be em-
oyed at starvation wages, and he main-
ined that a large number of Govern-
ent workmen are employed at starva-
on wages. It was constantly stated
at this was a question of supply and
emand. But the Government had
ultified themselves twice over in con-
ection with this point: for they were at
e present moment employing at 19s. 6d.
number of men who, four or five years
go were doing precisely the same work
r 17s., and who some years previously
ere doing it for 15s. But suppose it
as a question of supply and demand,
urely it would be only fair to apply the
rinciple all round. Why not, for ex-
mple to the Treasury Bench? There
ere doubtless many gentlemen opposite,
ven below the Gangway, who would be
repared to hold many of their offices at
considerably reduced salary. Or take
e case of the officers of the Army, whose
a had not been increased for some
erations. There were hundreds of
oung men, not inferior in any respect to
eir predecessors, presenting themselves
r about a hundred vacancies. Had the
ritish taxpayer ever suggested that the
ay of the officers of the Army should be
educed? Certainly not. The British
xpayer was prepared to pay top wages
r the best material; he was well aware
hat it was economy in the end. Whe-
her on moral or economic grounds, it
as good policy to pay the standard rate of wages. Public bodies and private employers alike had found that the best standard for the current rate of wages was the trades union rate. A report on this subject, published in 1893, showed that the Woolwich Local Board paid 24s. and Plumstead Board of Works, 24s., while private employers there paid practically the same rate; whereas the Government rate was 19s. 6d. House rent in Woolwich was 8s. and 8s. 6d., whereas in Chatham it was only 4s. 6d., in Pembroke, 3s., and in Portsmouth, 4s.; in other words, 19s. was just as good in Pembroke as 24s. in Woolwich. He had fixed on 24s. because a Minority Report of the Labour Commission laid that down as the minimum sum upon which a man, his wife, and family could live in common decency. That a public servant should not be entitled to a decent house and sufficient food in a country like this was monstrous. He frankly admitted that there were certain advantages connected with Government employment. The Government never went bankrupt, and there was a certain prestige attaching to Government employment, but putting that aside there was no other advantage whatever. Continuity of employment was given equally in good private establishments, and the prospect of advancement was as great in them as in Government factories. It was supposed that Government employés obtained a larger proportion of holidays, but that was not the case. The men in the Royal factory were in no better position than the men who worked for the best private firms. As regards sick pay, what was the position of the Government employés? They must serve three years before they became entitled to that pay, and then they were entitled to two months' sick pay during the year. Contrast this with the position of a member of a really good friendly society. After six months' payments, the payee became entitled to 12s. a week for 26 weeks, and 6s. per week for 52 weeks after that. Further, in the event of his death, his widow became entitled to a bonus of £10, and he would receive £5 if his wife died. Consequently, for 6d. a week men could provide themselves with greater advantages than were given by the Government. Of course, there was the question of medical attendance, and he was given

to understand that this cost the Government 1s. per week. But why should the men be penalised because the Government managed so badly, when they could contract with any good friendly society for the sum of 6d.? There was, he presumed, a general desire for some system of superannuation, and personally he was strongly in favour of that. He should have supposed that Members occupying the other side of the House, who had so strongly advocated both old-age pensions and workmen's dwellings, would be equally in favour of that. He would be glad to see it applied the whole country over, but until that could be done, let it apply to Government employés. Then, as to injury pay. Any man injured in the course of his employment was entitled to full pay for three months, and while under the doctor's care; but, on the other hand, the Government contracted themselves out of the Employers' Liability Act, and no compensation was paid to the relatives of a man fatally injured. It would be said that the Government did all it could for the widows, but that amounted to getting employment such as bag-making out of charity, but the widow had no claim against the Government. When a man was injured during his employment, and the injury was not due to his own negligence, the sufferer should be generously treated, it being borne in mind that unless assisted he would ultimately come upon the rates. He estimated that it would cost about £30,000 additional to act in common justice towards these labourers in Government employ, raising the wages to 24s., the current rate in the London area. The workmen at Woolwich were at a disadvantage as compared with those in the employment of private firms in that they were bound to keep up what might be called an appearance of sham respectability, and so it was found that, after these regular hours of employment, some of them eked out their wretched wages by costermongering. He would venture to read an extract from a gentleman who was an ornament of the Church to which he belonged, the rector of Woolwich :—

> "I feel very strongly that sixpence per hour for a week of 48 hours is the minimum you can call a fair wage in the County of London. The claim as to privileges is nonsense."

A statement drawn up by the same authority gave facts that would enable the Committee to realise their position. A labourer earned 20s. a week and had to support a wife and two children. For two rooms he paid 4s. a week, and his weekly expenditure on meat was 2s. 6d. On this he performed exhausting physical labour, helping to make that material without which our defensive forces would be valueless. Thirty millions annually were spent on these defensive forces, and this man, engaged in the work of providing the material, was confined to 2½d. worth of meat per day. It should be remembered that in Woolwich workmen had not the advantage of cheap markets workmen had elsewhere, and on a fair estimate it might be said that 24s. a week in Woolwich was equal to 20s. in Portsmouth. Woolwich was one of those places indicated by Mr. Booth as the darkest spots in England. With these men in a position oscillating between independence and pauperism, their wives and daughters were situated amid all the allurements of a garrison town, surrounded by temptations to drink and immorality. This was a state of things that should not exist in connection with Government employment. Many years ago, upon the discussion of the ten hours' Bill, a great writer who had shed lustre on the literature of his country made use of the following words :—

> "It concerns the commonwealth that the great body of the people should not live in a way which makes life wretched and short, which enfeebles the body and pollutes the mind ;"

and, paraphrasing that, he concluded his appeal to the Government by saying it was their duty so to act that every class in the community might at least be afforded the opportunity of living in a way which made life brighter and longer, which invigorated the body and purified the mind. He moved the reduction of the vote by £50.

*COLONEL HUGHES (Woolwich) said he did not think it was the fault of the Government that the War Department were not liable for injuries under the Employers' Liability Act, for, if he rightly remembered, when the last Bill on the subject was going forward, the Government assented to a clause imposing that liability, and, no doubt, when an amending Bill was again before

Parliament, they would again assent. He thoroughly believed that the Financial Secretary to the War Office desired that the labourers should be paid the wages current in the district, but 5d. an hour was not the current rate. Local information would convince the hon. Gentleman of that. When the hours of labour in the arsenal were reduced by the late Secretary for War, it was stated that this should not affect the rate of pay. A comparison was sometimes made between the wages paid in Newcastle and the wages paid in London. He was quite willing to reckon at the former rate, if a proper allowance were made for the increased rent in London. The rent question must be taken into account, since there was an Act of Parliament to forbid overcrowding. If there were a desire to pay the current rate of wages, let the Government find out what it was. A year or two ago the Labour Department of the Board of Trade was instructed to find out the current rate for unskilled labourers at Woolwich, among others. No doubt that Report was confidential, but in 1896 a Report was presented to the House for the year 1894, and from the figures quoted he was sure that the Labour Department must have reported that the current rate was 6d. to 6½d. an hour for unskilled labourers. If that was so the Report had not been acted up to. As to the men above or below the full age, he did not press; but with regard to fully competent unskilled workmen, the Government must say whether they thought 20s. a week a sufficient wage. The right hon. Member for Stirling, when Secretary of State for War, said that the Government were anxious to avoid any act or omission which would betoken indifference to the welfare of the workmen, or which could be quoted by private employers as a justification for illiberal dealings with their workmen. In 1893, speaking on the question of sweating, the present Financial Secretary to the War Office said: "This is a national question with which no parish can adequately deal. It is one with which the Government alone can cope." He went down to the arsenal the other day and made inquiries of the contractors, Messrs. Johnson, who were acting under the Fair Wages Resolution. They had 60 labourers who were paid 6½d. an hour now, though formerly 6d. an hour was the rate. That made 27s. for a week of 50 hours, and side by side with the men receiving that wage, were the men from the arsenal earning only 20s. a week. If a Fair Wages Resolution were forced on the contractors, it ought at least to be observed by the Government themselves. At the time of the General Election, the Leader of the House issued a programme of Unionist policy to his Manchester constituents, Paragraph 13 of which was "Fair wages to Government workmen." He copied that paragraph into his own programme, thinking that it would be safer to do so; and he felt that that was a pledge on his part. But the present Government had been in Office 18 months, and, as private Members' time had been taken away they were powerless. He should certainly vote in favour of the Motion, if he felt it necessary to enforce a proper sense of responsibility in this matter on the War Office; but he understood that the Government were willing to give attention to the matter. If a Committee were appointed now, nothing could be done this Session. But if no steps were taken before next Session to remedy the grievance, he should feel justified in calling attention to Paragraph 13 of the First Lord of the Treasury's programme, and in moving for the appointment of a Committee. His political existence depended upon his performing his promises to his constituents, and he should endeavour to fulfil them.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS, Birmingham, S.) said that the Government approached this subject with no adverse or hostile spirit. In cases of this kind it was much easier to say yes than no. But the Government and Parliament were trustees of the taxpayers' money, and they were not entitled to spend it without sufficient cause being shown. Was the Government, then, required to pay a practically settled rate of wages, or was it required to pay the wages which were current in each particular district? If the Government paid a rate of wages which was higher than the current rate of wages given in the district the difference must be made up by somebody, and obviously it must be by the taxpayers of the country.

That was to say, they were going to take taxes paid, say, by a Dorsetshire labourer receiving 14s. a week, in order to enhance the wages of a certain class of workmen in London, and those by no means the worst off. If they were to adopt a principle of that kind they would very soon hear from the Dorsetshire labourer, who would want to know when his turn was coming. The question between them was whether or not they were paying the current wage in the district. Now, the Member for Woolwich had cited the case of Messrs. Johnson. There could not be a better case to show that in dealing with matters of this kind they must be extremely cautious to compare things which were actually on the same basis. When they spoke of 24s. or 20s. a week, they must ask for what it was paid and the conditions under which the service was given. Now, what was the answer in regard to Messrs. Johnson? They informed him that the number of men employed by them varies from time to time. The men work 50 hours a week for 40 weeks, and they get 27s. a week; they work 47 hours a week for six weeks, and they get 25s. 5d.; and they work 44 hours a week for six weeks, and they get 23s. 10d. But mark the class of labourers these were. They were men of a selected class. For what did Messrs. Johnson say:—

> "Those who received 6½d. an hour cannot fairly be described as unskilled. They must be good navvies or excavators or bricklayers' labourers, accustomed to scaffolding work, men of superior physique, and of considerable experience, and who find their own picks and shovels. Ordinary labourers would get 6d. only and even these must be full-grown, active men."

These men did not compare in any degree with the lowest class of labourers employed at the Ordnance factories. [*An* HON. MEMBER: "Why not?"] Why not! Because they are a selected, skilled class.

MR. E. H. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.): Not those paid 6d.

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS: Yes, they are selected in regard to strength, age, and experience. And if they went to a class of men of that kind, he said at once that they had plenty of them employed at Woolwich, but they were not men receiving 20s. or 24s. a week, but men receiving wages fully equivalent to the wages stated by Messrs. Johnson to be paid by them.

MR. T. LOUGH (Islington, W.): The hon. Gentleman has read out that ordinary labourers receive 6d.

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS: The point is not as to the detail of the payment, but the class of men employed, and what I say is that where we have labourers of that character we pay a great deal more than the maximum wage of 20s. a week. The wages paid by the Woolwich Local Board had been cited. He knew that that Board were paying 24s. a week, but what for? The men in the employment of the Woolwich Local Board worked 48 hours a week for five months, and 56½ hours for seven months, so that they worked on an average all the year round 53 hours per week. Now, 24s. per week for 53 hours was 21s. 9d. a week for 48 hours. Therefore, it would be seen that the Woolwich Local Board paid its men 24s. a week under conditions far more onerous than those under which the employés at the Ordnance factories worked. But take the case a little further. He had made careful inquiry as to the wages paid in the Woolwich district; and it resulted in this, that unquestionably, when the privileges and advantages of the Ordnance factory labourers of the lowest class were taken into account, the sum which they received weekly was fully equal to that which they would get in private employment. He had before him the names of ten firms, the largest employers of labour in the district. The first thing that came out was that the men who were in the service of these private contractors did not work 48 hours a week as the ordnance factory hands did, but 54 hours, and they worked without any of the privileges which were enjoyed in the Government establishment. He would take the case of an employer "D," which looked, on the face of it, against himself. "D" employed his men for 54 hours a week, and he paid them £1 7s. But a man was not kept if he was not considered worth the money. ["Hear, hear!"] What did that show? It showed that this was a selected class of labourer, whereas in the Ordnance factory, he was not dealing with a selected class of labour. [*An* HON. MEMBER: "You ought to!"] Take, again, the case of "F." They worked their labourers for 54 hours a week, and they paid a guinea; and they stated that they had no difficulty whatever in getting labour at that rate. A guinea for 54 hours was 18s. 8d. for 48 hours, and there was not a man in Government employment who was not getting more than 18s. 8d. It was further shown that the men working 54 hours a week at 24s. must be labourers of a particular skilled class, required to perform certain work, and when their wages were worked out they came at 48 hours to 21s. 3d. Another point which should not be forgotten was that the occupation of the Government workmen was continuous. Dealing with the case as it actually existed at the Ordnance factory, he said that the question of the minimum rate of wages affected a comparatively few men. The figures which he would quote to the Committee were given on the assumption that the privileges which those men enjoyed would work out to the value of 6d. per week. He believed that in the time of the late Government a careful investigation was instituted, with the result that the subject was examined over three consecutive years. The privileges worked out in one year at 11d., the following year at about 10d., and in another year to something over 1s. But taking the figure at 6d. in connection with the question of privileges, he showed that there were four-and-a-half days full pay for holiday, medical attendance to which the men were entitled, sick pay if a man served three years, and a gratuity of £1 for every year's service after the completion of seven years. There were 428 skilled labourers and 645 unskilled labourers who nominally received pay of less than 24s. per week. Of the 428 labourers, 242 received pay equivalent to 23s. 6d. a week, assuming that the advantages were worth 6d. He was speaking of the Ordnance factories as a whole. There were eight who received 28s., 17, 22s. 6d., 64 22s., 97 21s. 6d.; it would thus be seen that only a small portion of 160 were receiving less than 22s. 6d. a week. This was skilled labour, but it should be borne in mind that among the skilled men there were some boys who remained on because they had not got any other service to go to, and they could earn a fair wage. Of the 645 labourers less than 100 of them received less than 21s. on the calculation that the privileges were worth 6d. a week; 117 received 23s., 111 received 22s. 6d., and 318 received 21s. 6d. Thus, when the hon. Member who moved this Resolution spoke of 24s. a week, he would see that the Government was not very far off his ideal after all. The whole question was whether, according to what was ascertained to be the current rate in the district, the Government ought to go beyond that sum. In 1894 the late Government went carefully into the question; they examined the case as he had examined it for himself. They endeavoured to ascertain accurately what was the current rate in the district, and, satisfied that the Government rate was somewhat below the current rate, they raised the Government rate to what they believed from the evidence to be the current rate paid in the district. The question now was: "Has the current rate in the district of Woolwich changed since 1894, when the late Government came to the conclusion that the level to which they raised their wages satisfied that current rate?" Having most carefully looked into the question, he failed to get evidence which convinced him that, all things taken into account, the Government was not still paying what was the current rate in the district. But he was authorised by the Secretary of State for War to say a good deal more than that. The Secretary of State had himself given personal attention to the matter, and he was perfectly willing to receive any communication that could be made to him upon it. It was said that the Secretary of State had declined to receive a deputation which the Woolwich Local Board wished to send him in relation to the wages paid in the Ordnance factory. The Committee, however, would remember that when the Woolwich Local Board asked the Secretary of State to pay 24s. a week to the lowest class of labourer they were asking the Secretary of State to do that which they did not do themselves. The Woolwich Local Board were only paying 21s. 9d. for 48 hours, though it was true that they were paying 24s. for 53 hours. If the Woolwich Local Board was held out as a model for the Government to follow in relation to wages, it was but fair to ask : "Who elects the Woolwich Local Board ?" There were 15,000 artisans in the employment of the Government at Woolwich, and these men elected the Local Board ; and he doubted whether any rate of wages which the Woolwich Local Board chose to pay must be accepted by the Government, because the men would be practically fixing their own wages. The Government must do what it required its contractors to do. [*Cheers.*] If it required its contractors to pay the current rate of wages in the district, it must also pay the current rate. ["Hear, hear!"] The only point was the question of fact. The evidence in his possession tended to show that the Government were doing this, but if that evidence could be shaken by any which the hon. Member for Woolwich or West Newington, or others could produce showing that the Government were not paying the current rate of wages for the Woolwich district, he said on behalf of the War Department and the Secretary of State, that the wages of the artisans in the ordnance factory should be raised to that level.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucester, Forest of Dean) said that if this question had sprung up for the first time that day, the promise of the hon. Gentleman would be satisfactory. This subject had, however, been going on for years, and as far as the present Government were concerned the question had been going on for months. The facts had been placed before the Government repeatedly. Deputations had waited upon Members of the Government, and others had been wishful to wait upon them, but unfortunately had not been received in the ordinary way. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress, for example, had proposed to send a deputation.

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said that that was so, but the Secretary of State thought that no advantage would be gained by his consenting to receive the deputation. He explained, however, that if those who proposed to wait upon him would lay before him in writing what they had to say, he would give their representations his careful consideration.

*SIR C. DILKE said that it seemed as if the belated assurance now given by the Government had only been given because they were afraid of the opposition of their own supporters. There was a tendency on the part of the Government to force contractors under the Fair Wages Resolution to give better terms to those whom they employed than were given by the Government themselves. The hon. Member had at last given a satisfactory assurance upon that point, recognising that the Government must pay in future the rates of wages which they imposed upon their own contractors. That principle, however, had been violated in the past, and was, he feared, being violated at the present time. In the particular case under discussion, fair wages were not being paid to those whom the hon. Member had called the lowest class of labourers in the Ordnance Department. He agreed that workmen ought not to use their electoral power for the purpose of obtaining what the Financial Secretary for War termed a disproportionate advance in wages. In this case, however, the men received only 20s. a week, which did not amount to a fair wage, and it could not be said that they were using electoral power to obtain a disproportionate advance. The Financial Secretary had argued that in considering this question they must take hours of labour into consideration as well as wages. But regard ought also to be paid to the conditions of existence in the locality where the workmen were employed, and house rent in Woolwich and Plumstead was very high indeed, there being parts of London where rents were less high. The very high rents in Woolwich had led to a general rise in wages, with which, however, the wages paid by the Government had not kept pace. The question of the value of the privileges accorded to the men in the lowest class of labour had been discussed at a meeting of Members and men, and the former had satisfied themselves that the workmen's statement was true, that an ordinary sound friendly society would confer upon them the privileges which they obtained from the Government for a considerably smaller sum than 6d. per week. The men whom he had seen who performed this lowest class of labour were a remarkably good looking set, and he could not help thinking that the Government were very lucky to get the services of such men for the rate of wages paid. Some of these men were doing extra work which the Government would not wish them to do in order to eke out a livelihood. He and other hon. Members were shocked and horrified when they learnt the means by which some of these men earned what was necessary in order that they might keep up the appearance which the Department demanded of them. The Financial Secretary had said that the wages of these men were raised some years ago by the late Government. Since that time, however, there had been a rise in the local rate of wages, amounting probably to 6d. a week. The Government, they were told, had appealed to the Labour Department to advise them upon this question. The advice given them had not been made public, and he inferred from that that the Report of the Department was not favourable to their view, and showed that in the case of this lowest class of labour they were not paying the current rate of wages in the district. He had made inquiries, and had only succeeded in hearing of one case, in which a small number of men were concerned, and in which the rate paid was as low as the rate paid by the Government.

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said he had a Return compiled by the Board of Trade giving the wages paid in London and the rates recognised by the National Association of Master Builders. A footnote was added by the Board of Trade to the effect that the comparison was not an exact one, because the latter only affected bricklayers' labourers, whereas the Return from the Department referred to were classes of ordinary labour.

*SIR C. DILKE said he was familiar with that Return, but he understood that the Government promised to inquire into this specific question through the Labour Department, and he asked whether that Department had or had not told them they were paying the current rate?

MAJOR HENRY BOWLES (Middlesex, Enfield) said there were one or two points which he thought the Committee should take into consideration before they determined this question. The Financial Secretary had tried to make the Committee believe that Government workmen were in a better position than workmen in the employ of private firms. That was really a fallacy. They had to deal with this question from the living point of view. The number of hours of work might be so curtailed that the workmen could not make a proper livelihood. That was the state of affairs in the Government factory in his constituency. They had had very slack times, and the number of hours, instead of being 48 in the week, were often considerably less, and the men, in his judgment, were not able to earn a sufficient livelihood. Now that the Government only gave a gratuity after a man had worked seven years of £1 for every year of work and no pension, it was absolutely necessary, in settling the rate of wages, that the amount of money it was necessary for a man to put by should be considered. The Financial Secretary also said that one of the advantages of Government employment was that it was continuous. It was simply surprising to note the number of periods of slackness which the Government factory in his constituency had gone through. He felt that the Government ought to do a little more than merely pay the lowest rate of wages given in a particular locality. He thought the Government ought to set an example to other employers, and give a fair wage to the lowest labourer in their employ. It was urged, also, that Government employés had the services of a doctor, but he knew many cases in which the men had sought other advice because they had no faith in the medical officer appointed by the Government, and therefore that advantage must be discounted to that extent. He denied that the Government did give continuous employment. If a factory was shut for stock-taking purposes, the men were not allowed to make up the loss at other times, and where a man was only receiving a wage that just enabled him to maintain himself and his family, it was very hard on him to be told that the factory must be shut for so many days. Admiralty men were entirely differently treated. They received a pension when they reached a certain age; but the War Office simply paid the current rate of wages, and the men received nothing but the gratuity he had spoken of. He therefore thought it was wrong to contend that men working under such conditions were better off than those working for private firms.

MR. PICKERSGILL contended that the Government ought to be in the first flight of employers, and that their employés ought to be the best men of their class. The Financial Secretary had referred to the question of hours of work. No one recognised the value of the eight hours' day more than he did, but if the price of it was to be the reduction of wages below the point at which a family could be maintained in decency, then it might be dearly purchased. The whole case of the Financial Secretary was that the men at Woolwich were now suffering for having acquired the eight hours' day. If that was so, it was distinctly contrary to the pledge given by the Government. The speech of the hon. Gentleman was of a type with which the Committee was familiar. The hon. Gentleman spoke of the possibility of obtaining men at a lower rate, and told the Committee that they were trustees for the public. So they were, but they were also employers for the public, and as employers for the public they should treat their workmen exactly as they required contractors employed by them to treat their workmen. It seemed to him that the hon. Gentleman failed to grapple with the case put before him of the contractor at Woolwich. He made no distinction between the case of the men receiving 6½d. an hour and those receiving only 6d. He would cite the case of a great company, though he did not consider them model employers. He referred to the London and St. Katharine's Dock Company. There was a meeting of that Company the other day, and the Chairman spoke of the relations of the Company with their workmen. This dock Company had recently reorganised their labour system, and instead of having a floating staff, they now had a permanent staff. That Company had over 3,000 seamen; it paid them 24s. a week with half pay for sickness; and they were entitled to a fair pension. The Government ought to be ashamed to employ its workmen on terms less favourable than those given by a dock company. He thought they had a right to complain of the substance of the Government reply, and hoped the matter would be pressed to a Division.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said the House would readily understand that they did not minimise the importance of this question. It was a disagreeable task even to seem for a moment to resist an appeal of this kind. To comply with the request now made would bring popularity to any Government. But the sufferers from such a course would be that wider public for whom after all they were the trustees. He was quite sure that hon. Gentlemen who had spoken on the subject would feel that the general policy of the Government was one which they might and ought to accept. They held in the strongest way that the Government should be a model employer of labour. [*Cheers.*] They did not think it the business of the Government to initiate great changes in regard to the labour market, but in any district where there were Government works the Government should be able to say, "We treat our workmen as the good employer in this district does and would do." These were the principles they had always laid down; these were the principles they desired most earnestly to carry out. With regard to the particular question of Woolwich, he could assure the Committee that the departments concerned had done their best to discover what was the current rate of wages for the various classes of employment in which they were concerned. Not only would the Government be ready to receive and consider any representations which might be brought before them tending to show that the judgment they had formed on the question was an erroneous judgment, but they would certainly regard it as their duty to employ all official means at their command to discover for themselves, even apart from such representations, what was the state of wages that ought to be paid to the unskilled and other workmen in the employment of the State. He hoped that policy would commend itself to both sides and would satisfy the Committee that the Government were not backward in carrying out views which they held, not as distinguished from their predecessors, but in common, he believed with all Governments. If he was right in thinking that perhaps he had satisfied the Committee as to the general excellence of the intentions of the Government, they might now be satisfied with the discussion that had taken place and proceed to the other Votes. ["Hear!"]

Mr. LOUGH said that he had heard but one statement from the right hon. Gentleman with undisguised satisfaction—that this was not a question which affected one party more than another. He regretted the conclusion at which the Government had arrived. This question affected the lowest paid labourers in the Government service. While the State treated its highly paid officials well it treated the poor humble labourer in a shabby niggardly fashion. The Government had mixed up the question of wages and hours. Make these men work 50 or 52 hours, but give them the 24s. They had evidence on the question of hours from the late Government. Did the present Government go back from the statement of the late Secretary for War, that as the result of the experiment of a 48 hours week at Woolwich, they found that as much work and better work was done as had formerly been done in 52 or 53 hours. If they still adhered to that policy the question of hours did not arise. The plea he put forward was that a man could not live in London on less than 24s., and therefore the sum should be paid to adult labourers. The hon. Gentleman the Financial Secretary was only able to mention one case where an employer refused this claim to pay 24s. a week. The case mentioned was not a representative case, and so far as Woolwich and London generally were concerned the evidence was clearly against the position the Government had taken up. Speaking broadly, it was a rule that would be accepted by any right-minded employer, that the minimum wage of an adult workman must not be less than 24s.

Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS: I stated that I had received replies from many large employers in Woolwich district, and in no instance were they paying 24s. for a week of 48 hours.

Mr. LOUGH said the hon. Gentleman was again mixing up the question of hours and wages. If it was necessary that in order to pay their labourers 24s. the Government should work them 52 hours, then in God's name give them the wages and work them the extra hours. It was the opinion of the late Secretary of State however, that they got as good work in 48 hours as in 52, and they might as well give the 24s. for the smaller number. The hon. Gentleman asked for what was the 24s. paid. It was paid in order to enable a workman and his wife and family to live decently. The payment was not made as a bribe to some unfortunate fellow to come in and do the work for less, it was payment to enable a man to live, because it was the lowest at which he could live considering the whole question of London expenses. There was no need to make this a party question, let it be left for the decision of the House. The Government had suffered defeat in another place this week, and this would be a good point upon which to defeat them in the House of Commons. It would do no harm to this Government or the next. This appeal was made on behalf of some 1,000 or 1,100 men, the amount of money involved was not large, it was a righteous claim, he hoped it would be pressed to a division and would be largely supported from the other side of the House.

Captain NORTON said, in reply to the Leader of the House, that he had no desire to trespass on the time of the Committee, but would venture to make this one remark, that he had had nothing definite in reply to his appeal. He had laid clearly before the Committee the state of affairs at Woolwich, that there were men employed at 20s. a week who had to pay 8s. of that for house rent, and therefore had to support themselves, their wives and families upon 12s. a week. This was a degrading state of things. As to the comparison with the Dorset labourer with 10s. or 12s. a week, he at least had a roof over his head. If there was a definite promise in regard to a definite number of these Woolwich labourers he would be satisfied.

Colonel LOCKWOOD (Essex, Epping) said the question before the Committee was whether the Government paid or would consent to pay the rate of wages current in the district, and he confessed that a short time before he had considerable sympathy with hon. Members opposite, but the hon. Member (Mr. Lough), after promising not to introduce politics, trespassed considerably in that direction. He could not help thinking that the offer made by the Leader of the House was one that could not fairly be refused, and, though he sympathised with the the object of the hon. Member for Newington, he could not, after the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman, vote for the Motion if it was carried to a Division. The promise had been made on behalf of the Government to make inquiries and receive every representation, and if it was proved that the current rate of wages was below the rate current in the district the rate should be raised, and he had no doubt the Government were earnest in this matter.

MR. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley) thought the Government had not taken up a very distinguished or dignified position by the promise they had made. They should not lag behind waiting to see what private employers paid, and then, after pressure in the House, and having examples thrust upon them, making a virtue of necessity, grant the concession. He desired to meet the question from the ordinary Trades Union point of view. He represented a constituency in which the labour feeling was very strong, and the prevalent opinion in labour circles—and he believed a perfectly justifiable feeling—was this: that the Government were bound to set an example in this matter and be, if possible, in advance of private firms, for the Government were the largest employers of labour in the country. Generally speaking, the ordinary artisan would consider this from a broad standpoint. He would say:—

> "Here at one end of the scale are Ministers and high officials receiving enormous salaries and at the bottom are these unfortunate labourers at Woolwich Arsenal receiving a very poor wage for their work, and he would say, if England is rich enough to pay Ministers, Judges, and public officers at this high rate—and it was right they should be so paid—then surely the country is rich enough to pay a living wage to these poor labourers."

That would be the view taken by the ordinary artisan. The Leader of the House was known to be in general sympathy with what were called humanitarian views, and did he not think that the Government should be in a position where they could not be assailed for paying less wages than county councils and other popularly elected bodies paid to their servants? If the right hon. Gentleman thought the Government could afford to take an inferior position to these public bodies, could afford to say "We will pay starvation wages to the humbler class of our servants, and pay extravagantly high the higher branches of service," then assuredly he would have a stern account to render to the country when the day of reckoning came. This was no matter for Party recrimination. The Tory Party, no more than the Liberal Party desired, to have Government labourers underpaid, and all that was required was that the House of Commons should have the courage of its opinions, and declare that the humbler employés of the State should receive a fair, a just, a living wage. Anything short of that would be disastrous to our political system and disgraceful to the State.

*COLONEL HUGHES said that, as the Local Board of Health of Woolwich had been referred to, and as that was a body of whom he had had long experience and had great respect, he wished to explain that, after the Royal Commission in 1890 reported in favour of all municipal bodies taking precaution to insure the payment of wages at reasonable rates, the Board raised the wages of its employés to 24s., and as a matter of fact the situation became thus, that the men who swept the streets got wages of 24s. while of the men who paid the rates many only received 20s. a week. Naturally this created a little jealousy. Surely the labourer in the arsenal was not of a lower character than that of sweeping the streets. He could not admit that it was any justification for the Government that some firms paid at a lower rate than the Government rate. The Government should set the example for a fair rate. He could not but contrast the manner in which the subject was treated by the War Department with the more generous spirit that attended the administration of Naval matters. In the Inquiry to which reference had been made, the Department would be judge in its own case. On a previous occasion inquiries of this nature were undertaken by the Board of Trade, and if the Leader of the House would give an assurance that a similar policy should be adopted, and that the Labour Department of the Board of Trade should advise the War Department as to the proper rate of pay, it was an offer that should be accepted, but without such an assurance he thought a Division should be taken.

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY said he thought the statement made covered this point. The statement was that not only would the War Department use such methods as were open to make inquiry as to the rate of wages in the district, but that they would employ all the official machinery at the disposal of the Government for that purpose, and that of course included in the first rank such assistance as could be given by the Board of Trade.

Mr. J. COLVILLE (Lanark, N.E.) said he understood that the hours of labour differed in dockyards from the hours of contractors, and that therefore the rate of payment was relatively not less in the dockyards than with other employers. If the Leader of the House would give an assurance that dockyard employés would not be penalised in consequence of the difference in hours, no doubt this discussion would speedily come to a close.

Mr. ROBINSON SOUTTAR (Dumfriesshire) said that he had a very high respect for the First Lord of the Treasury, and he believed that the right hon. Gentleman was entirely disposed to do the right thing. But he suggested that "reasonable rate of wages" would be a better subject for inquiry than "current rate of wages." "Current rate" was perfectly applicable to men in a good position, but for men on the verge of starvation it was scarcely good enough. As an old employer of labour he knew how fallacious it was to look simply to the rate of wages paid, for it did not follow that the men worked full time. In a case of this kind, the minimum standard should be the living wage.

Mr. J. W. LOGAN (Leicestershire, Harborough) said that he had the greatest respect for the First Lord of the Treasury, but, if he were one of the unfortunate men at Woolwich with the miserable pittance of 20s. a week, he should hardly be satisfied with the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. Neither was he satisfied with the tone of the remarks of the Financial Secretary to the War Office. The hon. Gentleman seemed to think that the War Office was bound to obtain its labour at the lowest possible figure.

Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS: I had no such thought in my mind; if the hon. Member had listened to what I said, he would not have received such an impression.

Mr. LOGAN said that the right hon. Gentleman had frequently spoken of these labourers being an inferior class of men.

Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS: I did not. I spoke of the lowest class of labourer; but that expression had nothing to do with the character of the men employed.

Mr. LOGAN said that the hon. Gentleman had described these men employed at the arsenal as inferior to the labourers employed by private firms for higher wages. But he himself took a higher standpoint. He was not concerned so much that the Government should pay the current rate of wages, as that they should pay to the men in their employment a wage which would enable them to maintain their wives and families in decency and comfort. And the wage paid to hundreds of men at Woolwich did not enable them to fulfil those conditions. In no party spirit he asked hon. Members opposite to consider the wretched position of men getting 21s. a week, and paying 8s. a week in rent. What remained to them was but the price of a bottle of wine. The consequence of such wages was, that the men's wives had to go out to work, and the children were neglected. The price of that neglect had to be paid in the long run by the community. Such wages were quite insufficient; and the Government ought to endeavour to be a model employer of labour.

Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £50, be granted for the said Service."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 57; Noes, 145.—(Division List, No. 393.)

Major RASCH called attention to the jamming of the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, and so rendering the rifle for the time absolutely useless and inefficient. About a fortnight ago he put a question on the subject to the Financial Secretary to the War Office, and the answer given to him was that the Lee-Metford magazine rifle was not intended to be used for blank-cartridge, and that, with regard to ball cartridge, for years the War Office has had no official complaint. Such an answer, put forward in the light-hearted way in which answers were given to Ministers, to be repeated in the House to hon. Members, was, he ventured to say, what they might expect to get at a peace meeting in Exeter Hall, and it was entirely contrary to facts. If the Financial Secretary would only refer to the Instructions brought out with the seal and *cachet* of the War Office, he would find detailed rules and regulations laid down as to how this blank cartridge, which he said was not intended to be used in the magazine in the Lee-Metford, was to be fired. As to the second and more important part of the hon. Gentleman's answer, they all knew what an "official" complaint meant. A Government Department, unless they had a complaint written out on a sheet of foolscap, paid no attention to it whatever. But what he said and knew was that at some battalion practice, only a fortnight ago, at the ranges near Gravesend, there were a very considerable number of jammed rifles while firing ball cartridge. Military Members of the Committee knew very well that when the Lee-Metford jammed with ball cartridge you could not extract it by giving the butt a kick with your boot; the rifle had to go back to the armoury sergeant. Suppose that happened in action. You could not send half-a-dozen to the armoury sergeant in the rear to have the bullets extracted. The weapon for a time was rendered as useless as a walking-stick, and less useful than a poker because not so well balanced. One could imagine what the effect would be in the campaign going on up the Nile if 20 per cent. of the 100 men in a company in the face of a square suddenly found their rifles jam, and he need only remind the Committee that at Abou Klea and El Teb, the jamming of a Maxim led, in the former case, to the death of a good many gallant men, and in the latter, as was stated at the time, to the breaking of the square. He only desired an assurance from the hon. Gentleman that he really would look into the matter.

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN (Durham, S.E.) moved to reduce the Vote by £50. The hon. Member for Hythe, who had been prevented from being present, had prepared a Resolution on this subject which would have raised the whole question of the administration of the Ordnance Factories and their present management. Since a civilian had been put at the head of the Ordnance Factories by the late Mr. Stanhope some years ago, a great change had now come over the administration of the factories. Judging by the way in which the Estimate was presented to Parliament, one would suppose that the Committee were voting on the paltry sum of £100, whereas if the paper was examined it would be seen that it related to nearly £3,000,000. The questions embraced in the whole Vote included among other things the manufacture of guns for the Army and Navy, the guns to be produced for the Indian Government and the arms to be used in the colonies, and the question was whether the country was receiving its money's worth or not. He did not impute anything unfair or unreasonable to those in charge of the preparation of the Army Estimates, but it was a great evil that the Ordnance Vote, in comparison with previous years, should be practically withdrawn from examination and criticism by being presented to the House in a separate paper. In consequence of the mode of presenting the Vote it was impossible for anyone, however closely acquainted with the details, to tell what particular sum was allotted to any particular manufacture. It was better that the Government should frankly take the House into its confidence and should return to the former practice of giving the whole of the details on the Estimates. Dissatisfaction was being expressed because of late years the whole direction and superintendence of the Ordnance Factories had passed into civilian hands. He said not a word in disparagement of that gentleman. He was a most laborious official and devoted attention to his work. But it would be more satisfactory if the details were allowed to appear in the Estimates as before.

Mr. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis) said that in addition to jamming of the rifles, to which attention had been called, there was the additional serious defect caused by the effects of cordite powder. After a certain number of rounds had been fired there was an emenation of some kind of gas from the rifle which had such an effect on the eyes of the men using it as almost to blind them. After firing 80 or 90 rounds it was found to be impossible for the men to continue using the rifle. The result was that even if the rifle was not put out of action by the jamming of the bullet, the men were put out of action by the blinding of the eyes.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford) said that the question of rifle-jamming, if it assumed the proportions which had been stated, would need serious attention. The blinding effects of the powder, to which attention had been called, was also a very important point and one which, with regard to the carbine, at least, was engaging the serious attention of the Department. As to jamming, he did not quite understand whether the complaint was that the musketry instructions forced a man to fire blank cartridge from the magazine. (Major RASCH: "Yes.") In that case there seemed to be some difference between the instructions and the practice which appeared to need setting right, because he understood that blank cartridge was not intended to be used in the magazine of the rifle. If the jamming was general it was a serious matter, but the Department had no official complaints on the subject. Obviously the incidents of jamming at Gravesend should be reported, and he assured his hon. Friend that, if reported, the question would be examined without delay. As to the complaint of the Vote being presented in this form, he said that the present arrangement was adopted as being that which enabled Parliament to have the largest control over it and the most information as to the Vote. The reason why the original Paper relating to the Ordnance Factory Vote was not presented bound up with the Ordinary Votes was that it was not always possible at the very moment when the Army Estimates were themselves presented to hand over the Estimate for the Ordnance Factories, which was an Estimate depending on the supplies ordered by the Admiralty War Office of India, and which, therefore, might require adjustment after these Estimates had been agreed upon. But there was no desire to elude the vigilance of Parliament, and the facts relating to the Ordnance Vote were always before the House before the Army Estimates were brought up for discussion. The present civilian head of the Ordnance Factories had discharged admirably the duties of his office. There had never been a time when the articles supplied by the Ordnance Factories had been supplied more promptly, cheaply and regularly than they were at this moment. At the beginning of the year promises had been made to the House both as to the conversion of guns and as to new guns. Those promises everybody agreed were thoroughly satisfactory, and they had all been fulfilled. The guns promised for the first of June had been completed before the middle of May, and the promises made as to the completion of weapons on other dates had been fulfilled in an equally satisfactory manner.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN: Have we a reserve?

*MR. BRODRICK said that that was a more general question than the one which had been raised by the hon. and gallant Member. It was not being lost sight of. His hon. and gallant Friend, he thought, had moved this reduction under a misconception. There was nothing in the way in which this Vote was brought forward that required amendment. The hon. and gallant Member had probably in his mind the Factory Accounts. It was unavoidable that some months should elapse before they were presented, but they were duly presented and went before the Controller and Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN did not think the hon. Member's explanation satisfactory in all respects, especially in respect of the reserve of guns, but, as his object was only to call attention to the important points which he had referred to, he did not intend to press his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. LOUGH asked whether it was true that the 100-ton guns were failures, and that no more were to be manufactured? What kind of guns would be adopted in their stead, and could any use be made of any 100-ton guns that were removed from our line-of-battle ships?

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said that displaced 100-ton guns were being used for shore defences. No more 100-ton guns of the present type would be manufactured, and they would be replaced by guns built on the wire system of equally destructive power and equal range.

Original Question put, and agreed to.

2. £858,600, Clothing Establishment and Services—

*MR. ALEXANDER WYLIE (Dumbartonshire), called attention to the question of the uniforms of the Highland militia regiments. There were five Highland regiments of the line, and to them were linked Militia battalions. The Militia battalions linked to the Cameron and the Gordon Highlanders respectively wore the same uniforms as their line battalions, but the Militia battalions linked to the Seaforth Highlanders, the Argyll and Sutherland Higlanders, and the Black Watch did not wear the uniforms of their line battalions. He held that it was very desirable that Militia regiments should wear the same uniform as the line battalions with which they were connected. One reason why this was desirable was that in camp and especially in active warfare, they would be able to take their place alongside of their line regiments; and another reason was that it would stimulate recruiting, as sentiment largely affected that matter in Scotland. He had received letters on this subject from some distinguished officers in Scotland. One of them said:—

> "I at first thought that the difficulties of teaching men who had never worn the kilt, and who are only in training for a month each year, would be insuperable, but after having seen how well the Inverness and Aberdeen Militia do and look in the kilt, I have changed my opinion, and am now strongly in favour of the battalion being dressed as their line battalion. Not only would it improve the look of the regiment, but also, I think, it would have a good effect on recruiting. There would no doubt be some difficulties to be got over the first year, but after that matters would work quite smoothly, and I think that there not only would be no additional expense but that clothing could be done cheaper."

The other correspondent said:—

> "It would help greatly towards their popularity if the Highland Militia Regiments were put into kilts instead of trews. I was at Barry camp this training, and saw the Inverness-shire Militia — 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders—in their kilts, and they certainly looked uncommonly well and smart, and very proud of themselves."

The Militia form a most important and valuable branch of our defensive forces, and at the present time there is some fear of their interests falling between the Regulars and Volunteers; and I strongly recommend the Under Secretary for War to take up this subject heartily.

COLONEL LOCKWOOD (Essex, Epping) complained of the unfair charges that private soldiers had to bear in respect of the wear and tear of their clothing during manœuvres. In one Regiment recently the cost to which the soldiers were put amounted to 5s. per head, in a second to 15s., in a third to 12s., and in a fourth to 15s. These sums represented the cost incurred in respect of the wear and tear of frocks, trousers and boots. Officers were also put to a great deal of unnecessary and unfair expense in connection with these manœuvres, in some instances having to pay out of their own pockets sums varying from 25s. to 30s. a day. He hoped the Under Secretary would give an undertaking that the matter should be looked into and considered on its merits.

*COLONEL WELBY (Taunton) wished to take up the cavalry side of this question, because he had more experience and knowledge of that service. He would ask the Under Secretary to bear in mind that the Army at home was divided into two kinds of quarters, namely, those in country quarters, where regiments undergo ordinary drills; and those in camps, such as Aldershot, where they had extended drills and often manœuvres on a large scale. The clothing issued to non-commissioned officers and men, and the allowance in lieu of clothing were sufficient in the first case, but in the case of camps and manœuvres it was not sufficient, and the clothing, by its material and cut, did not fulfil the requirements demanded of it. The result was that a heavy charge was cast upon the men, and as we had a voluntary Army for which we had to depend on competition in the labour market, hon. Members might be certain that men who went away from the colours spread throughout the country the cost entailed upon them by the bad wear of their uniforms. His own regiment had taken part in extended drills, flying columns and manœuvres for six years past, and he ventured to say that if hon. Members could know the cost that had been cast on the non-commissioned officers and men in consequence they would be astonished. He wished particularly to refer to the garment known as the service frock. This jacket was only issued once a year to non-commissioned officers and men, and experience had shown that a single issue was not sufficient for the work required of it. The garment was faulty in its structure, in its cut, and in its material. It frequently split from the shoulders downwards from simply doing lance or sword exercise, or even mounting a horse. Reports had been made about it on behalf of his regiment, and the answer had always been that the men were broader shouldered and more muscular than the ordinary run of men. That was a compliment, no doubt, but he did not see why broad-shouldered Scotchmen should be penalised because they possessed a physique which it was desirable the whole Army should have. There was a large reserve of those garments, which was rendered necessary, because when the Army was mobilised the Reserve men had to be put into these jackets and extra jackets had to be forwarded to the seat of war. He would suggest that the Under Secretary should consider the possibility of issuing an extra number of these jackets to each regiment. He thought it might be possible to issue three jackets in two years to each man in cavalry regiments who was called a duty man, riding in the ranks. He suggested this as a temporary means of bridging over the difficulty. If the Under Secretary could do something in the direction suggested by his right hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Epping, he would be doing not only a popular but a very just thing. The sure and lasting remedy for this was to go more carefully into the question of uniform. During the last few years distinction had been made between the show uniform and the working dress. He agreed that it was necessary to have a show dress, even smarter than at present, but it was also necessary to have a thoroughly good working dress—not such a dress as was taken out of store for war purposes, but a dress which would be in possession of the soldier to wear for ordinary drill, extended drills or autumn manœuvres. If a good practical dress could be devised of good material the difficulty connected with this extra expenditure would be obviated.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON (Manchester, N.E.) thought it was a real hardship and prejudicial to the service that the men should be out of pocket by doing the duties they were called upon to perform. Within his knowledge three years ago, a certain battalion was exposed to unusually bad weather during the autumn manœuvres and their clothing was ruined. The officers felt themselves compelled to subscribe in order to relieve the men. The battalion was obliged to be furnished with new tunics throughout, for which the officers paid rather than that the expense should fall on the men. Then again, marching had been much increased in order to get regiments into thorough marching condition. That was of course, very right, but it added greatly to the expense of the men, because a pair of boots would hardly last a week under present circumstances, and they had to be replaced. He knew one regiment that had suffered so much in this respect, that for the first time for many years it had been below its strength. These matters certainly deserved the attention of the War Office, and he was quite sure his hon. Friend the Under Secretary would take care they were considered.

Captain NORTON said he had intended to draw attention to the fact that there were a large number of hands employed in the Royal Clothing Factory who did not receive what he considered to be the current rate of wages. But he was sure the hon. Member, when he dealt with the question as regards the Royal Factories, would take the case of the Clothing Factory at Pimlico into his consideration.

Colonel LOCKWOOD desired to put a question with regard to decentralisation of clothing. He understood that the Director General had perfected all his arrangements for decentralisation, and he was anxious to know whether they were to be carried into execution.

Mr. LOUGH said that of the total Vote, £416,000 was for manufactured articles of clothing bought ready-made. A very small proportion of that,

£24,000, was for garments. He would like to know whether that represented all the ready-made garments purchased. There was a very heavy item for boots and leggings, £22,000. He desired to know whether strict attention had been paid to the rules under which this work was manufactured outside in order to prevent sweating, and to see that a proper rate of wages was paid by the contractors.

Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS stated that the ready-made garments supplied to the Army included plain clothes for discharged soldiers, waterproof clothing, etc. With regard to the manufacture of this clothing, the terms of the fair wages Resolution were embodied in every contract. If there was any complaint, it was rigidly inquired into, and there was no reason to suppose that the Resolution was in any way departed from. With regard to the question of the minimum rate of wages in the Clothing Department, the promise given by the First Lord of the Treasury in relation to the Ordnance Factory would apply to the Clothing Factory, and he should be very glad of any information which hon. Members could place at his disposal in the investigation which would be made. [*Cheers.*] As to the decentralisation of Army clothing, the general principle had been approved by the Secretary of State. It was, however, a matter of consideration from the point of view of the cost, which might be very considerable; and that had not up to the present time been fully worked out. But he had every hope that before they had to meet the Committee again and explain these Estimates a step in the direction indicated might have been accomplished. ["Hear, hear!"] The question of the kilt was a very difficult one and had occupied the attention of successive Secretaries of State for a considerable number of years. It had not been thought desirable to re-establish the kilt where the men had stripped themselves of that mysterious garment. In the year 1889 the matter was before the Adjutant General and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the decision come to with regard to it was—"that the opinion still prevails that, apart from the wishes of a few individual officers, no reason whatever has been shown for putting this regiment (that was the regiment that had applied) into kilts, and in the general interests of the public it was not desirable so to do." [*Laughter.*] He thought the words he had read was only capable of one interpretation. [*Renewed laughter.*] A further application was received from this particular regiment, and a similar answer was given. He was afraid the kilt would be enlarged in its boundaries. With regard to the question raised by the Members for Taunton and Manchester, if he expressed his own opinion, he thought their criticisms upon the particular garment referred to were pretty well sustained. But he desired to guard himself against the supposition that the soldier ought to consider himself hardly used if he was called upon to wear out his clothes. The clothing was furnished for a particular period, and if it did not endure longer than that period there was no hardship. It was true that if a soldier took care of his clothing and it wore longer than that period he received a consideration; but the idea was that the clothing should not be of such a character as would necessarily put him in possession of that allowance. Therefore, it had been considered that, although in consequence of manœuvres or bad weather a soldier's clothing was subjected to very hard usage, that did not necessarily give him a grievance or a right to consideration. But he fancied that, after all, to some minds at the War Office it had appeared that, looking at the fact that a special class of soldier was subjected to service causing wear and tear of clothing to which another class of soldier or regiment might not be subjected, there was an apparent grievance, and the matter had occupied the attention of the Secretary of State. He could make no promise that any allowance would be given; but he asked his hon. and gallant Friends to be assured that the matter would receive careful consideration on the part of the War Office, and he hoped some equitable adjustment would be made. ["Hear, hear!"]

Vote agreed to.

3. £1,517,200, Retired Pay, Half-Pay, and other Non-Effective Charges for Officers, etc.,—

Mr. ELLIS GRIFFITH (Anglesey) pointed out that one of the items had passed through three stages since the Estimates were first presented. The item was for £32,000, and originally included a personal pension to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge of £1,800. There was also a saving on the variation items of £550. The Government, however, withdrew the allowance to the Duke of Cambridge, and the £1,800 ought to have been handed over to the Treasury. But a new Estimate was issued with the £1,800 added to the variation items, so that instead of a saving of £550 there was a loss of £1,250. Then a third Estimate was issued with the variation items restored to £550. He asked for an explanation of these changes.

*MR. BRODRICK said the matter was very easily explained. The original Estimate included £1,800, the proposed allowance to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. That being abandoned, a further Estimate was circulated, the variation being changed to the extent of £1,800. The reason for this was that on getting further on in the year they found that the variations were rather against them than for them. Attention being drawn to this, the Secretary of State decided that on the whole it would be more satisfactory to the House of Commons if the Vote were reduced as a consequence of the change of policy on the part of the Government, and so the change was made and the Estimate now under discussion circulated, the total being reduced by the amount of the Vote withdrawn.

MR. LEWIS presumed that the hon. Gentleman wished the Committee to accept an assurance that the various items of variation amounted to exactly the sum of £1,800. That was indeed an extraordinary coincidence.

*MR. BRODRICK explained that was not so. What was done was purely as a matter of convenience, and to save the expense of printing a large number of figures.

MR. LEWIS said the object of the Government was clear; they wanted to hustle this sum of £1,800 out of the way in the most decent and constitutional manner they could, and subsequently, having changed their minds, they reverted to the original position. It was an extraordinary series of transactions on the Vote, only explicable on the theory he had indicated, that they wanted to get rid of this item of £1,800. It was hardly a dignified way of dealing with the matter. The House should have received an explanatory memorandum with the altered figures.

MR. J. H. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) said although the amount in question was not large, the principle involved was one of great importance. The War Office having decided upon a certain policy, declared it by a Vote in the Estimates. It had always been the custom, when Estimates were laid on the Table, to allow these to remain as the Estimates for the year, any change desired being made when the Vote came on for discussion. But what had been the policy pursued in this case? After presenting the Estimate the Government decided to make a change, and the Leader of the House announced that when the Vote was reached he would state their policy. But in the meantime, by means not brought to the knowledge of the House, this change occurred in the Estimates which had been pointed out. Apart altogether from the particular point was the question whether the Committee were to accept the principle that Votes might be thus altered? It was to be observed that if this was sanctioned such alterations might be made without limit of time, and this alteration might have been made yesterday. He hoped that at least this discussion would have the effect of preventing such a course being taken in future. It was evident, from an examination of the items, that the Estimate had been cooked in order to meet the emergency of the withdrawal of £1,800. Wanting to have the spending of this amount, and wishing to avoid discussion upon the points involved in the item, leaves were torn out of the Estimates and others substituted, so that the Committee approached the discussion with an Estimate altogether changed from the form in which it was presented. He hoped that in future, if the Government changed their opinion on a matter of this kind, they would stand by their Estimate until it came before the Committee, and then, in conformity with precedent, let the Government ask leave to withdraw a Vote. The Committee were entitled to a declaration that what had been done in this instance should not form a precedent for the future.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS said that as a point of order he ought to inform the Committee that the Government were perfectly at liberty to make a substitution in the Estimates.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH said he did not raise this as a point of order.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs) said they did not challenge the right of the Government to alter or cook the Estimates before submitting them to the Committee, but simply submitted that, as a matter of fairness and straightforward conduct, this should not be done without explanation. Upon this they were entitled to an expression of opinion from the Leader of the House. It certainly did look rather strange that, leaves having been torn out, the £1,800 set down in respect to a certain item being withdrawn, no difference at all was shown in the total sum, the amount of £1,800 being spread over such items as Royal Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Cavalry. They were entitled to ask the First Lord of the Treasury—who he was sure would not mislead the Committee, and who he was perfectly willing to trust implicitly in such a matter—did the right hon. Gentleman really assure the Committee that these alterations made in items for Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Cavalry, which enabled the Government to present the same Estimate, were really *bona fide* charges in respect to these services? To put the point candidly, was this not merely a way of getting out of the difficulty in which the Government were, that they did not wish discussion on the matter when they withdrew the sum they originally put down for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge? Was it not a way of getting out of the difficulty without facing Debate upon it? If that was the case, he was sure the First Lord of the Treasury would be the first to denounce it as a thing that ought not to be done. It was not fair to the House of Commons, it was not open and straightforward. He ventured to think the right hon. Gentleman would agree it was subterfuge.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said two quite different questions were raised in the criticisms on this subject. Hon. Members seemed to think, in the first place, that by the arrangement made the Government desired to avoid discussion upon a Vote they intended to withdraw. That was one point. It was perfectly true the Government did not want discussion on a Vote they had decided to withdraw. That was clear and only natural. Everybody would admit that the desire was legitimate enough. The second criticism was that, the amount of £1,800 being withdrawn, items were so manipulated that the total amount remained as it was before the withdrawal. Upon that it would be observed that the total sum was over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, and therefore there was a formidable array of figures. When the matter was brought to his notice, he said this was not the proper way of dealing with it. Then the Estimate, upon which the total remained the same, was withdrawn, and at considerable cost of printing the old Estimate was prepared without the variations incident on the withdrawal of the £1,800. That he thought the legitimate mode of dealing with the matter, it was adopted entirely on his responsibility, and he hoped the Committee approved.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH said he was much obliged to the right hon. Gentleman; that was exactly the point he wished to have settled, and with the Estimate as put forward now they were perfectly satisfied.

SIR FREDERICK FITZWYGRAM called attention to the system of compulsory retirement in the Army, and suggested an alternative system, under which there would be no increase of retiring allowance for increased length of service. He proposed that every officer should become entitled to a maximum retiring allowance at 45 years of age, but that officers should be allowed to remain in the service as long as they wished to do so, and their commanding officers, in their confidential reports, declared them to be fit for their duties. This system would, in the first place, get rid of the grievance of compulsory retirement; and it could not be to the interests of the Army that men who had done good service should be going about complaining of ill-treatment. In the second place, it would effect a great saving to the nation; and, in the third place, it would get rid of the drones in the Army. The men who had no hope of obtaining good appointments would leave the service as soon as they had become entitled to the maximum pension; while the best officers would remain in the Army, because they would be compensated for the loss of any extra retiring allowance by the good appointments which they would obtain. Under the system of compulsory retirement, the worst officers stayed on as long as possible, because the retiring allowance was proportioned to the length of service. In India, when he was there, both systems existed. In the civil service the voluntary retirement system obtained, with the result that it was a most efficient service, especially in the higher branches. In the local army, on the other hand, the retiring allowance was graduated according to length of service; and the consequence was that all the incompetent men endeavoured to remain in the service until the last moment. He proposed this scheme to the Secretary for War as one which would decrease the amount of the pension list and increase the efficiency of the Army.

*MR. BRODRICK said that anything which fell from the hon. and gallant Gentleman was of great interest, especially when it suggested the increase of efficiency and a decrease of expense. But he could not conceal the fact that the system suggested would revolutionise the conditions under which the service of officers in the Army was accepted. The hope had been held out to every officer that he would be allowed to serve in his rank up to the age at which it was deemed desirable for him to retire; and after that the officer was encouraged to believe that, according to his number of years' service, his pension would be graduated. The hon. and gallant Gentleman suggested that officers should be allowed to stay in the service to any age in any rank, and that the duty should be thrown on the superior officer of saying when any particular officer became unfit for his duties. That would be a most invidious task. With an enormous machine like the Army some general principle must be adopted; and under the present regulations, a captain must retire at 45, a major at 48, a colonel at 57, and a major-general at 62. If an officer was allowed to serve up to 60 years of age, and was then turned out on a pension of £200 a year, there would be a legitimate cause for complaint. There would be the choice of keeping men on in appointments for which they had become unfitted, or of turning them out into poverty. It was a sound principle which adjusted the pension to the length of service. There might be occasional cases of hardship; but the present ages had been considerably raised since the time when, the age-limit being 40, a grave scandal was caused by half the officers having to leave the Army at that age. The present limits of age obtained for the Army a very high class of officers at a low cost. The present Commander-in-Chief desired that subject to efficiency, officers should be retained in the service as long as possible; but the Secretary of State could not consider any plans by which the present system would be overthrown.

Vote agreed to.

4. £172,800, Superannuation and other Allowances and Gratuities—Agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896–7.

CLASS III.

5. £65,811, to complete the sum for Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland,—

MR. McLEOD said that there was a gratifying decrease in the total sum asked for under this Vote. That decrease was mainly due to the large reduction in the sum drawn by the Procurators-fiscal. It was also gratifying that there were no extraordinary charges for the administration of justice in the Highlands. There was no part of the country where the law was more respected. There were also gratifying circumstances connected with the personal administration of the Minister in charge of the Vote. There were, however, two matters which he desired to criticise. There were certain courts in Scotland where there was habitually considerable delay before decisions were given in civil cases. Pressure ought to be brought to bear upon the officials who were responsible in order that that state of things might be put an end to. Another point which deserved attention concerned the county of Inverness. He had been informed that an unfortunate difference of opinion had arisen between the Sheriff and the Sheriff-Clerk, with the result that the Sheriff-Clerk was out of pocket for a considerable time in respect of the remuneration which he paid to the deputies whom he employed. Attention had already been called to this matter, and he had heard with pleasure that the Secretary for Scotland had at once taken action. He wished to know whether that action had been successful, and whether by the exercise of friendly pressure by the Scotch Department, the differences to which he had alluded had been composed. Another subject calling for consideration was the anomalous position where certain officials, especially procurators fiscal were in. In North Uist, for example, the Procurator fiscal was bound to reside in a particular place, but the proprietor of the island so used his power that it was only in a surreptitious way that this Crown official was able to obtain a residence befitting his position. The Lord Advocate, he knew, had no power to put an end to this state of things, but the right hon. Gentleman might do something by bringing a certain amount of pressure to bear upon the landlord. The gentleman in question, by his conduct, was showing the country what arbitrary powers landlords possessed. There was a considerable population in North Uist, for whom the law should have terrors, and a Crown official was not placed in a particularly dignified position, when he was compelled to take lodgings in a private house. Some Sheriff-substitutes also found themselves in a similar position. In his own county the Sheriff-substitute had found difficulties placed in the way of his residing in the part of the county where he was supposed to live, and the consequence was that he resided in Ross-shire and not in the county of Sutherland. The Lord Advocate might say that an official would have no difficulty in obtaining a feu where he could build a house. His contention, however, was that a Sheriff-substitute ought to be provided with an official residence. An official having a small salary was naturally loth to build a house which his successor might not care to take over. Turning to another matter, he saw from the Estimates that there were allowances for stationery for Sheriff-Clerks. The Sheriff-Clerks were provided with stationery within strict limits except in the case of Orkney, Sutherland, and Shetland. He did not contend that this was a very large point, but he thought that when the clerks in all other counties received an allowance in that respect, the Lord Advocate might consider whether he could not see his way to making the practice uniform in all counties.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) called attention to the want of residential accommodation for the Procurator Fiscal and Official Solicitor in Lochmaddy. At the present time the Sheriff was under threat of eviction, and the Fiscal had been evicted for years. He was compelled by law to reside in the district, but people who had taken him and the resident Solicitor in had been evicted. The Solicitor had to live in a boat, and the Fiscal was living over a Highland store. The landlord was king of the island and would not allow these officials to live in it. The only course that seemed to be open was to remove the court. There was, however, any amount of foreshore belonging to the Crown on which houses for these officials could be built, and they were perfectly willing to build them. He hoped that the Government would come to some kind of understanding with Sir John Orr, or provide a sufficient site on the foreshore where the Procurator Fiscal and the Solicitor could live in civilised conditions. If nothing could be done, the court should be moved down to Lochboisdale. He hoped that something would be done, so that this scandal in the Western Hebrides might cease, and that the law might be carried out in that part of the country under the same conditions as in the rest of the country.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN (Banffshire) wished to draw attention to a matter which had excited a great deal of feeling amongst the farmers in his and the neighbouring constituency. He referred to the grievance of sheep-worrying. He wished to know what steps were being taken under the existing law to deal with this matter; and he would also like to ask the Lord Advocate, considering that the grievance had reached an acute stage, what special steps he would now take to deal with the matter. In the county of Banff the matter came recently before the County Council, and they went so far as to appoint a Special Committee to consider it. He was aware that a Select Committee was sitting to consider the law on the subject, but the deliberations of Committees took time, and something ought to be done at once to check this crying grievance. Almost all the mischief was done at night. The dogs came out at night and destroyed a great number of sheep, and it was very difficult to identify the dogs or their owners. On the occasion of the meeting of the County Council to which he had referred, one gentleman said that for three or four weeks six or eight sheep had been killed every alternate night, and another gentleman said that within his own experience one of the neighbouring farmers had actually lost half his sheep in this way during the last year. This was a very serious matter both for poor and well-to-do men, and the question was how the scandal was to be checked. One very natural remedy was that steps should be taken to get these dogs tied up. If the police took care to have all suspicious dogs tied up at night, that would do a great deal to check the evil. A great deal of mischief was done by dogs which ran after sheep in the day time—dogs following vehicles on the roads. They sometimes ran the sheep into quarries and other dangerous places, and when once sheep had been driven in this way it took a week for them to settle down and feed properly. What was wanted was that all stray dogs should be dealt with by the police. He was not sure that the police were aware of the power they had. Under the existing law any ownerless dog found wandering could be removed to the police station. There was a great uncertainty with regard to the law as to the killing of dogs addicted to sheep worrying. He believed there had been a number of contradictory decisions by the courts, and that the right to act against a dog was very restricted. Unless a dog was caught red-handed, or rather red-mouthed, nothing could be done. A man was not entitled to shoot a dog unless he believed that in that way he could save the sheep. There were various ways in which the matter could be dealt with. The Board of Agriculture had power to make regulations with regard to muzzling. If muzzling was wanted anywhere it was in these districts, where the dog was very apt to become as dangerous to the neighbourhood as the wolf.

THE LORD ADVOCATE, who was indistinctly heard, said the hon. Member for Sutherland had spoken in a commendatory strain of his action in regard to the appointment of Procurators-Fiscal and Sheriff-Clerks. While glad to have the hon. Member's approval, he wished to sound a note of warning in the matter He drew a great distinction between the two classes of officials, though in the case of both the object must be to get the best men for the public service. In regard to Procurators Fiscal, he was of opinion that, given an adequate salary, the Procurator Fiscal should not be allowed to engage in private practice, but even that rule must lead to the necessity of getting a good man, because, after all, the administration of justice, and the whole efficiency of his department depended upon being well served by the Procurators Fiscal, and unless a sufficient salary was provided them, in some cases they might be bound to take persons engaged in private practice. The case of Sheriff-Clerk was quite different. No restriction was needed to prevent him practising in his own court. What did it matter whether the Sheriff Clerk by himself or through a partner did a certain amount of conveyancing. Even if his client came into court the Sheriff Clerk had nothing to do with the determination of the case. Therefore he strongly held the view that in order to get the best men, it was well to allow the Sheriff Clerk to engage in private practice. But there, again, he did not want the rule to be made inflexible. In these appointments, the practical thing was to get the confidence of the public, and he would go against his own opinion in the matter if he was sure that the course he was taking would secure respect for the judicature. With regard to the delay in civil causes that was not a matter in which he had any practical jurisdiction at all. As to the difference that existed between the Sheriff and the Sheriff-Clerk, that was a question of the past. There had been a certain amount of friction, but through the good offices of the Secretary for Scotland, an arrangement had been made between the two dignitaries which would obviate friction in future years. Then the hon. Member spoke of the administration of justice at Lochmaddy. No doubt there was still a difficulty between the Procurator Fiscal and the proprietor, but he was not entitled to offer any judgment, for he had no powers in the matter. The general provision of official residences seemed to him rather an heroic remedy. They had been going on under the present system for a great many years, and except in the case of Lochmaddy, no one had ever known of a Procurator-Fiscal or Sheriff-substitute failing to get a residence. The suggestion that a house should be put on the foreshore was not practicable. The foreshore was that portion of the shore where the sea ebbs and flows, and an official residence there would be rather damp. With regard to the case in his own constituency, about which the hon. Member for Sutherland asked, that was also a matter on which he did not wish to make any pronouncement. So far as his opinion upon the administration of justice was concerned, he was all in favour of the Sheriff-substitute living on the spot, because the convenience of suitors was the thing that had to be studied. As to the matter raised by the hon. Member for Banffshire, it had no reference to the administration of justice. It was quite certain he could not prosecute a dog, and the only way in which the subject could be in order would be if it was urged that some people had been aiding and abetting their dogs to worry sheep and he had not prosecuted them. The hon. Member did not, however, suggest that. So far as the action of the police was concerned the hon. Member must remember that that question did not arise on this Vote but on that of the Secretary for Scotland. It was a very grave question, but at the same time there was no doubt —without throwing any doubt on the facts brought forward by the hon. Member—that there were such cases in other parts of Scotland. The Secretary for Scotland was at present making exhaustive inquiries of the chief constable to see what steps might be taken by the police to try to put a stop to this practice.

MR. J. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid), asked to what extent the law officers might engage in private practice. He called attention to the fact that while the salary of the clerk to the Lord Advocate was £400, the salary of the clerk to the Solicitor General was only £100. The Scotch Votes were he thought as a rule economical. But he thought the clerk to the Solicitor General was paid far too little, and that his salary should be doubled. He pointed out that the duties of the Solicitor General were made a great deal more onerous by the Local Government Act. He thought it was a good system for one of the law officers to be in Scotland. He noticed with regard to the legal Secretary that his salary was £500, and that of course he did not consider too high. His expenses in London, however, were £180, while the amount paid to him for preparing Scotch Bills was £800. Therefore although the salary was nominally £500 it was really about £1,500. There were not many Scotch Bills passed through the House, this Session, the only Bill practically had been the Agricultural Rating Bill. There was, it was true, the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, but that was a Bill to correct a blunder of the draftsman in 1892, and which would therefore, he supposed, be paid for twice over. He did not object to £800 being paid for Scotch Bills, but if it was paid they ought at least to get a reasonable time of the House allotted to them so that they might pass the Bills into law. Another point was in regard to appropriations in aid. The actual amount received last year was about £42,000, but the amount was now estimated at £32,000. With regard to the case of Lochmaddy, the Sheriff-substitute was bound to be resident by law in the locality, and yet the landlord to whom the island belonged had evicted him, and practically the Sheriff-substitute had no house. He thought that was not a very satisfactory position, and that the Government might do well to consider the matter. No doubt it was only in regard to these extreme instances that the law required to be amended. He wished to direct the attention of the Lord Advocate to a special matter which he had brought before his notice in questions. He referred to the case of the eviction in Kirkintilloch, where a miner was evicted from his holding without any warrant. The right hon. and learned Gentleman, in reply to a question, had said that it was inconceivable that there was no warrant for the eviction. He certainly thought it was a most extraordinary thing that an eviction should take place in Scotland without a legal warrant, and the matter was one of very considerable importance to a great many miners throughout Scotland. The miner had occupied his house for six years, and when out of employment had received a warning to remove. It was admitted that in this particular case the house was let from week to week, and as he was continued in his employment he was under the impression that the warning away had been withdrawn. Before the eviction took place some dispute had arisen between the manager of the mine and the men, and then he got notice to remove his goods before 12 o'clock, and he was then forcibly turned out by the manager and two men into the street. Notice had previously been given by the manager to the police for them to be upon the spot in case of any disturbance taking place during the eviction. All these proceedings were taken without any legal warrant whatever. His contention was that under the law of Scotland a warning away did not give a right to anyone to displace a man by force from his holding. To justify such action a legal warrant must have been previously obtained. In his view, this case was one of considerable importance. If men went into another man's house and removed his furniture without warrant, that was such an illegal proceeding that the Lord Advocate ought to inquire into it on account of the principle which it involved. It was also a matter for inquiry whether the police were justified in acceding to the manager's request to assist in the eviction as far as their presence was concerned. There was another matter that he desired to bring under the notice of the Lord Advocate. He had put a question on Monday on the subject to the Lord Advocate, and he now desired to emphasise that question by again referring to it. It appeared that a young man had been charged with an indecent assault, and that on his being tried for the offence the jury had given a verdict of "Not proven." He did not desire to discuss the merits of the case, but the point he desired to bring under the attention of the Lord Advocate was the length of time that had elapsed between the commission of the alleged offence before any action was taken on the part of the prosecution.

THE LORD ADVOCATE said the answer to the first question of the hon. Member in reference to the salary and duties of the Lord Advocate was one for the Treasury. The duties of the office covered all business for the Crown and for Public Departments. Next, the hon. Member asked if there was any embargo upon private practice, and the answer was there was not. Then the hon. Member remarked upon the discrepancy between the salary of the Lord Advocate's clerk, £400, and that of the Solicitor General's clerk, £100. Of course, he had no wish to prevent the hon. Member taking such steps as he might think fit to raise the salary of the latter, but there could be no doubt that the Lord Advocate's clerk had a good deal more to do. When the salary attached to the office of Solicitor General was increased, the salary of the Solicitor General's clerk was raised from £73 10s. to £100. The last Member spoke of the Solicitor General not being in the House, and said this was not a grievance to him. It was, however, something of a grievance to the Lord Advocate. The hon. Member expressed a preference for the idea that the Solicitor General for Scotland should always be out of the House, but in that he could not agree with the hon. Gentleman, not only because of the advantage it would be in the conduct of Scotch business to have the assistance of another law officer, but because of the training presence in the House afforded. What a miserable condition would he have been in if he had to face the denunciatory forefinger of the hon. Gentleman without any previous experience. Next, the hon. Member called attention to the allowance of £800 in addition to the allowance of £500 to the Lord Advocate's secretary. The £800 was not paid to the Lord Advocate's secretary; it was paid in respect to the drafting of Bills, and simply distributed by the Lord

Advocate's secretary among the particular persons who happened to draft the Bills. As a matter of fact, though the Lord Advocate's secretary might sometimes get some of the amount, there had been only one instance in modern times when he got the whole. In remarking on this expenditure for drafting Bills, the hon. Member asked where were these Scotch Bills, and said that he only knew of one, the Rating Bill. But a great many Bills were drafted that did not pass, and one reason why more did not pass was because the hon. Member for Mid Lanark talked out the Bills in front and raised objection after 12 o'clock.

Mr. CALDWELL: On public grounds.

The LORD ADVOCATE said no doubt the hon. Member acted on public grounds; that he did so on private grounds was not suspected. But Bills had to be drafted, and when the work was done it had to be paid for. If more Bills were not passed, the hon. Member knew quite as much about the reasons for that as himself. As to the figures and items on page 65, the hon. Member had really solved his own conundrum; it was a simple arithmetical process. The next question of the hon. Gentleman was of more general importance, and had reference to circumstances attending the proceedings of a colliery owner to obtain possession of a cottage occupied by a miner. Upon that subject he had answered several questions from the hon. Member, and could not see that there was any grievance to complain of. The hon. Member had quoted one of the answers given to a supplementary question, and that answer was given on the assumption that the case was one of regular eviction under process, and in which there would be a warrant. But that did not turn out to be so. The owner wished to evict a man who had occupied the house as a condition of service—a common arrangement enough—and gave the man 40 days' notice to remove. Surely it was not a grievance that this notice was given instead of a week's notice? As time went on the miner again got work at the colliery, but he was not told that he could return to the house, and, in fact, he knew that it had been re-let. It was made a grievance that the man was turned out without process. Of course, a process of summary eviction meant a petition for ejectment, and the expenses would fall upon the parties. The proposition of the hon. Member came to this—that it was wrong for the man to leave the house without a warrant to compel him to leave it. The fact was the man left peaceably. No doubt the police were on the scene, but they were specially told by the Chief Constable that they were to take no part in the eviction, but that they were merely there to preserve order if a breach of the peace was threatened. The miner might have stayed in the house, and might have been subjected to the consequences and expenses of a petition of ejectment, but he went without that. There did not appear to be any grievance in the matter, and the action of the authorities could not be called in question. The last question of the hon. Member had reference to the delay between the informations and a certain prosecution, with the facts of which he was not acquainted, but no doubt on Monday information would be received to enable an answer to be given.

Mr. CALDWELL asked, was it to be the position of the law in Scotland that if a colliery owner was the owner of a dwelling-house, and the tenant did not remove at the time he was bound to remove, the owner could forthwith remove the tenant and his furniture, and it would not be a breach of the peace, and that, so far as the authorities were concerned, the man was not entitled to protection or redress? In these days, when important questions arose on mining matters and led to disputes, that would be a dangerous doctrine for the Lord Advocate to give countenance to. It was not a peaceable operation that was carried out; the man struggled, and did all he could to prevent removal. It was a dangerous doctrine to countenance that such things could be done without any warrant. The man was forcibly dispossessed against his own exertions to remain, and yet the Lord Advocate said that that was not a case which called for the interference of the Crown. The right hon. Gentleman accused him of having blocked Scotch Bills. He was not aware of having done anything of the kind. The only Bill he spoke upon was the Housing of the Working Classes Bill. The only other Bill was the Public Health (Scotland) Bill, and he did not speak a word upon that at all. The Government brought in the Bill and they dropped the Bill. No one knew why they brought it in, and no one knew why they dropped it. His complaint was that if they paid £800 a year for drafting Bills, they should at least have some value for their money.

MR. ALEXANDER URE (Linlithgow) said he had listened carefully to the statement of his hon. Friend the Member for Mid Lanark in regard to the eviction of a miner, and he should say that it appeared to him to be a question for a civil action between citizens with which the time of Parliament should not have been taken up. He protested against disputes between private citizens being brought before the House, and Members of the Executive Government being asked to intervene in matters which were wholly outside their province. In regard to the appointment of Sheriff-Clerks and Procurator-fiscals, he was glad to hear that the Lord Advocate drew a broad distinction between the two, for really their work lay in different spheres of administration. He thought it would be a bad thing to allow a Procurator-fiscal to engage in private practice in a district in which he conducted prosecutions; but when they required a Procurator-fiscal to give up his private practice they should give him some compensation in the shape of an increase of salary. It was different, however, in the case of Sheriff-Clerks. Their official duties never brought them into conflict with their private practice, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would adhere to his resolution to appoint the best man to the post of Sheriff-Clerk without regard to the question of private practice.

MR. DALZIEL said that he had never heard a speech more out of place than the speech to which the Committee had just listened, especially as it came from a Scotch representative. This case of eviction had aroused the greatest interest in every mining centre in Scotland. The Scotch Members were petitioned to bring it before Parliament; it was brought before Parliament, and the hon. Gentleman, who represented a mining constituency, lectured the hon. Member for Mid Lanark—who had been 12 years in the House, while the hon. Gentleman had been there only one year—for having brought the matter forward. When the hon. Gentleman returned to his constituency he would find some miners there who would want an explanation for his censure of the hon. Member for Mid Lanark. The point involved in the case was not at all a question of notice. The point was that the man had been evicted without a warrant. The whole question in the recent coal strike hinged upon the power of the owners to turn miners out of their houses with the aid of the law. But here was a case in which there was no warrant at all, and in which, therefore, the law was broken. The Lord Advocate had not dealt with that particular point.

MR. URE submitted that no breach of the criminal law was committed. The matter was entirely one for a civil Court.

MR. McLEOD said the facts had evidently been misrepresented, and he protested against being lectured as he had been by the hon. Member.

MR. CALDWELL said that if the matter had been merely one of civil right he would not have brought it before the Committee, but it involved a criminal offence which was within the cognisance of the Lord Advocate. A tenant occupied a dwelling-house for six years; a master came down with six men and, without any legal warrant, told him to go; his furniture was turned into the street, and he was dispossessed against his will. He would have been within his legal right in resisting this by force. He could have shot the man. [*Loud laughter.*] It was not in the interest of peace or order that men should be driven to defend themselves in this way by physical force. ["Hear, hear!"]

Vote agreed to.

6. £3,795, to complete the sum for Crofters' Commission—Agreed to.

CLASS IV.

Motion made, and Question proposed,—

> "That a sum, not exceeding £595,922 (including a Supplementary sum of £4,125), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Public Education in Scotland."

THE LORD ADVOCATE said the educational year had been uneventful in Scotland in contradistinction to that in England, but it had been a year of steady progress. The grant asked for was £1,131,000, showing an increase over last year of £39,835, which was accounted for in this way: £18,000 odd was for day scholars and £10,000 odd for evening scholars, and £6,265 for fee grants. The total amount of the fee grant for the year was £303,609. The method of calculating the grant had been changed. It had now been placed on the basis the Scotch Education Department had always contended for of 10s. per head on the attendance, instead of, as hitherto, the 11-80ths of the sum allowed to England. Pending any further settlement of the pension question, an increase of £260 had been made in the Estimate for pensions, giving £4,885 in all for that purpose. Another feature of novelty was the grant for agricultural education, which, at the beginning of the financial year, was transferred to the Education Department, and upon that Vote there was an increase of £300. The attendance had increased by about 9,500. The total attendance was 587,931, there being a gratifying increase in the percentage of the older children. There had been enormous progress in the evening schools, the figures for 1895 being 45,487, as compared with 11,363 in 1890, 13,513 in 1891, 16,007 in 1892, 19,575 in 1893, and 32,934 in 1894. [*Cheers.*] In regard to free education, 97·09 of the scholars were free, leaving only 2·91 who paid fees. Another matter in which there was a very satisfactory result was the question of the leaving certificates, in regard to which there had also been a very great increase, the total being 15,700 this year, as against 13,000 last year. He might mention that schemes had been received and approved of for all the burgh and county committees for the year 1895–96, and a new minute had been approved of by Parliament, under which the new committees were being elected to submit schemes for the present financial year. The chief feature of difference between that and the older minute was that, in order to induce local authorities to hand over the amount dealt with by them, there was a proposal to give them additional representation on the Committees.

MR. J. M. WHITE (Forfarshire) moved to report progress on the ground that, as other business had to be taken at 11 o'clock, there was no time adequately to discuss such an important subject as Scotch education, to which they might give an hour the following day.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY agreed to this proposal on the condition that certain other business should have precedence over the discussion on this Vote.

SIR W. HARCOURT considered the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman a fair one.

MR. CALDWELL complained that the Scotch Members had hardly been fairly treated in this matter. It was understood that they were to get a reasonable time for the discussion of Scotch Votes. As a matter of fact, the Votes did not come on until nine o'clock that night, so that they had only had two hours for discussion. He believed that they had only had a day altogether for the consideration of Scotch Estimates, and, at any rate, they had not had anything like a fair proportion of the time of the House for the discussion of Scotch business. Then, again, only the previous night, in order that hon. Members might get away at a quarter past two that morning, they were asked to pass, without discussion, 11 Votes.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: No, it was seven.

MR. CALDWELL said they had had the opportunity of discussing two Votes, which he did not think they had discussed at any inordinate length. He recognised that the arrangement which had been entered into must be carried out, but he hoped the First Lord might arrange that they should have some little time on Monday, say, for the purpose of making some remarks on this Education Vote.

MR. McLEOD said he did not think that they ought to be asked to take such an important Vote as this within 10 minutes of the hour when it was arranged the other business should be taken. He thought the right hon. Gentleman might fairly congratulate himself on the progress made to-day, because he got Votes which made up a very substantial amount indeed. When he kept in view the fact that so far he had only allowed one day and some three hours for the consideration of the Scotch Estimates, he really thought he should consent to the Motion to report progress.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said he could hardly make any complaint of the length of time taken up on Scotch Estimates, but the Leader of the Opposition had expressed the opinion that the offer he had made was a very fair one. They had got Monday up to 10 o'clock for Supply. They had got, if the House did not insist on dividing on all the unconsidered Votes, from 10 o'clock on Monday until one o'clock, or whatever hour the House chose, for Report of Supply, and they had until 10 o'clock on Tuesday for further Report of Supply. Therefore there might be many Votes which were never considered in Committee which might receive adequate discussion on Report. He would suggest that to-night hon. Gentlemen might give them the following Votes :—Class 2, No. 18, No. 22, No. 25, and No. 26 ; Class 3—No. 10 ; Class 4—No. 4, and No. 5 ; Class 6——

SIR W. HARCOURT : I think you have got enough.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY : Very well.

MR. McLEOD protested against this system of taking Votes. Many hon. Members had gone home under the impression that the whole of the night would be occupied with the Scotch Votes. But of the Votes mentioned by the Leader of the House that for the salaries and expenses of the House of Commons raised important questions, and he hoped it would not be taken to-night.

MR. DALZIEL said he and his friends were anxious to meet as far as possible the reasonable demands made by the Leader of the House, but at the same time it was necessary to enforce the just right of Members to discuss Supply. The stress of public business was so great that last night they passed seven Votes without a word of discussion, and now they were asked to pass some 10 or 12 more in a like manner. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would not take any Vote that was seriously objected to.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said he had not the least desire to press Votes which hon. Members had conscientious scruples to passing, without discussion.

Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Original Question again proposed :—Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

CLASS II.

Motion made, and Question proposed :—

"That a sum, not exceeding £22,036, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the House of Commons."

MR. McLEOD said he had already objected to this Vote being taken without discussion. One matter he wished to raise was the dismissal of Mr. John Bull. [*A laugh, and* "That must be raised on the House of Lords Vote."] He thought it could be raised on this Vote. He, however, objected to the Vote being taken.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY hoped the hon. Gentleman would not persist. He had not put down the House of Lords Vote, because he understood there were some questions hon. Members wished to raise.

MR. McLEOD said there was an important question to be raised upon the Vote, and that was the way in which the officers of the House were being worked. If it was to be an established rule that the suspension of the Twelve o'clock Rule——

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS said that the hon. Gentleman could not enter upon such a question on this Vote.

MR. LEWIS wished to raise a question if the Leader of the House intended to insist on taking the Vote.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said he would not press the Vote if it was really opposed.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS asked whether it would not be possible to have attached to the House an officer whose duty it would be to inform Members what business was in progress. [*Laughter.*]

*MR. HANBURY said the whole arrangements of the House were under a Special Committee or commission consisting of the Speaker and high officers, and, therefore, he could make no promise. He would see, however, that the matter was mentioned to the Committee.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

The following Votes were agreed to without discussion:—

7. £42, to complete the sum for the Mint, including Coinage.

8. £4,500, to complete the sum for Public Works Loan Commission.

9. £27,266, to complete the sum for Registrar General's Office, England.

10. £36,850, to complete the sum for Works and Public Buildings Office.

11. £14,000, to complete the sum for Secret Service.

CLASS III.

12. £21,943, to complete the sum for Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

CLASS IV.

13. £109,784 (including a Supplementary sum of £6,000), to complete the sum for British Museum.

14. £7,286, to complete the sum for National Gallery.

15. £3,066, to complete the sum for National Portrait Gallery.

MR. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley) called attention to the question of a vacant space which might possibly be available in a short time, and which he hoped would not be taken up for any other purpose except in connection with the National Portrait Gallery.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said the matter was under consideration and it should not be lost sight of.

Resolutions to be reported to-morrow; Committee to sit again to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT, 1896 (ORDERS).

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE moved—

> "That this House disapproves of the regulations made and prescribed by the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896."

He thought all the Members of the House who had perused these regulations would come to the conclusion that they were the most extraordinary set of regulations ever laid on the Table of the House. Although they were nominally laid upon the Table in July it was really only yesterday that they came into the hands of Members, so that there had been very little opportunity for perusing them. He thought they should be able to point out very clearly that these regulations proposed to revolutionise the whole system of rating in England and Wales. [Sir W. HARCOURT: "Hear, hear!"] At present there were two systems of rating in this country—in the urban districts they had a separate valuation, land and buildings being in one category and the farmhouse in another category. In the rural districts they had simply one valuation—the farmhouse, buildings and the land were all in one category. By the Agricultural Rates Act it was incumbent upon the overseers throughout the whole of the Kingdom to make a separate valuation, and to put the farmhouse and buildings in one category and the land in another, which was totally different to what they had at present. That had never been done before for the purposes of rating. The overseers were called upon to effect a complete revolution in the system of rating. That was a thing which he would remind the hon. and learned Member for Stroud—who was a great authority upon rating—that he once told the House of Commons was absolutely impossible. There were three parties who were as a rule affected, the ratepayer himself, the other ratepayers in the parish, and the neighbouring parishes. Under the regulations of the Agricultural Rating Act the Government had introduced for the first time a provision that affected not only the individual and collective ratepayers, but the general taxpayers. To show how important it was that the valuations under those regulations should be carefully made he might point out that an over-valuation of a farm building of £5 would make a difference of £150,000 per annum to the general taxpayers of the kingdom. The separate valuation of the whole of the agricultural land and buildings in the country was, according to the regulations to be made by the overseers, who were generally farmers, and therefore, utterly untrained to the work; and they were called upon to make that valuation by September 7, 1896. In order to show the utter absurdity of the regulation he would remind the House that under the Union Assessment Act of 1852, when the overseers were called upon to make a separate valuation of every parish in the kingdom, they were allowed three months in which to do the work, although they had the basis of existing valuations and, above all, the more important basis of the rent on which to work. In the present instance there was no such basis to go upon, because the rent was not apportioned between the buildings on the one hand and the land on the other. The overseers would be called upon to do all this work in three weeks, and in the certain event of their failing to discharge the duty in the allotted time the assessment committee would be called upon to discharge it in seven days. ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*] That meant that the assessment committee would have to make a separate valuation of farm buildings and farm land in some 30 or 40 parishes within seven days. Could anything be more preposterous than such a proposal? ["Hear, hear!"] But that was not the whole of this tale of woe. The assessment committee would have to make out a fresh valuation list for every parish, and revise and examine every separate valuation. For this they would have 21 days. They were not paid men. How were they to do it in the time unless they had all-night sittings? ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*] Then the surveyor of taxes came in; and he was the only check suggested by the Government against extravagant valuation. It would be his duty to see that every farmhouse and building throughout the union had its proper valuation placed upon it. If he did not do that he would be worthless. As a rule there was a surveyor of taxes for each union, comprising 20 or 30 parishes. And for all this work he would have 14 days. A more ridiculous suggestion never emanated from a Government or a public department. Then the surveyor of taxes made his objections to the overseer, who had seven days to examine them, and then there were the appeals to the special sessions, which would, of course be composed of the landowners in the district. It was the same thing as lawyers taxing their own bills of costs. They were directly interested in keeping down the valuation of farmhouses and buildings. And to hear every appeal which might arise in the union the special sessions would have ten days. If they sat every day and all day they could not do it. Then there was another fatal flaw. Under the old valuations there was the right of appeal to the individual ratepayer, to the parish, and to every person aggrieved. The overseer had three months to prepare the valuation, and then he had to deposit the valuation for 14 days in the parish where every ratepayer could inspect it, and, finally, 28 days were given for notice of appeal. But in these new regulations, though a separate valuation was to be made of farm buildings in which every farmer was interested, there was no provision for the valuation being deposited, and no individual ratepayer had a right of appeal. These were regulations for the purpose of carrying out the Act. Now by the regulations they prescribed that the moment the lists were ready, they were to be sent to the assessment committee and no opportunity was given to any ratepayer to examine them.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL: The Act enables the ratepayer to appear on an appeal brought by the surveyor of taxes or the overseers.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: Oh! of course, but that is a very different thing. He knew the Act did that, but that was exactly what he complained of. He challenged the Solicitor-General to point out a single article in the regulations which gave the individual ratepayer aggrieved by the valuation a right of initiating an appeal. The Solicitor-General was judiciously silent.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL: If the hon. Gentleman will read the Act, he will see that the regulations could not, if they conformed to the Act, give any such right.

SIR W. HARCOURT: Do you say there ought to be no right of appeal?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL: I say the Act has determined that, and the regulations must follow the Act.

SIR W. HARCOURT: That is all very well.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said the Solicitor General had now made it perfectly clear. In the hon. and learned Gentleman's view, no farmer in the country, no matter to what extent he was aggrieved by the valuation, had any right to complain. The Debate would have served a good purpose if it made that clear to the farmers. Another point was that there was no right of appeal in these regulations from any aggrieved parish. This was not a question arising between individual ratepayers, it was a question between one parish and another, because it was amply brought out in the course of the Debates that if in consequence of this Act the rate increased, the deficit would have to be made up by the Urban District. Now an Urban District ought to have a right to lodge objections against a rate if it was too low. There were two checks provided by the regulations, and these were not in the Act. The first of the checks was the minimum of one-eighth. The second check was the Surveyor of Taxes. He only got 14 days in order to examine the whole valuation of every parish in his district. There was no staff provided by the Regulations. The men who collected the taxes at present were the Assistant Overseers—that is to say, the very men who prepared this valuation. As a rule they were farmers' sons, and it was very unlikely that they were going to assist the Surveyor of Taxes to overturn their own valuations. The Government ought to have provided Regulations which would be a check to extravagance, but here a valuation was to be made by Overseers whose practical interest it was to put buildings as low and land as high as possible. They were, moreover, dealing with the Treasury, not with their own parish; as a rule they were farmers themselves, and therefore they had a great incentive in dealing with the Treasury to see that no check should be put upon their parish. The Overseers had three weeks in order to do the work, and to return a statement according to the best estimate the Overseers could make, which really meant the best guess they could make. After this the valuations went to the Assessment Committee, which was constituted of the same type of farmers and landowners of the district, who had no inducement to correct the Valuation Lists and to keep them down. There was an appeal to Special Sessions and Quarter Sessions, but here again the appeal would be made to the same class, that is to say, to the landowners and farmers. Indeed, the only check provided by the regulations of the Government was the Surveyor of Taxes, and that check had practically been rendered impotent and powerless. The Surveyor of Taxes had to do his work in 14 days, and even if he cycled over his district, it would be impossible for him to do the work in the time. In fact, the Regulations were a sham, and elaborate precautions had been taken in order to provide beforehand that they should be a sham. It was said that the Government were going to deal liberally in this matter of the rates, but this was not a question of making a fair and honest valuation in order to protect the taxpayers of the towns and the labourers. It was a question of making a rough-and-ready valuation, and putting the whole thing in the hands of the Overseers to make a valuation which should eventually be submitted to landowners and others constituting a Court of Appeal.

*SIR C. DILKE seconded the Resolution. He had some acquaintance with this matter from the Assessment Committee's side, and he knew a good deal about the working of Overseers in country parishes. He had read the Regulations with some care, and he was bound to say that they threw upon Overseers duties which he believed they were incompetent to perform in the time given to them. He did not agree that this was the fault of the Regulations; it was the fault of the Bill; but those Regulations brought out the fact that the Bill had been so drawn that it was impossible fairly to work it, and impossible for the parishes to perform the duties which the Bill threw upon them. He had no fault to find with the Regulations as Regulations. He believed the Local Government Board, in drawing them up, had done its best to carry out the Bill; but, notwithstanding, he believed that the Bill was throwing upon the Overseers duties which they could not possibly discharge. There had been some experience of what Overseers were called upon to perform in connection with difficult duties like those under discussion in the past. He considered that the Overseers, and, above all, the Assistant Overseers, were an admirable body of men. They did their work honestly and efficiently, and he should like to preserve them in connection with the registration of voters for example; but Parliament was in the habit of throwing upon them, year after year, duties so complicated that it would almost take the talent of lawyers to understand them. Take the Service Franchise as an example. The duties here were so difficult that hardly any registration lawyer in the country could explain what the duties of the Overseers were. Several years ago the Overseers broke down under the Parish Councils portion of the Local Government Act. It had been his business to make a good many inquiries in representative rural parishes in different parts of the country as to the working of the Act, and he found that they had thrown upon these officers duties so complicated, to be carried out in a time so short, that it was practically impossible for them to discharge them in the allotted time. Taking the best of the Assistant Overseers in small rural parishes, he should like to know what the House could expect of men who were paid the present salary. A small Overseer might be a farmer's son, and he would be called upon to discharge duties which no lawyer or land surveyor could possibly discharge in the time. It was not the fault of the Local Government Board that such early dates had been fixed, but the fault of the Bill. The result would be that the best estimate that the Overseers could make would be mere guesswork. But supposing that the Assessment Committees were resorted to, what would happen? The farmers who constituted the Committees would probably not do the work themselves. It would be intrusted to their clerks, who would employ other people who would have to be well paid. The consequence would be that the cost involved would be greater than the return which the localities would receive from the Treasury under the Act.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL observed that the right hon. Baronet had said that the Regulations were admirably drawn for the purpose of carrying out the Act. But the right hon. Baronet said that the Act was a bad one, and therefore he seconded a Motion to withhold the assent of the House to the Regulations. Was ever such a proceeding heard of before? ["Hear, hear!"]

*SIR C. DILKE reminded the hon. and learned Gentleman that the Debate on that part of the Bill relating to the Regulations was closured, and that, therefore, hon. Members had not been able to discuss it.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL said that he should be sorry to renew the painful history of the Debates on the Bill, which was fully and amply discussed. ["Hear, hear!"] The Measure was now the law of the land, and it imposed upon the Local Government Board the duty of making these Regulations, and if they were admirably drawn, as the right hon. Baronet admitted, in the name of common sense, why did he second a Motion disapproving of them? ["Hear, hear!"] What had been said by the hon. Member who made the Motion was very familiar to his ears; he had heard the same remarks more than once before. The speech of the hon. Member was a belated attack upon the Act. The hon. Member said that the time allotted to certain business was too short, but it was the Act that prescribed the dates, and none others could have been fixed in the Regulations. Then the hon. Member declared that it was a difficult, if not an impossible, task to separate the value of buildings from the value of the land. [Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE said that he had only quoted that statement.] Yes; but the hon. Member quoted it for the purpose of showing that the Regulations imposed an impossible task upon the Overseers. That duty was imposed, not by the Regulations, but by the Act. The difficulty of that duty had been very much exaggerated. There were districts in the country where the separation had been already effected. These Regulations gave the clearest possible directions to the Overseers as to the mode in which that separation was to be effected, and the difficulty that had been conjured up was, to a very large extent, an imaginary one. Then it was said that it was monstrous that an aggrieved ratepayer should not have an appeal against a valuation. That very question was raised in Section 6, and that section was amended by a provision allowing any ratepayer to be heard on an appeal brought by the Surveyor of Taxes or the Overseers. Again, that was not an objection to the Regulations, but to the Act. It could not be suggested that the Regulations should fly in the face of the Act and give the ratepayer this appeal. ["Hear, hear!"] If they did so it would be good ground for the House refusing to sanction them. The hon. Gentleman went on to say that the Overseers were incompetent for these duties.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: I never said they were incompetent.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL said he distinctly heard the hon. Member say that the Overseers would be under very great temptation to put the value of the building too low. Did he mean that the Overseers were incompetent or that they were dishonest? ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: I said that they could not do the work in three weeks' time.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL: That was not the point at all. The hon. Gentleman said the Overseers would be under an irresistible temptation to put the value too low. Again, this work was not imposed on them by the Regulations, but by the Act. The Regulations provided that the Surveyor of Taxes might authorise persons to appear for him, and he would not, therefore, be tied down to the possibility of appearing only in one place and on one occasion. He did not desire to dwell on these points, for he listened with curiosity to see when the hon. Member would come to any objection to the Regulations, and he ventured to say that his speech throughout was a renewal of objections which had been stated over and over again, to the Act, and did not contain one syllable of objection to the Regulations as such. Anyone examining the dates in detail would find, having regard to what had to be done, that the time allowed was not so inadequate as the hon. Gentleman supposed; and the 21st Regulation gave the Local Government Board power, if under any special circumstances more time was wanted, to extend the time.

SIR W. HARCOURT confessed that he was extremely surprised at the aggressive tone which had been assumed by the Solicitor General on this subject. The statement made by his hon. Friend the Member for Carnarvon was a very calm statement. [*Ironical Ministerial laughter.*] Why these ill-bred interruptions? [*Cheers.*] Why was a person not to be allowed to speak without what he might call these vulgar cheers from Gentlemen who ought to know better? He claimed the right to discuss this matter in spite of interruptions of that kind. What they had to examine was how far these Regulations were likely to fairly carry out the objects of the Bill. He entirely differed from the right hon. Member for the Forest of Dean as to these Regulations—as to their character and their bearing upon the Bill—and if he entertained the right hon. Gentleman's opinion upon the subject he certainly should not have seconded this Motion or have supported it. [*Laughter.*] When you condemned Regulations you did not begin by saying they were perfect. [*Laughter.*] When the Bill was first discussed the Leader of the House said it was a single-clause Bill and that it was a question of machinery. These Regulations were the machinery, and they wanted to see what the machinery was like. ["Hear, hear!"] The moment these Regulations appeared there was found in this document of 87 pages the commentary on the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury, and commentaries were often a hundred times longer than the text to which they were attached. A more extraordinary, more unworkable, more impracticable set of Regulations he had never seen. ["Hear!"] The fact was these Regulations were in themselves the machinery referred to in the Bill. If these had been part of the Bill they never would have passed, and when examined they would be found impossible of execution. This was the machinery the Leader of the House spoke of as so simple. And what was the machinery? When the Bill was before the House he ventured to say it was a revolution in the rating system of the country, and these Regulations were the means by which the revolution was to be carried out. It was idle for the Solicitor General to say it was all the fault of the Bill; they knew that perfectly well. They would comment on these Regulations, and they would be commented upon in every parish in the country as an illustration of what the Bill was; the value of these Regulations was that they illustrated the character of the Bill. The Bill, as they had always maintained, revolutionised the whole system of taxation of this country. The Solicitor General was not extremely wise in relying upon the Bill. That Bill was carried through all-night sittings, and it was in attempting to deal with this machinery that his hon. Friend was suspended. ["Hear!"] He endeavoured to discuss this very machinery, and, though the Solicitor General now said: "The Bill is passed; what is the use of discussing the machinery?" the machinery was before the House, and the machinery showed the character of the Bill. These Regulations would be discussed in the House, and elsewhere they would be criticised by those who had to carry them out, and by those who suffered from them in every parish. Those who had to carry out the Regulations would be the real enemies of the Bill. It was necessary to examine how the Bill would be carried into operation. First, the spending authorities were to make their returns to the Local Government Board on September 1st. These spending authorities were County Councils, Borough Councils, District Councils, Guardians, and School Boards. In this portentous document there were 60 pages of Schedules, etc., which the various authorities under the Bill were to fill up. They were to fill it up in the last fortnight in August. These spending authorities were to send in their Returns by the 7th of September. He should like to know where these spending authorities were at this moment. A great many of them were abroad, and a good many of them had gone to Scotland, and all these spending authorities were to come back in the middle of August, and make these returns. And they were not simple returns. The first return was to be as to what the rating was in the last year. That was not a simple thing, because they were instructed to report whether or not there were any exceptional circumstances in the rating of the past year which should not make that the proper basis—that was, the basis for five years, and probably for very much longer than five years when once it was made. And now, at a time when everybody was absent on their holidays, they had to return, and, within a fortnight, to make these returns. That was, according to his right hon. Friend the Member for the Forest of Dean, an admirable provision.

*SIR C. DILKE said he did not say so. He said that under the Bill they could not get a longer time.

SIR W. HARCOURT: Why not a longer time?

*SIR C. DILKE: Because you cannot. There is not room for it.

SIR W. HARCOURT said this Bill was to be carried out in March, and his right hon. Friend said they could not give longer time than the 7th of September. He did not understand, and he did not think it was so. This was to be the basis of an entire change in the rating system of the country, and, as far as the spending authorities were concerned, it was to be accomplished by the 7th of September. If that was a necessity of the Bill and of the Regulations, he said it was preposterous, and absurd, and impracticable. But if this was so with reference to the spending authorities he had already named, it was a far more serious thing with reference to the Overseers. The First Lord of the Treasury had given them the benefit of his opinion upon this Bill.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said what he dealt with were the clauses of the Bill after the first and second clauses. They had nothing whatever to do with the Regulations.

SIR W. HARCOURT said the Regulations arose entirely out of the machinery clauses. It was to carry out the machinery clauses that these Regulations were brought in—machinery clauses which were passed at an all-night sitting, and that was really the cause of the absurdity of the arrangement. They had no means of discussing the clauses, otherwise they might have prevented it, and the result was necessarily to produce the preposterous absurdities that appeared on the face of the Regulations. Let them see what the Overseers were to do. They were to undertake a task which was pooh-poohed by the Solicitor General, who was extremely learned in the law, but who, he ventured to say, knew extremely little about the actual administration of the Overseers in English parishes. It was an exceptional thing for Overseers to make out a separate valuation. He regarded the opinion of the Solicitor General on matters of law with the greatest veneration, but, when he laid down the law as to parish administration, he must allow him to have his opinion. The Overseers were being set to do what they had no knowledge or experience of whatever. If ordered to do things they were not accustomed to they ought at least to be allowed decent time. But by September 7th they were expected to have valued every tenement in the parish, separating the value of the land from that of the houses. It was an impossible task, and one they could not and would not do. Besides, most of the Overseers were farmers, and between now and September 7th they would be engaged in the harvest. A more ridiculous, preposterous, and absurd proposal than that of the Government it was impossible to conceive. As to making a valuation on a basis of the character proposed in the Regulations, anyone who knew anything of rural life knew the thing was absurd. ["Hear, hear!"] Suppose the Overseer did not do it, what was the provision in the Regulations? That the Assessment Committee might appoint a man to come and value every tenement in the parish and separate the buildings from the land. How long had this man, who had never seen the parish before, got in which to perform the work? He had to do it in seven days. Any man acquainted with the country must know that that was absolutely and totally impracticable. ["Hear, hear!"] Again, the Bill provided for no appeal by the ratepayer against an unjust assessment. Why was that? Because the Government chose to pass a Bill of this kind, dealing with a great reform of the rating system of England, at all-night sittings. The subject, requiring the greatest care in its treatment, never had consideration in that House nor in the Committee from which the Bill emanated. ["Hear, hear?"] Having passed a Bill revolutionising the whole rating of the country, and which was to govern it for years, in two all-night sittings, they were then going to inquire how the thing ought to be done. ["Hear, hear!"] The Solicitor General thought it was very unimportant whether the ratepayer was to have an appeal against an unjust assessment. Did he think that when these Regulations went to the parishes in England, and all the ratepayers found they were deprived of this advantage of appeal, which they had always had and to which in justice they were entitled, they would be put off in this off-hand manner? He knew very little of the rural parishes in England if he thought so. ["Hear, hear!"] He had mentioned two classes of authorities through whom this new system of rating had to be passed. They next came to the Assessment Committees, and after the Overseers had gone through this task, which they had had no time to perform, it became the duty of the Assessment Committee to review their imperfect work. Everybody must know that by September 7th the work would require a great deal of review. What was the time given to the Assessment Committee for this purpose? As the hon. Member for Carnarvon had said, the Assessment Committee might have to deal with a dozen or two dozen parishes, and this imperfect work of the Overseers had to be reviewed by the Assessment Committee in three weeks. Again he said it was ridiculous and preposterous. Every man who knew anything about the work that was to be done in cases of this kind, knew perfectly well that in the month of September, when everybody was wanting and taking their holidays, it was impossible, even if they kept them up all night, as the First Lord kept them up to pass his Bill, that they could do the work which these Regulations imposed upon them. Then he came to a matter in which he took a deep interest, and that was the position of the Surveyor of Taxes in this matter. The hon. Member for Carnarvon had properly pointed out that the natural anxiety of all these local authorities was to get as much money out of the Exchequer as they possibly could. There was no special original sin in people who had that desire, but he wanted to see what protection was given under these Regulations against this robbing of the Exchequer. What was the Surveyor of Taxes to do? All these valuations, which were to be made by the Overseers in a fortnight or three weeks, were to be reviewed by the Assessment Committee, and then the Surveyor of Taxes was to have his say in the matter. In these Regulations they found the form in which the Overseers were to state to the Surveyor of Taxes the grounds on which the buildings and other hereditaments were valued at less than the rental, and then the Surveyor of Taxes was to examine whether those grounds were sufficient. How was he to examine them? He must go into the parishes, and he must inquire into matters of which he had no personal knowledge whatever. If he must protect the revenue he must go there and examine why those valuations are below the rental, and he was allowed 10 days to go through all the parishes.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was allowed from the 7th of September to the 17th of October to decide whether he would assent to the valuations, or whether he would make objections.

Sir W. HARCOURT said it was stated on Page 10 of the Regulations :—

> "The Surveyor of Taxes shall, within fourteen days of the receipt by him of the notice of any corrections of the Overseers' statement by the Assessment Committee, or within fourteen days after the Third day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, if he has then received no notice of any such corrections, give to the Committee notice of his objections to the statement or to any correction thereof on the ground (*a*) that any separately valued hereditament has been wrongly entered as agricultural land, or (*b*) that the value of such buildings and other hereditaments not being agricultural land as are included in a separately valued hereditament, comprising also agricultural land, has been under-estimated, and in the latter case shall state the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the buildings and other hereditaments, not being agricultural land, which, in his opinion, should be inserted in the statement."

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that in the first instance the statement was to be sent by the Overseers to the Surveyor of Taxes.

Sir W. HARCOURT said the Solicitor General was quite wrong. The hon. and learned Gentleman could not have read the clause.

> "The Surveyor of Taxes shall, within the time within which he is required to give notice of his objections, if any, to the statement or any correction thereof, state in what cases he consents and in what cases he refuses his consent to the valuation of any buildings and other hereditaments being fixed at less than the minimum rateable value."

That was Schedule M.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that if the right hon. Gentleman would turn to the First clause of Article IV., he would find that :—

> "The Overseers of every Parish shall, as soon as practicable, make, and shall, on or before the Seventh day of September, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, send to the Assessment Committee and to the Surveyor of Taxes in whose district the Parish is comprised, statements as follows."

Sir W. HARCOURT said the Assessment Committee might change the whole thing, and when the Return came to the Surveyor of Taxes he would only have 14 days to examine it. That was insufficient time. The burden of all these rating reforms was to be borne by that class of ratepayers who would get no relief under the Bill. ["Hear, hear!"] They were, in fact, to pay all the expenses of the proceedings, and all these unfortunate people were to be called upon to perform the duties within a limited time, and if they failed they were to be fined 40s. Fancy these instructions being sent to the ordinary overseers, who were generally small farmers! He must say that he never, in the whole course of his life, heard of a more ridiculous or preposterous proposal. What in the world did it all mean? This was a great rating reform; and regulations more unfitted to carry out, more impracticable, he never before heard of. He supposed the Solicitor General would make up his mind as to the staff he was going to supply. It was impossible to describe the absurdity which characterised these instructions. What was the meaning of all this desperate hurry, of the all-night sitting, and of this revolution in the rating system of this country? They all knew very well that it was to grab the surplus. Why was this limit of time fixed to make the overseers do what they could not do? It was to prevent the two millions slipping out of their fingers. Next year they might not have a surplus. That was why they obliged the local spending authorities to do everything by the 1st September, and the overseers by the 7th September, and that was the reason why the Bill had been pushed through in the small hours of the morning without deliberation; a Bill on which regulations of this character had been founded. He could only call this a hugger-mugger policy, and the Bill was a harum-scarum Bill. Gentlemen who transacted business in the small hours of the morning were very apt to be confused, and to produce work like that which they had in these regulations. They complained that the whole of this Measure, which involved enormous financial consequences, both local and Imperial, had been huddled through the House without any due consideration of the importance of the matter, with the result that regulations of this character were founded upon it. The object was, without due consideration, to get hold of a large sum of money taken from the taxpayers of this country for the benefit of one particular class. The reason why he condemned these regulations was because they were intended to deal with a large sum of public money which had been unjustly taken from the taxpayers of the country without the subject having been adequately considered by Parliament. Such a principle as was involved in these regulations was calculated to do an immense injustice to the general taxpayers of the country. The Solicitor General himself had admitted that however unjust these valuations might be, there was no power to appeal against them.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. HENRY CHAPLIN, Lincolnshire, Sleaford) said that he had more than once been under the apprehension that the right hon. Gentleman was about to indulge in another Second Reading speech upon the Agricultural Rating Act.

SIR W. HARCOURT: This is practically the First Reading of it. We had no opportunity for discussing the Measure.

MR. CHAPLIN said that he did not know whether there was really anything in the right hon. Gentleman's speech which called for a reply on his part.

SIR W. HARCOURT: Then why do you not move the Closure?

AN HON. MEMBER: A most vulgar interruption.

MR. CHAPLIN said that the hon. Member for Carnarvon had, in the course of his speech, described these regulations as being ridiculous, while the right hon. Gentleman opposite had described them as constituting the grossest imposture he had ever known. He had, therefore, been extremely glad to hear such a high authority upon matters of local government as the right hon. Member for the Forest of Dean express his approval of the regulations in contradiction to the wild and foolish assertions that had been uttered with reference to them. ["Hear, hear!"] The right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition had complained of these regulations, and had said that if they had been embodied in the Bill that Measure would never have been passed into law. The Government were quite as well aware of that fact as the right hon. Gentleman himself was. The Government knew of the unexampled and unprecedented powers of obstruction in the face of which the proceedings of Parliament in the present day had to be conducted. Never before had a Leader of an Opposition thrown himself so openly and avowedly into the arms of the obstructionists as the right hon. Gentleman had done. The overseers would be able to do their work in time, because they would be totally free from the terrible obstruction which Parliament had to encounter. The right hon. Gentleman said that the overseers could never complete their work by the 7th September. What was to prevent them from doing so? They would have all the necessary materials for making the valuation in their hands. The former were divided into two heads. There were those which related to past expenditure to be settled by the spending authorities, and then there were those which related to assessments in the future. There were upwards of 48 of these forms in the first class and only 19 in the second. There were 10 spending authorities, and it might fairly be asked why it was that more than 48 different kinds of forms were required for 10 spending authorities. There were two reasons for it. In the first place, Parliament had required that these regulations should be laid on the Table for a certain number of days before they acquired the force of law, and, consequently, the Local Government Board had been compelled to be most careful to provide for every possible contingency. In the next place, some of these 10 authorities must be again subdivided. For example, they had to provide 11 different forms for one kind of spending authority alone—namely, the School Board. At the same time, no School Board would have to fill up more than one form unless alterations were made in the area or in the contributory district. The same thing held good more or less with regard to other spending authorities. With regard to the surveyor of taxes, first of all these regulations had the approval of the Treasury, and he had heard the right hon. Gentleman express unbounded confidence in the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, as regarded the buildings, the Surveyor of Taxes was protected by the minimum clause in the regulations. He was not the least surprised at the opposition to these regulations by the right hon. Gentleman opposite. There was nothing the right hon. Gentleman would have stuck at by which he could further impede the effective administration of an Act of Parliament which had been supported through this House steadfastly by larger majorities than he ever remembered in the case of any Bill. When the right hon. Gentleman told them it was impossible to make this separate valuation the answer was simple; it would be done precisely in the way in which it was done now. The right hon. Gentleman would appear before the agricultural community in his true colours at last. Over and over again he had heard him profess the deepest sympathy for them in their troubles, but he had seized with avidity every opportunity to interfere with and impede their interests. One result of these Debates would be that the right hon. Gentleman would go down to posterity as their bitterest foe, deadliest enemy, and most unscrupulous opponent.

MR. E. H. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) said the learned Solicitor General had characterised this Motion as an attack upon the Measure, and had said that these regulations would faithfully carry out the Act. He traversed that statement. The illustration upon which the Solicitor General had relied was a very unfortunate one for him. The hon. and learned Member had referred to the question of appeal and the provision in the rules that the occupier of the hereditament that was immediately concerned in the appeal might be heard. That provision, however, did not at all carry out what was enacted in the Act itself. He had special reason to know that, because the concession made by the Government in Committee was made in consequence of an Amendment which he had himself moved. The Act did not say that this right to be heard should be confined to the occupier of the tenement. The words in the Act purported to give that right to any aggrieved ratepayer, but by these regulations the effect of the enactment would be narrowed and restricted. A ratepayer, it should be remembered, might be aggrieved because some other ratepayer was assessed more lightly than he ought to be. Surely, the Solicitor General would not maintain that it was competent for the Local Government Board to narrow an enactment in a statute by a rule made under that statute?

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said that he did not intend to put the House to the trouble of a Division.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

SUPPLY [6TH AUGUST].

Resolutions reported.

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896-7.

CLASS II.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £3,573, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come

in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Lunacy in Scotland."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £3,175, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Registrar General of Births, etc., in Scotland."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £7,591, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board for Scotland, and for Expenses under the Public Health Acts, Infectious Diseases Notification Act, Vaccination Act, Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, and Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894."

CLASS III.

4. "That a sum, not exceeding £26,295, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices in Her Majesty's General Register House, Edinburgh."

5. "That a sum, not exceeding £55,356 be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Expenses of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, and of the Prisons under their control, including the Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics and the Preparation of Judicial Statistics."

CLASS IV.

6. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,960, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for a Grant to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland in Aid of the Maintenance of the National Gallery, School of Art, and Museum of Antiquities, Scotland."

CLASS VII.

7. "That a sum, not exceeding £24,200, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Grants in Aid of Expenditure upon certain Public Works, and for improved Communications, and other purposes, within the Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

Resolutions agreed to.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central) asked for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision with respect to the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith. He explained that he did not intend to proceed further with the Bill this Session, but that it was brought in so that its provisions might be considered in the Recess by Poor Law authorities in Ireland.

Bill to make further provision with respect to Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Gerald Balfour and the Attorney General for Ireland; presented accordingly, and read the First time; to be read a Second time upon Monday next, and to be printed.—[Bill 337.]

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1894-5.

(Considered in Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS, in the Chair.]

1. That it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March 1895, and the statement appended thereto, after adjusting (1) the charge of a sum of £3,143 19s. 0d., and (2) the sum of £70,635 0s. 0d., voted for Interest on advances under the Naval Defence Act 1889, but not issued in consequence of the passing of the Finance Act 1894, as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £399,045 17s. 0d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £263,165 15s. 7d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy Services exceeded the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £135,880 1s. 5d.;

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £71,044 9s. 1d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £63,108 8s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the total actual receipts in aid of the Grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £7,936 0s. 2d.;

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Surpluses ...	237,293	8	2
Total Deficits ...	381,109	9	9
Net Deficit ...	£143,816	1	7

2. That the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer Grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated Appropriations in Aid, in respect of the same Services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of the said total surpluses on certain Grants for Navy Services towards meeting the said total deficits on other Grants for Navy Services.

3. Resolved, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Navy Services, 1894-5. Votes.	Gross Expenditure.		Appropriations in Aid.	
		Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ...	Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen and Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines	...	97,997 10 1	11,655 10 9	
2 ...	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	...	114,234 16 0	13,391 15 5	
3 ...	Medical Establishments and Services	...	5,387 0 6	349 17 5	
4 ...	Martial Law	...	395 1 10	...	38 10 1
5 ...	Educational Services	...	1,443 0 6	...	723 0 2
6 ...	Scientific Services	103 18 9	...	...	1,282 18 1
7 ...	Royal Navy Reserves	...	13,756 16 0	...	97 5 5
8 ...	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:				
Sec. 1 ...	Personnel	...	479 3 8	661 2 4	
Sec. 2 ...	Materiel	48,886 8 9	...	28,383 10 6	
Sec. 3 ...	Contract Work	...	4,553 14 6	...	3,926 17 9
9 ...	Naval Armaments	302,877 3 7	...	...	57,016 11 7
10 ...	Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad	...	23,824 3 6	5,983 18 9	
11 ...	Miscellaneous Effective Services ...	18,217 3 0	...	1,471 16 3	
12 ...	Admiralty Office	...	1,094 9 0	...	23 5 10
13 ...	Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	5,799 12 6	...	2,928 11 0	
14 ...	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	6,278 14 4	...	5,690 18 9	
15 ...	Civil Pensions and Gratuities ...	10,583 1 8	...	72 7 11	
16 ...	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters	42 1 [illegible]	...	455 0 0	
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,256 18 5			
		399,045 17 0	263,165 15 7	71,044 9 1	63,108 8 11
		Net Deficit, £135,880 1 5		Net Deficit, £7,936 0 2	

Total Deficit			£143,816	1	7
Deduct—Amount voted for Interest on Advances under the Naval Defence Act 1889, not issued	70,636	0 0			
Sum due from the Naval Defence Account, under 52 Vic., c. 8, s. 3 (2)	223,200	4 6			
			293,836	4	6
Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer ...			£150,020	2	11

4. That it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March 1895, and the statement appended thereto, after adjusting the sum of £75,000 voted for Interest on the Imperial Defence Loan, but not issued in consequence of the passing of the Finance Act 1894, as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of

£55,669 0s. 5d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the Estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £386,907 6s. 2d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £331,238 5s. 9d.;

(*b*.) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £102,488 9s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £7,054 15s. 9d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in Aid of the Grants for Army Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £95,433 13s. 7d.;

(*c*.) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Total Surpluses ...	297,682	17	6
Total Deficits ...	61,878	5	4
Net Surplus ...	£235,804	12	2

5. That the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer Grants for certain Army Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated appropriations in aid, in respect of the same Services, and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other Grants for Army Services.

6. Resolved, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Vote.	Army Services, 1894–5. Votes.	Gross Expenditure.		Appropriations in Aid.	
		Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments)...	...	57,469 9 0	32,724 14 7	
2	Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.	...	1,760 14 10	...	166 18 5
3	Militia: Pay and Allowances ...	...	59,866 14 5	346 8 1	
4	Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances	...	1,755 10 9	9 15 0	
5	Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances	427 2 5	...	...	168 17 3
6	Transport and Remounts	...	9,882 1 11	912 18 6	
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies	...	150,061 15 5	1,757 0 7	
8	Clothing Establishments, and Services	47,590 17 3	...	...	1,972 14 0
9	Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair	...	68,505 1 4	31,714 3 9	
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, including Superintending Establishment		26,495 12 1	17,628 13 2	
11	Military Educational Establishments: Pay and Miscellaneous Charges	...	136 4 11	2,423 15 4	
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services ...	3,739 17 4	...	...	1,034 1 2
13	War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	...	961 8 1	...	44 0 8
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, etc.	...	2,199 18 2	...	3,607 6 1
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, etc.	...	7,812 15 3	14,971 0 4	
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	3,433 2 4	...	...	60 18 2
	Balances irrecoverable	478 1 1			
		55,669 0 5	386,907 6 2	102,488 9 4	7,054 15 9

Net Surplus, £331,238 5 9 Net Deficit, £95,433 13 7

Net Surplus	£235,804 12 2
Add—Amount voted for Interest on the Imperial Defence Loan, but not issued in consequence of the passing of the Finance Act 1894	75,000 0 0
Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer ...	£310,804 12 2

*THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston), in answer to a question, explained that in 1894–5 (as in previous years) the Treasury exercised the power which it possessed of transferring money from one Vote to meet increased expenditure under another Vote. That power could only be exercised temporarily. The object of the Resolution was to give the transaction a permanent character under statutory authority.

MR. DALZIEL wished to know how it was that in one case £399,000 was spent beyond the Estimate?

*MR. HANBURY said that, in the year to which the hon. Gentleman referred, there was an idea of making the interest on the Suez Canal shares applicable to payment of interest on the Imperial Defence Loan; but the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Budget, altered the arrangement.

Resolutions to be reported To-morrow.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Committee deferred till Monday next.

LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ESTATE DUTY BILL.

On the motion for the Second Reading of this Bill,

MR. DILLON said that if he agreed to the Second Reading of the Bill he must not be taken to agree to the proportion in which the grant was made. He did not know whether this course met with the approval of all his colleagues, but he should think the most convenient course would be to allow the whole question of the proportion to stand over till next year, when it could be discussed in connection with the report of the Financial Relations Commission. He felt bound even at that late hour to point out the outrageous and extraordinary conduct of the Treasury in regard to these special grants to Ireland. Under this Bill it was proposed to go back to the old proportion of 9–80ths. When this proportion was originally adopted in the case of the Probate Duty Grant, and subsequently in the case of the Fee Grant, the Irish Members protested against it as unfair to Ireland. In the case of the Fee Grant, when they protested against this proportion and wanted provision to be made on the basis of allowing 10s. per child, they could not get it because it was said that it would put Ireland in a worse position; but ultimately the Treasury turned round and gave them the 10s. a head, when it was found that the 9-80ths would put them in a better position. How could the Government attempt to justify their present action in face of their conduct in the case of the School Fee Grant? He felt bound to enter his strongest protest against the principle of the Bill.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the basis on which the Bill was framed was the basis which had been adopted since 1888. Hitherto Parliament had adhered to that basis with regard to grants from the Imperial Revenue for the purpose of local taxation. This was a Bill for the object of making such a grant, and this was the only basis which they could adopt. Whatever was the result of the consideration of the financial relations between England and Ireland in the future, they could not at present depart from the basis that had hitherto been followed.

MR. T. M. HEALY suggested that it would be better to bring all this money into a separate account and to leave the question over for another year, if that course could be constitutionally followed? It was unfair to press a Bill of this character upon Irish Members at this time of the Session. To agree to the Bill would be to assent to a principle they could not afterwards get rid of. It was a temporary Bill, but he objected to being fettered by it for five years. In a thin House, in the expiring days of the Session, without having had the opportunity of consulting together or with their constituents, Irish Members were not in a position to consider the subject. The nine-eightieths was understood to be the fixed and decided amount, and the Bill being passed would be used as a precedent. Such a Bill should remain in force only until the next Act came into operation, and the Government should give an undertaking to pass a Bill next year *de novo*, without reference to the temporary Bill, and meantime the amount should not be allocated.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said practically that was what he proposed. The money would not be allocated for any specific object. The period of five years was introduced because that would be the duration of the English Act.

MR. T. M. HEALY asked what was the meaning of "shall pay to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account within the meaning of the Probate Act, 1888;" and when he turned to the Probate Act, he found that, by the third section,

> "All sums paid in respect of the Probate Duty Grant to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account shall, until otherwise provided by Parliament, be annually distributed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as follows:"

£5,000 to the Royal Dublin Society for the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle, and the balance between the road authorities and the poor-law unions.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said it was only to indicate what the local taxation account was to which this money was to be applied. It did not at all involve that the money should be appropriated in a particular way. It was merely carried to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in order that, when the financial year came to an end, it might not be paid back to the Treasury. It would be necessary to bring in a Bill next Session in order to further that matter. The question raised by the hon. Member might be raised when that Bill was brought in.

Mr. DILLON asked if the right hon. Gentleman had any objection to accepting the suggestion of the hon. Member for North Louth, and making the Bill only for one year?

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, if he might answer the question, he would say that he should have thought that would be an objection from the point of view of hon. Members from Ireland. As the Bill now stood it secured this grant to Ireland, for whatever Irish purpose it might be allotted to subsequently, for a period of five years. Surely that would be better than merely making it for one year.

MR. T. M. HEALY: But you have decided practically what to do with the money.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: No, not at all.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: There is absolutely nothing in this Bill which determines the money for any particular purpose whatever. It remains absolutely open. All this Bill determines is that Ireland and Ireland alone shall get it.

MR. DILLON: We can raise the matter in Committee.

Bill read a Second time, and committed for To-morrow.

TELEGRAPH MONEY BILL.

Third Reading deferred till To-morrow.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Adjourned Debate on Second Reading [26th June] further adjourned till To-morrow.

VEXATIOUS ACTIONS BILL.

Second Reading deferred till To-morrow.

BURGLARY BILL [H.L.].

Second Reading deferred till To-morrow.

LARCENY BILL [H.L.].

Committee deferred till To-morrow.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

Committee deferred till To-morrow.

MILITARY LANDS ACT (1892) AMENDMENT BILL.

Committee deferred till Monday next.

STANNARIES BILL [H.L.].

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. GRANT LAWSON (York, W.R., Thirsk) in the Chair.]

Clause 1,—

ABOLITION OF VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

(1.) On the commencement of this Act the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries shall cease to exist, except for the purpose of continuing and concluding proceedings pending in that Court at that date, and as from that date all jurisdiction and powers of the said Court and its officers shall, except as aforesaid, be transferred to and vested in such of the County Courts as the Lord Chancellor may by order direct, and be exercised subject to and in accordance with rules of Court for regulating the procedure in County Courts.

(2.) Provision may be made by order of the Lord Chancellor—

(*a*) for determining by, to or before what officer, or in what office, may be done anything required to be done by, to or before any officer, or in any office of the said Court of the Vice-Warden ;

(*b*) for transferring to a County Court any proceedings pending in the said Court at the commencement of this Act ;

(*c*) for determining the place of sitting for the exercise of any jurisdiction transferred by this Act ;

(*d*) with respect to the use and disposal of any property which at the commencement of this Act is held for the use of the said Court, or of any officer of the said Court, and of any room or building which at that date is appropriated for the use of the said Court, or of the Vice-Warden, officers, and suitors thereof ; and

(*e*) with respect to the custody of any records which at that date are under the custody of the said Court.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2,—

PENSIONS AND REMUNERATION.

There shall be paid to the persons who are at the commencement of this Act the Vice-Warden and officers of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries such pensions, and on such conditions, and out of such funds (including the funds mentioned in Section twenty-nine of the Stannaries Act, 1887, and any other funds available for the purpose), as may be fixed by the Treasury with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, regard being had to the date and form of appointment, and salary attached thereto, and to the nature and length of the services of those persons and to the amount and nature of the funds available for their pensions.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3,—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE TO STANNARIES COURT.

References in any unrepealed enactment to mines subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, or within the cognizance of the said Vice-Warden, shall be construed as applying to mines which would have been subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court if it had not been abolished.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4,—

REFERENCE OF CERTAIN DISPUTES TO ARBITRATION.

(1.) In the event of any dispute arising between—

(*a*) any two or more mining companies; or

(*b*) any mining company and any person having any estate or interest in the mine worked by or leased to that mining company ;

a Judge of a County Court exercising the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court may, on the application of any party to the dispute, order that the matter in dispute be tried before himself or before an arbitrator agreed on by the parties or an officer of the court, and the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to any such reference.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the expression "mining company" shall mean any person or body of persons engaged in or formed for working mines within the Stannaries.

MR. C. A. CRIPPS (Gloucester, Stroud) moved, in Paragraph (*b*), Subsection (1), after the word "and" to insert the words "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall or."

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. ARTHUR STRAUSS (Cornwall, Camborne) moved, at the end of Paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), to insert the words—

"as regards the terms of a lease, or the proper execution of such terms, or as regards the renewal of such lease, or further powers required under such lease, or desirable alterations of the terms of such lease."

The Royal Commission of 1890 examined this matter closely, and it was quite certain that the landlords themselves wished that these questions of renewing leases should be submitted to arbitration. The Report of that Commission stated that if Parliament had the opportunity of passing a Bill, they would strongly recommend it to do so. There was not the least doubt that if such a court of arbitration as he suggested were established, and the Amendment he proposed were accepted, a number of mines which were now lying idle would be set to work immediately in consequence of the decisions that would be given by the arbitrators, and hundreds of men would find employment without any delay whatever, which would tend to relieve the great distress at present prevailing in mining districts. He hoped the Committee would accept his Amendment.

Mr. T. M. HEALY understood the hon. Member obtained his seat in the House by promising the miners of Camborne that he would raise the price of tin. If he could assure the Committee that the Amendment was one which was going to fulfil his promise to raise the price of tin, then he would vote with the hon. Member.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL would be glad to do anything he could to stimulate an industry in the hon. Member's constituency or elsewhere, but such an Amendment as this could not possibly be agreed to, except by the consent of all parties. It imposed a compulsory court of arbitration, with reference to the terms of the renewal of leases. It was not possible to accept such an Amendment without the consent of the whole House, and he was aware that a number of hon. Members objected to it.

Mr. STRAUSS observed that as he was anxious the Bill should pass, he would withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5,—

REPEAL.

The enactments described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that Schedule.

Provided that nothing in this repeal shall affect any proceedings pending in the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries at the commencement of this Act, or any appeal from the said Court pending at that date.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6,—

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 7,—

SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the Stannaries Court (Abolition) Act, 1896.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with Amendments; Bill, as amended, to be considered To-morrow.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

Consideration, as amended, deferred till To-morrow.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COMMISSION BILL [H.L.]

Second reading deferred till Tuesday next.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 20th day of July last, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

House Adjourned at a Quarter before Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, 8th August 1896.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND).

Return presented,—relative thereto [ordered 31st March; Mr. Lough]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 336.]

IMPERIAL REVENUE (COLLECTION AND EXPENDITURE) (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

Return presented,—relative thereto [ordered 11th May; Mr. Joseph A. Pease]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 337.]

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY GUARANTEE BILL.

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. J. W. Lowther, Chairman of Ways and Means, in the Chair.]

[Progress, 6th August.]

Clause 1,—

POWER FOR TREASURY TO GUARANTEE INTEREST ON CERTAIN CAPITAL OF WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, ETC.

The Treasury may, on such terms as they think fit, guarantee for a period of thirty years from the date of the opening for passenger traffic of the railway, the payment of interest or dividend at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum on two hundred and sixty thousand pounds of the share and loan capital to be raised under the West Highland Act, 1894, and may on the completion of the said pier, breakwater, and other works, pay to the company the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, and the sums required for the purposes of this section shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and if those moneys are insufficient shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bristol, W.) moved to omit the words "on such terms as they think fit," and to insert instead thereof the words:—

> "subject to the terms and conditions contained in the agreement dated the 10th day of March, 1896, between William Hayes Fisher, Esq., and Edward George Villiers Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the West Highland Railway Company."

*Mr. T. P. WHITTAKER (York, W.R., Spen Valley) said that if money were to be guaranteed Parliament ought to be very careful as to the conditions, and he was glad that this Amendment had been put down, as it gave the Committee an opportunity of discussing those conditions. His first objection to the agreement was that it made no provision for special aid to the railway from the locality itself. One of the points laid down by the Royal Commission appointed in 1889 was that the great object in giving State assistance to the construction of railways should be to stimulate the locality to do something for itself. The original Instruction to the Commissioners, referring to the development of a remunerative fishing industry, desired them to ascertain how far that object required to be carried out or assisted by grants from the public funds, and what co-operation might be looked for from local sources? Further, it added:—

> "It is proper to state that Her Majesty's Government do not contemplate any expenditure of a purely charitable character. It is their desire to consider only such proposals as are directed towards the initiation or development of any industry which affords some prospect within some reasonable period of being self-supporting."

He further objected to the agreement that the guarantee was for too long a period, and the rate of interest too high. When the Commissioners recommended a guarantee being given for this railway they did so on the strength of representations made to them by the promoters that, if they would guarantee 2½ per cent. for four years, the capital would be raised, but the agreement proposed to give a guarantee of 3 per cent. for 30 years. The Commission, he was confident, would not have recommended the construction but for the statement that, if the Treasury guaranteed 2½ per cent. for 4 years, then the money could be raised. The Commission also recommended that £15,000, or one-third the cost of the harbour, should be provided by the Treasury, whereas the agreement provided for double that amount, or £30,000. He questioned whether the Commission would have made this recommendation on the conditions embodied in this agreement. If the line was not going to be remunerative, he doubted the wisdom of the Government lending its name to a proposal which would go before the country asking people to subscribe on the strength of their guarantee, if they thought that at the end of 30 years the line would not be remunerative, and that the money would be lost. Then he submitted that the interest on the guaranteed capital should be a first charge on 50 per cent. of the gross earnings, and further, that the Treasury ought not to pay the rates for the district at all. They knew that one effect of constructing railways in this country had been that in some parishes the railway paid three-fourths, or 80 or 90 per cent. of the local rates. In this agreement there was no guarantee whatever but that this railway might be made to pay a very substantial portion of the rates of the parishes. The directors would not care, because the Imperial Exchequer had to make up any deficiency. He felt the more strongly on this because, in the Light Railways Bill, it was provided that there should be no additional assessment for rates beyond the value the land had before the railway was constructed. Again, there was no arrangement made for any portion of the receipts from the harbour being devoted to the payment of interest. They ought to be entitled to a portion of the receipts from the harbour as they provided two-thirds of the cost of making the harbour, and further, they ought to make it clear that the whole line should be constructed before the guarantee commenced. He opposed the Chancellor's Amendment.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the hon. Member's speech was simply a *résumé* of the speech he made on the Second Reading. The hon. Member objected to the terms of the agreement, and thought the Treasury could have made better terms, and therefore he was opposed to the Bill. This whole matter was debated fully on the Second Reading, and the House decided, by a majority of four to one, or nearly so, that the Bill should be read a Second time. He would submit to hon. Members that that was practically a confirmation of the agreement which had been made between the Treasury and the parties concerned. The Amendment which he had proposed was simply with the view of limiting the scope of the Bill in the sense which he imagined was desired by the hon. Member and those acting with him. He understood they took objection to the clauses of the Bill as giving greater powers to the Treasury, in fact, enabling the Treasury at some later date to modify the agreement to the advantage of the company. He did not want to do that at all. He was anxious that the agreement as made should be confirmed by Parliament, and if any modification should be required, that modification should not be made without the consent of Parliament.

*MR. EDWARD STRACHEY (Somerset, S.) said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had remarked truly enough that a good deal had been said in the discussion which applied more to the Second Reading stage than to the present. At the same time he thought the Committee should remember that this Amendment on the Paper, which it was discussing as a whole, was only placed there by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Thursday. It seemed to him that this Amendment raised a new issue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that no agreement had been made by a previous Conservative Government as to the conditions on which the line should be made. He should like to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to a Paper issued on the 23rd May 1895, which dealt with this particular question. In it there was a letter dated the 16th June from the Treasury before the Election of 1892. In that letter the Lords Commissioners said that they would be prepared in the next Session to introduce a Measure giving a public guarantee for 30 years of 3 per cent. on the capital sum of £250,000. That letter added that it must be understood that this assistance was subject to the conditions that the promoters should obtain the necessary Parliamentary powers, that they should enter into an agreement with the North British Railway Company to work and maintain the line on 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, the remaining 50 per cent. going towards the payment of the 3 per cent. dividend. The terms of that letter laid it down distinctly that the Bill had only been introduced subject to the company accepting these conditions. The Committee would see that there was a considerable difference between the conditions now suggested and to be accepted by Parliament, and the conditions suggested in the letter of 16th June 1892. According to the present agreement set out by the Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the right hon. Gentleman asked the Committee to accept a larger liability, and, instead of there being four short conditions in the last Parliamentary Paper which had been issued with reference to this agreement at the beginning of the year, there were no fewer than nine articles of agreement covering a whole page of the Paper. He thought that the Committee would see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not making nearly so good a bargain with the North British Railway Company as he might have made in the interests of the taxpayer. He could not see why the right hon. Gentleman should wish to throw over the earlier agreement. The only reason given was that the railway company refused to accept it. But it had also to be remembered that in this matter it was obvious that the Treasury were giving the North British Railway Company a substantial subsidy. At the meeting of the company held in 1894 the Chairman, speaking of this Bill, said that it was of the utmost importance that the company should be connected with the coast, and the directors believed it to be of paramount importance to their interests that this extension should be made. It was clear, therefore, that the Chairman of the Company thought that they were going to get a substantial gift from the Treasury in order to develop the line; but there had been other lines promoted in the interests of other railway companies before the House, and there was a good deal of competition going on in that part of Scotland. It was generally believed that one of the objects in making the line was, not so much to develop the fishing industry and to benefit the crofters, but to develop the line in the interests of the tourist traffic. It was clear, from the Papers which had been issued, that this proposal had first of all been made by the Conservative Government in 1891, just before the General Election of 1892. When the late Liberal Government came into power, Sir John Hibbert, in the Parliament of 1893, refused to alter the conditions which had been made in June 1892. But later on the conditions were altered for this reason, because on the 6th August 1894 the present First Lord of the Admiralty put a question to the then Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer asking him whether the Government were going on with this Bill and whether they intended to fulfil the pledges given by the previous Government. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt) said that his Government would carry out the undertaking which had been given by their predecessors, and in consequence of this undertaking a Bill was introduced in 1895. Until pressure was put upon his right hon. Friend the late Chancellor of the Exchequer by the present First Lord of the Admiralty, this question was not proceeded with, and in his judgment it was clear that Sir John Hibbert did not like the Bill, and thought it was a bad principle to take the money of the general taxpayer in order to promote a small line in this part of Scotland.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS: I do not see the relevancy of the hon. Member's remarks. The only question now before the Committee is whether the Treasury shall have a free hand in dealing with the West Highland Railway Company, or whether it shall be bound by the terms of the agreement already entered into.

*MR. STRACHEY said he was led into this digression by the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but as to the Amendment before the Committee, he thought it had been made clear that this proposal did not originate with the Liberal Government, who simply took up the pledges made by their predecessors.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS: Would it not be more convenient to get rid of these words, and then the whole Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer can be discussed? The only question at present before the Committee is the omission of the words "on such terms as they may think fit." When these words are disposed of, it will be competent to hon. Members to move Amendments to the Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But until those words are left out no Amendments can be moved to the Amendment of the right hon. Gentleman.

MR. LOUGH said that the words "on such terms as the Treasury think fit," were the words which afforded a guarantee that attention would be paid to this matter up to the last, and that the Treasury could exercise their discretion up to the last. As it was, the Committee were asked to fix the details of the agreement that day, and he did not think that they were competent to do that. He was suspicious about this agreement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the agreement had been entered into, but surely it could not be sanctioned without the consent of Parliament. It was for the House to say whether it approved or disapproved of the agreement, and, if it disapproved, the Treasury could say, "We wanted to get this agreement through, but Parliament refused to sanction it." He did not like the agreement, and, if they omitted the words that gave the Treasury discretion, it would be impossible later on to do anything but adopt that agreement. He did not think that the Treasury ought to have entered into any agreement with the railway company. Why did not the Board of Trade do it? There was something very suspicious in the fact that this particular railway company had gone to the Lords of the Treasury instead of to the Board of Trade, the Department concerned with railways. A great deal had happened since the original agreement was made, but the new agreement practically embodied the conditions asked for three or four years ago. The first appeal to the Treasury was made in May 1892, towards the end of the period of office of the Liberal Government. The first promise of the Treasury was given in a letter dated June 16th 1892, and there was no substantial difference between this agreement and the promise made by the Treasury in June 1892. There were, however, slight differences. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown that it was necessary to modify the first agreement made and to keep an eye upon the company. The right hon. Gentleman said that this was a better agreement than any previous one, but his hon. Friends did not think so. The fact that new agreements were constantly being made showed that the matter was a very difficult one to settle, and probably this new agreement would be found, after a little time, to be as faulty as the previous ones. It was very difficult for the Committee to undertake the responsibility of leaving out the words included in the Amendment, the words which would give the Treasury some control over the matter. If they were to proceed with this business the Board of Trade, or some other Department interested, ought to have control over the company and its arrangements. He therefore held that these words ought not to be left out.

MR. J. H. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) said that he did not quite understand the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few minutes ago. He had understood the right hon. Gentleman to convey that he was really reserving power to alter the agreement by his proposal.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: No, just the contrary.

MR. DALZIEL said that had it been the other way he and his hon. Friends would have been better pleased. They were anxious, as far as possible, to limit the Bill in its operations and to restrain the right of Parliamentary control. However, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that he would view the Amendment which he (Mr. Dalziel) had placed upon the Paper in a favourable manner, met some of his objections to the Bill. But if the present Amendment were passed, the right hon. Gentleman would part with the power of controlling certain matters. There was, for example, the question of local rates. Under this agreement they were improving the land for the local landlords, who were doing nothing for the railway. They were giving the landlords a large interest in a railway made by public money, and they were going to relieve the landlords in respect of the local rates because they were putting up an assessable subject, which meant that substantial relief would be afforded to the landlords. As the landlords would not give the land, they ought not to be greedy enough to ask the House to relieve them from local rates.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER (Staffordshire, Lichfield) said that this was legislation by reference—not by reference to an Act of Parliament, but to an agreement which very few people would ever read. Probably, very few people in the country through which this railway was going would know anything about this agreement, yet they were going to give the agreement the force of an Act of Parliament by embodying it in this Bill. In the circumstances there was no reason why they should omit the usual words giving the Government Department concerned a free hand.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause."

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 25 ; Noes, 100.—(Division List, No. 394.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

*MR. STRACHEY moved to insert, after the word "contained," the words "under Articles 1 to 4 inclusive." As it now stood the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Amendment would embody nine articles, covering a very large scope indeed. As regarded the question contained in Article 5, he thought the Committee ought to have some explanation from the Government why they proposed this very long term of years. The Royal Commission on the Western Highlands and Islands, which was appointed by a Conservative Government, recommended not a term of 30 years, but that the Government should guarantee 2½ per cent. interest on the sum of £285,000 for four years. Apparently, in the opinion of the Members of this Commission, who were appointed for the special purpose of investigating the distress in the congested districts in the Highlands, was that it was only necessary to guarantee interest for four years at the rate of 2½ per cent. But the Government proposed to guarantee interest at the rate of 3 per cent. for 30 years. The Government had gone out of their way in this matter to increase this subsidy. Of course, it might be said that the amount to be guaranteed had been diminished to £250,000, that was, by £35,000, but that was a very small matter indeed when the increase in the term of years from four to 30 and the increased rate of interest was considered. The Committee ought to have a full and clear explanation on this point. Why had the Government come to the conclusion that the Commissioners were wrong, and that their recommendations ought to be disregarded ? He could not see what right the Treasury had to ignore these recommendations. So far as the Committee knew, the Government had made no investigation at all into the matter. They simply took the statements of the North British Railway Company and the landowners in the district, and the other people who were anxious to have this line. Then, again, on the question of making the pier, the Government had gone entirely against the recommendations of the Commissioners. The Commissioners proposed a free grant of only £15,000 should be given in aid of the making of this pier, and instead of that the Government proposed to give £30,000. Of course they could not expect hon. Members from Scotland to protest strongly against these proceedings, though there were some of them on his side of the House who were not ready to rob the English taxpayer for the benefit of a small section of people in Scotland ; but English Members would not be doing their duty if they did not call attention to the reckless way in which the Government were proceeding, in actually giving twice the amount towards this pier which the Royal Commission recommended. He begged to move his Amendment.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was quite unable to accept the Amendment. The hon. Gentleman made the extraordinary proposal to take only four articles of an agreement already made and make them binding on the Government, leaving the remaining articles out altogether. The agreement must be binding as a whole or not at all. One of the articles which the hon. Gentleman omitted absolutely limited the liability of the Treasury. The reason for the change in the agreement from the amount suggested by the Commission to which reference had been made was that it had been found absolutely impossible to induce any responsible railway company to take up the proposed line on better terms than those contained in the agreement. It was for the Committee to say whether those terms should be accepted or not, but it was impossible to adopt only four articles of the agreement and leave out the others. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis) said that he thought the objection of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was perfectly reasonable. But that left the main question untouched. The objection he felt to this system of legislation by reference was very great indeed.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he thought it would be well to schedule the agreement.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES said he was about to propose that very thing.

MR. DALZIEL said the difficulty they laboured under was in having this agreement at all. It was a matter for complaint that the Treasury, without the authority of Parliament, should enter into such an agreement and then ask the House to adopt it.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: The agreement was laid before Parliament three or four months ago.

MR. DALZIEL admitted that, but he hoped in future, on matters of public policy, the Government would take the opinion of Parliament before the Treasury entered into such agreements.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES thought the offer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to schedule the agreement met the real difficulties of the case, and he suggested that the hon. Member should withdraw his Amendment.

MR. WHITTAKER thought the difficulty of the case was this, that the Commission might not have recommended the making of this line on the conditions now proposed. The Commission proposed a guarantee of 2½ per cent. for four years. Had they known that it could only be made on a guarantee of 3 per cent. for 30 years they might never have recommended the line. The agreement ought to be brought into harmony with the recommendations of the Commission, and then leave it to the railway company to accept or reject it. The agreement would involve the Treasury in considerable loss. On the Second Reading the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that the traffic on the line might yield £7 per mile per week, but since then the General Manager of the North British Railway Company had informed a Select Committee of the House upon another Bill that the traffic receipts on the West Highland Railway had been very disappointing. The receipts were only five guineas a mile, one-half of what they had been estimated to yield. If the receipts of the supposed line turned out to be only half the estimate, then the loss to the Treasury would be considerable.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS did not see how this arose on the question before the House, which was whether four articles of the agreement should be inserted in the Bill or the whole agreement.

MR. WHITTAKER said he was trying to give reasons why Parliament should not enter into a guarantee which would involve the Treasury in greater loss than the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to imagine. Instead of a loss of £500 a year, he believed it would be £4,000 a year, and although that was a small sum to the British Exchequer, still this line was only one of a series to be proposed, and no doubt they would all be based upon the princples embodied in the present Bill. He was satisfied in his own mind that the best judgment of the Treasury must be against this proposal.

MR. LOUGH said if they accepted the Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer they would fix the rate of interest and all the details in the agreement. Why should they give a higher guarantee in this case than was done under the Light Railways Bill? Money was cheaper now than when the Commission recommended the guarantee for this railway. Instead of 3 per cent. for

30 years, he thought a guarantee of 2 per cent. for 15 or 20 years would be sufficient. He hoped that they would not have many Bills of this kind brought into that House in the future.

In reply to Mr. Whittaker,

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS said that no Amendment which involved any alteration of the terms of the agreement would be in order, but it was possible for the Committee to impose certain terms upon the Treasury. He had pointed out that one of the Amendments of the hon. Member for South Somersetshire would probably be in order if the Committee accepted the Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. J. M. WHITE (Forfarshire) asked if they could discuss the agreement on the Schedule? The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he thought, showed inconsistency in that he was quite willing to have the agreement embodied as a Schedule, and yet, although those Schedules were always discussed by Parliament, he said they must either accept or reject the agreement.

*The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it did not rest with him, the question had been decided by the Chairman. The agreement could not be modified, it must be accepted or rejected.

Mr. WHITE thought the Chairman had said that the agreement could be modified.

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS said that what he said was that the agreement could not be modified. The House could reject it or accept it. If the House accepted it it was obvious that the Agreement could not be modified. If they embodied the agreement in the Schedule they could not discuss the agreement on the Schedule.

Mr. WARNER said he had an Amendment down which would, he hought, rather meet the difficulty.

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS said it seemed to him that the Amendment of the hon. Member was absolutely contradictory. If the House accepted the terms and conditions of the agreement, it was unnecessary to say that those terms and conditions should be consistent with the provisions of the Act.

Mr. J. McLEOD (Sutherland) said, as he understood it the whole controversy on this agreement was as to its terms. Personally, he was strongly in favour of this line, but he thought the Treasury had made an exceedingly bad bargain. There had been huckstering on the part of the promoters of the line. No sooner had they got into favour with the Treasury than they immediately began to harden their terms.

*The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the point of order, said the Amendment before them was simply that of the hon. Member for Somersetshire. He submitted that the general discussion ought to take place on the general Amendment.

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS said he had already pointed that out once or twice, and he must really ask hon. Members to confine their remarks to the definite point before the Committee, which was in regard to Articles 1 to 4 only.

Mr. LOUGH asked if he should be in order in objecting to Article 1 being included in the agreement in its present form?

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS said that would not be in order. The hon. Member should have moved to omit Article 1.

Mr. WARNER said they objected to Clause 5 of the agreement on account of the rate of interest which was to be given. The price of the stock would be very much above par if they guaranteed 3 per cent. for 30 years, and, instead of £260,000 at 3 per cent., they had much better fix the amount at £300,000 at 2½ per cent. The Commission had recommended as the rate of interest something between 2 and 2¼ per cent., and to give 3 per cent. was an enormous concession to the railway company. Moreover, not one word was said about there being enough trains, or as to the rates being fair. Although it was proposed to give away twice as much money as the Committee recommended, there was no guarantee given as to the proper carrying out of the duties of the railway company.

Mr. WHITE said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that what the Treasury would be liable to under the guarantee was £2,000 a year. He believed the Treasury were committing themselves by the guarantee to £4,000 or £5,000 a year. The right hon. Gentleman had also said that the line would not have been made were it not for this guarantee. That he was also inclined to dispute. The conditions which prevailed to-day were very different from the conditions which prevailed when the line was first mooted. He was perfectly satisfied that the line would be made by the North British Railway Company, even if the guarantee were withdrawn.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman forgets that the principle of the Bill, which is that this guarantee should be given, has been adopted. The arguments of the hon. Gentleman would have been more properly addressed on the Second Reading of the Bill. All we have to do now is to discuss the details.

MR. WHITE said he was speaking against the generosity of the guarantee, and was putting forward the argument that the railway would in any case be made, in order to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to cut down the terms of the guarantee. He thought the North British Railway Company ought to take a much larger share of responsibility in regard to the capital, because of the advantages they would derive from the line.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS: I really cannot see the relevancy of all this.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER appealed to the Committee to come to a decision on the point, which was really unimportant.

MR. DALZIEL said there were two points he wished to bring to the notice of the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought the accounts ought to be audited by the Auditor General, as was done in the case of the Caledonian Canal. The other point was in regard to the date when the amount was to be paid. The right hon. Gentleman had said that it would not be paid until the whole line was open for traffic. He regarded that announcement as satisfactory.

MR. WHITTAKER thought there should be some security that the traffic service of the line would be satisfactory. That was an important point to keep in view, in case the line should prove unremunerative. He also wished to know whether, in case the line should prove to be remunerative, compensation would be made to the Government for any payments they might have made under the guarantee? He noticed that the North British Railway Company might acquire the line after 1900. The company would probably take it over if it proved successful; but in that event accumulated interest on the amount advanced by Government should be charged. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that £40,000 would be produced in the locality towards the construction of the line. All he could find in regard to that in the circular issued was the statement "local subscriptions towards the undertaking are estimated at £40,000."

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had made inquiries, and understood that the £40,000 would be produced in the locality, including the value of land proposed to be given or taken in shares.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. WARNER moved to amend the proposed Amendment by inserting at the end the words—

"so far as such terms and conditions of the said agreement are consistent with the provisions of this Act."

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS ruled the Amendment out of order.

MR. DALZIEL thought it would be better for them to raise their objections to the clause now, as it would materially facilitate the progress of the Bill. He complained that any Member of the Government should pledge the House of Commons to this agreement without first having asked the consent of the House. The agreement should be laid on the Table of the House while Parliament was sitting, and the House should be asked to accept it. The whole proceeding in connection with this matter was open to objection. When they were pledging public money by guaranteeing the payment of a dividend to a private railway company, they were entitled to have some kind of check on the expenditure of the company during the continuance of the guarantee. What he desired was that the accounts of the company should be, year after year, submitted to the Auditor General's Department, and that there should be a representative of the Treasury on the directorate of the West Highland Railway Company for the purpose of protecting the public interest. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would see his way to grant these concessions.

*The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said with regard to the first point raised by the hon. Member, it was the invariable practice for the Treasury to make an agreement before presenting it to Parliament. He could hardly see how business could be conducted in any other way. He believed there was no cause of complaint with regard to the agreement made last spring, because it modified the previous agreement in the interests of the Treasury. ["Hear, hear!"] With reference to the audit of the accounts of the railway company, the agreement contained ample provisions for securing that the Treasury, through the Board of Trade, should have power to examine from time to time the accounts of the company and the returns of the traffic. As to the particular method by which that should be accomplished, he would consult his right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade on the point. If he thought it would be better done by the Auditor General than in any other way, he would be quite willing that it should be so done. ["Hear, hear!"] All that was required in the public interest was that there should be an efficient examination of the accounts, so as to secure that they were correct. As to the suggestion of the hon. Member that there should be a representative of the Treasury on the directorate of the West Highland Railway Company, he did not think the object the hon. Member had in view would be effected by the appointment of such a representative, because the West Highland Railway Company had agreed to hand over the working of the line in perpetuity to the North British Railway Company, and the mere presence of one director on the Board of the West Highland Railway Company would practically exercise no real control over the working of the line. What he thought would be a better plan would be this—that every year the Board of Trade, through one of its inspectors, should make a careful examination of the workng of the railway, and should present a Report to Parliament, so that if there were any complaints as to inefficient or improper working the Board of Trade should bring the matter before the Railway Commissioners, with a view of securing that justice should be done. That, he believed, would really be a more efficient way of carrying out what the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy desired.

Mr. DALZIEL said he was extremely grateful to the right hon. Gentleman for the statements he had made. He accepted the right hon. Gentleman's proposal on the latter point at once, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would keep in view that one of the most important considerations was to see that the line was economically worked. ["Hear, hear!" *from the* Chancellor of the Exchequer.]

Mr. WHITE was understood to express the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider the desirability of reducing the rate of interest on the guarantee from 3 to 2½ or 2¼ per cent. The hon. Member was proceeding to discuss figures in connection with the working of the line, when

*The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the Committee had heard all this before. It had been already said by several hon. Members, and he hoped, therefore, that a decision would be come to upon the matter. He had endeavoured to do his best to meet the wishes that had been expressed by hon. Members.

Mr. WHITE asked why should there be a 3 per cent. interest charged on this guarantee when the total amount of the expenditure on the line would be met by the money obtained in respect of the traffic over the West Highland Railway?

*The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The reason, as I said on the Second Reading of the Bill, is that this is not a guarantee of capital but is solely a guarantee of interest. If we were guaranteeing capital, 3 per cent., I admit, would be too high. But what we do is to guarantee the interest of 3 per cent. for 30 years, and, therefore, anybody investing in such security must either run the risk of losing his capital at the end of 30 years, or establish a sinking fund.

*MR. LOUGH recognised the concessions which the right hon. Gentleman had made, but remarked there was a matter he wished to raise with regard to the deductions from the 50 per cent. which was to be devoted towards the payment of interest on the guarantee. There was to be a deduction, in the first place, of Government duty, and in the second place of local rates and taxes. But in the Memorandum on which the agreement was based it said the remaining 50 per cent. should be devoted, in the first instance, towards paying a dividend of 3 per cent., and then, at the end, it said that these conditions having been satisfied the Treasury should promote a Bill in Parliament, which was the Bill they were discussing. But the agreement did not satisfy those conditions, because, instead of the 50 per cent. being devoted to the payment of the interest they had, first, the deduction of the Government duty, and secondly, of local rates and taxes. He would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider whether these deductions should be made.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said what he would propose would be that as far as the local rates and taxes were concerned he would take the words that appeared in the Light Railways Act with regard to the assessment of land taken for a light railway which was aided by a Government grant, and he would move to insert in the Bill a provision to the effect that during the period of 30 years the railway should not be assessed to the local rates at a higher value than that at which the land would have been assessed had it remained in the condition it was in immediately before the construction of the railway. The hon. Member would see that that would prevent the rates coming to any large amount.

MR. McLEOD admitted that the right hon. Gentleman had made substantial concessions, and had succeeded in removing some objections to the Bill. With regard to the inspection, control, and working of the line, he would point out that one advantage of giving the auditing of the accounts to the Auditor General would be that that House would have figures before it on which there might be discussion on anything requiring notice or criticism.

*MR. STRACHEY asked that a reply should be given stating why the Committee should be asked to vote an expenditure of £30,000 to make this pier and harbour when the Royal Commission on the Highlands and Islands only recommended the expenditure of £15,000 for this purpose? That was a substantial point which the right hon. Gentleman had not met. He had given them no reason why this heavy additional tax should be put on their constituencies to enable a railway company to pay larger dividends to its Scotch shareholders. He would like to call attention to Article 8 of the Agreement. That article provided that if at any time during the continuance of the agreement the undertaking authorised by this Act was, with the consent of Parliament, acquired by, transferred to, or amalgamated with the undertaking of any other company or companies, then such company or companies should be deemed to be substituted for the present company. The meaning of that article was to enable the West Highland Railway, practically, at any time by a private Act of Parliament, which that House would very likely know nothing about, to sell to some other railway company the benefits they would get under this special State guarantee. The Government were increasing the value of this line by giving them an asset which might be sold by the Company. This provision was not a satisfactory one in the interests of the taxpayers. He did not object to a provision under which the company might amalgamate or sell, but he did object to there being no provision in the agreement that, if the railway company sold at a profit above the amount it cost to make the railway, then that amount of profit must be held in suspense to indemnify the British taxpayer against any loss there might be. Otherwise there would be an absolute certainty of no profit, and very likely loss, though the shareholders might be able to largely increase the value of their shares by the sale, having this valuable guarantee of the Government to sell. He thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to agree to insert such a provision in the Bill. He thought, also, it was a considerable matter of complaint that there was no provision in these articles as regarded railway rates. They were making this railway at the expense of the general taxpayer, and he thought the least that might have been done was to see that those agriculturists and others living in the district were protected as regarded the railway rates they would be called upon to pay.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was understood to say that he would undertake to do that.

*MR. STRACHEY said that, of course, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook to do that, that was all he wanted as regarded the rates and tolls to be charged.

MR. WARNER, who was received with cries of "Oh!" and "Divide!" expressed a wish to say a few words upon the whole question.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the question be now put."

Question, "That the Question be now put," put, and agreed to.

Question put accordingly—

> "That the words 'subject to the terms and conditions contained in the agreement dated the tenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, between William Hayes Fisher, esquire, and Edward George Villiers Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the West Highland Railway Company, being the agreement in the Schedule to this Act,' be there inserted."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 108; Noes, 25.—(Division List, No. 395.)

MR. DALZIEL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider between now and Report whether words ought not to be inserted providing that the guarantee should not commence until the line had been completed.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER undertook to look into the point.

*MR. STRACHEY moved to leave out the words "and loan."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved to add at the end of the clause the words—

> "During the said period of thirty years the Board of Trade shall make an annual report to Parliament as to the condition and working of the railway and the receipts and expenditure of the company with regard to the railway."

Amendment agreed to.

*MR. STRACHEY moved to add at the end of the clause:—

> "Provided that the Treasury shall not give any such guarantee or make any such grant (*a*) unless it shall be certified to them by the Secretary for Scotland that the making of the railway would benefit agriculture in the district traversed by the railway, and that such railway is necessary for the development of the fishing industry; (*b*) unless they are satisfied after local inquiry that the said railway, pier, breakwater, and other works would not be constructed without special assistance from the State, and that the same if constructed would not unduly compete with any existing railway undertaking; (*c*) unless they are satisfied that landowners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have by the free grant of land given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the said railway, pier, breakwater, and other works."

He would now only formally move the Amendment, as perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have no objection to accepting it.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the Amendment could not be inserted in the Bill, because the guarantee had been already given.

*MR. STRACHEY said that surely it was only a guarantee given contingent upon the sanction being given by the House. Did not the words "subject to the Treasury be authorised" occur? He did not think that the right hon. Gentleman would find that the Treasury ever gave an absolute pledge that they would give a guarantee. It would be a most dangerous thing that the Treasury should be allowed to enter into a guarantee with a company or with individuals which was not to be subject to the approval of the House, and he could not think that the Treasury had given such a guarantee. It would constitute an enormous constitutional change if the Treasury could tie the hands of the House of Commons in such a way. A careful perusal of the correspondence convinced him that the

Treasury made such proposals subject to approval being afterwards given by Parliament.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER did not want to interfere with the speech of the hon. Member, but he thought it was well he should point out at once that the guarantee had been given by the Treasury, but that of course it could not be carried out without the consent of Parliament.

MR. STRACHEY said that it did not appear to him that the right hon. Gentleman had answered his point. The Treasury had given the guarantee, and the House of Commons were not to interfere with it. [*Cries of* "No, no!"] He did not see why the railway company should object to having these provisions put in. Would the right hon. Gentleman object to insert the words—

"unless they are satisfied that landowners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have by the free grant of land given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the said railway, pier, breakwater, and other works."

It was not unreasonable, when they were being asked to vote a very large sum of money to develop a particular district and different estates of certain Scotch landlords in whom the Government seemed much interested, they should insist that the landlords should give their land free or give facilities as English landlords had to give under the English Light Railway Bill.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 106; Noes, 24.—(Division List, No. 396.)

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS accordingly put the Question, "That those words be there added," and ordered the House to be cleared for a Division, whereupon several hon. Members exclaimed, "Tell them to stand up."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 20; Noes, 108.—(Division List, No. 397.)

Question, "That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill," put, and agreed to.

Clause 3,—

SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the West Highland Railway Guarantee Act, 1896.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved to insert the following new clause:—

LIMIT OF RATES.

During the period, not exceeding the said period of thirty years, for which the whole or any part of the interest or dividend guaranteed by this Act shall be payable by the Treasury, the railway shall not be assessed to any local rate at a higher value than that at which the land occupied by the railway would have been assessed if it had remained in the condition in which it was immediately before it was acquired for the purpose of the railway.

Clause read 1° and 2°, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported; as amended to be considered upon Monday next, and to be printed.—[Bill 338.]

TELEGRAPH MONEY BILL.

Read the Third time, and passed.

LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ESTATE DUTY BILL.

Considered in Committee, and reported without Amendment.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.) moved, "That the Bill be read the Third time."

MR. LOUGH said that he thought the Bill exceedingly unfair to Ireland. No immediate relief of the rates was to be given to Ireland, as had been given to England and Scotland, the assumption being that Ireland could wait any length of time. The Chief Secretary was greatly to blame for not having insisted on some application of the money in the present year.

The CHIEF SECRETARY for IRELAND (Mr. Gerald Balfour, Leeds, Central): The Irish Members desired the present arrangement.

Mr. LOUGH said he did not agree with the Irish Members. [*Laughter.*] He noticed that there was a very imperfect knowledge of finance among the Irish Members. [*Laughter.*] The rates in Ireland were twice as high as those in England or Scotland. How was it that the Irish landlords had nothing to say on this question? The money was to be put into a taxation account and disposed of "as Parliament may direct." The meaning of that was that the Irish Secretary would listen to every appeal—and God knows there would be plenty appeals made to him—for relief here and there and for jobs of all kinds—[*ironical cheers*]—yes, Ireland was governed by jobs, especially financial jobs. [*Laughter.*] He protested against the spirit in which the Government had dealt with Ireland in this matter.

Mr. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.) was rather opposed to this entire system of dealing with public money. It would be far better to allow local authorities to raise the money required for their own needs out of local rates, for it would tend to far more economy of administration. Having looked over the Bill, he thought the view of the Irish Secretary was absolutely correct; but in dealing with the question next Session he hoped he would overhaul the whole scheme of the Act of 1888.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR thought the suggestion of the hon. and learned Gentleman was one well worthy of consideration, but he apprehended it would be almost impossible for the Government to reopen the existing settlement except by the general consent of Members representing Ireland. If he had such consent he should give serious consideration to the suggestion.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1894-5.

Resolutions [7th August] agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

STANNARIES BILL [H.L.].

As amended, considered.

Clause 1,—

ABOLITION OF VICE-WARDEN'S COURT

(1.) On the commencement of this Act the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries shall cease to exist, except for the purpose of continuing and concluding proceedings pending in that court at that date, and as from that date all jurisdiction and powers of the said court and its officers shall, except as aforesaid, be transferred to and vested in such of the county courts as the Lord Chancellor may by order direct, and be exercised subject to and in accordance with rules of court for regulating the procedure in county courts.

(2.) Provision may be made by order of the Lord Chancellor—

(*a*) for determining by, to, or before what officer, or in what office, may be done anything required to be done by, to, or before any officer or in any office of the said court of the Vice-Warden;

(*b*) for transferring to a county court any proceedings pending in the said court at the commencement of this Act;

(*c*) for determining the place of sitting for the exercise of any jurisdiction transferred by this Act;

(*d*) with respect to the use and disposal of any property which at the commencement of this Act is held for the use of the said court or of any officer of the said court, and of any room or building which at that date is appropriated for the use of the said court or of the Vice-Warden, officers, and suitors thereof; and

(*e*) with respect to the custody of any records which at that date are under the custody of the said court.

Mr. ARTHUR STRAUSS (Cornwall, Camborne) moved to leave out the words "as the Lord Chancellor may by order direct," and to insert instead thereof the words "as would be entitled to jurisdiction if the same had been included in the County Courts Act, 1888," the object of the Amendment being to provide that in future actions and petitions should be brought in the district where the mine is situated, where the defendant resided, and where the business had been transacted. The Stannaries Court was very unpopular on account of the great delay in encashing debts and liquidating accounts. The Court of Chancery was expedition itself as compared with it. But the greatest cause of unpopularity was the long distance which people had to traverse to bring their suits. Last year a similar Bill was brought in by Lord Herschell, and a deputation came up to see his Lordship on a memorial signed by managers and officials of mines and others interested in the mining industry of the Stannaries. This memorial submitted that it was desirable that the jurisdiction and powers of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries should be transferred to and vested in the County Court at Redruth. The memorial further showed that at this moment, out of 13 important tin mines in the district eight were within the Redruth District, while there were only five situated in Truro District and one each in the districts of St. Austell and St. Ives. Further than this, the Mining Institute, the Mining School and the share market were in the district of Camborne and Redruth.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Isle of Wight) said he had made inquiries as to this subject, and found, in connection with some of the transfer business of the Stannaries Court, that it would not be convenient to have a hard-and-fast line drawn. He was satisfied that there was a large body of public opinion in Cornwall which did not altogether go in support of the view of the hon. Member. The question of the Court, and the place of the Court, would be carefully considered in the light of proceedings which might be instituted into the claims of Redruth and Camborne; and no assignment of business would be made without consulting the interests of those in the locality.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Prince of Wales' consent, as Duke of Cornwall, signified; Bill read the Third time, and passed.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

As amended, considered.

Clause 2,—

ADDITION TO PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS MAY LEND.

There shall be added to the works for the purpose of which the Public Works Loan Commissioners may lend in Great Britain under the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, the following works, namely:—

Any work for which the council of a county, borough, district or parish are authorised to borrow;

The construction or improvement of any canal;

Provided that where the repayment of a loan for the construction or improvement of a canal is collaterally secured to the satisfaction of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the rate of interest on the loan may be *three-and-a-quarter per cent. per annum* instead of the rate of *four per cent. per annum* authorised by the Public Works Loans Act, 1892.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs) moved to leave out the words "*three-and-a-quarter*" and to insert instead thereof the words "*two-and-three-quarters.*"

*THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given a promise to look into the rate of interest in connection with the various loans; but the rate of 3¼ per cent. now charged was the same rate as was paid in connection with harbours on the security of the rates.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs) hoped that the appeal of his hon. Friend would receive the careful attention of the Treasury, because the rate of interest in connection with these public works had gone down.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE asked whether an opportunity would be given next year in a similar departmental Bill to raise the question?

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the Bills were annual and there would be an opportunity to consider it. The question was one of great difficulty, but until the rates of interest paid to depositors in the Savings Banks were lowered it was impossible to lend more cheaply. The matter, however, was under consideration, and he hoped to call the attention of Parliament to it next year. They could not lend at a loss to the Government.

Question proposed, "That the words 'three-and-a-quarter' stand part of the Bill."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

SUPPLY, 7th AUGUST.

Resolutions reported :—

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1896-7.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £100, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge for the Ordnance Factories (the cost of the Productions of which will be charged to the Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments), which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £858,600, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge for Clothing Establishments and Services, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,517,200, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge for Retired Pay, Half-pay, and other Non-effective Charges for Officers and others, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897."

4. "That a sum, not exceeding £172,800, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge for Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897."

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896-7.

Class III.

5. "That a sum, not exceeding £65,811, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Lord Advocate's Department and other Law Charges, and the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland."

6. "That a sum, not exceeding £3,795, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Expenses of the Establishment of the Crofters' Commission."

Class II.

7. "That a sum, not exceeding £42, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Mint, including the Expenses of Coinage."

8. "That a sum, not exceeding £4,500, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Establishment under the Public Works Loan Commissioners."

9. "That a sum, not exceeding £27,266, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Registrar General of Births, etc., in England."

10. "That a sum, not exceeding £36,850, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings."

11. "That a sum, not exceeding £14,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services."

Class III.

12. "That a sum, not exceeding £21,943, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum."

Resolutions agreed to.

Class IV.

13. "That a sum, not exceeding £109,784 (including a Supplementary sum of £6,000), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the British Museum, including the amount required for the Natural History Museum."

Mr. SYDNEY GEDGE (Walsall) called attention to the position of the officials in the Museum. He said that the gentlemen holding offices there had memorialised the trustees asking that their position might be improved, and that the right hon. Member for the University of London, who was unavoidably absent, heartily sympathised with these officials in the demands which they made. They complained that, although they belonged to an office which was brought into line by an Order in Council of 1890, following upon the Parliamentary Commission of 1888, with other first-class public offices, the first-class officials of the Museum were only paid about two-thirds of the salaries paid in other great Departments. It should be borne in mind that these gentlemen entered the service somewhat later in age than did those who went into Government offices. They were seldom under 25 years of age; nearly all of them were University men; they possessed high qualifications, and had to pass examinations in out-of-the-way subjects like Oriental languages. Therefore, having special knowledge, they ought to be treated rather better, certainly not worse, than gentlemen in other Departments of the State. But what were the facts? At the age of 25, a clerk in the second class began on a salary of £120, rising by annual increments of £10 until it reached £240. He was, therefore, 37 years old before he received £240. In the next class, on promotion, a clerk got £250, increasing annually by £15 up to £450. The average official was 52 years of age when he obtained that sum. A very lucky man might be promoted to a junior keepership, in which case he would get £500, rising by sums of £20. Let them contrast the position of these men with the position of clerks in the Local Government Board, or in the Exchequer and Audit Department. In the Local Government Board a gentleman began his career at £200, rising by annual increments of £15 to £350. When he was promoted to the next class he received £400, rising by sums of £20 to £600. In the Exchequer and Audit Office a clerk began at £200 a year, rising by increments of £15 to £400. On promotion to the second class he received £420, rising by increments of £20 to £600; and in the class above he received £620, rising by increments of £20 to £750. So a gentleman of 37, instead of getting only £240, as at the British Museum, would get £440 in the Local Government Board and £420 in the Exchequer and Audit Office. In the second (1888) Report of the Commission, the recommendation was that the scale of pay at the Museum should be, for second-class assistants £200, rising by instalments of £20 to £500; in the first class £600, rising by increments of £25 to £800; and for the class above, £850, rising by increments of £50 to £1,000. That Report was signed by the present Secretary to the Treasury, the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton, Sir M. W. Ridley, and Lords Lingen and Basing. It had, however, remained a dead letter. It was sometimes said that the Museum was a patronage office, and that the salaries ought, therefore, not to be high; but it was no more a patrônage office than the Foreign Office. At least three men were nominated for every vacancy, and they were probationers for two years. No first-class man who applied for a nomination ever failed to get one, and in the Museum there were no plums or pickings, such as private secretaryships. In consequence of the insignificant pay, it not infrequently happened that nominees withdrew when they became acquainted with the facts, and a considerable number of the best men left the Museum because they were not adequately remunerated. There was general discontent in the office, the officials' very moderate amount of bread being sweetened — or, rather, unsweetened—by a sense of injustice.

*MR. HANBURY contended that the grievance mentioned by his hon. Friend did not exist, because, if there was one department in the public service where posts were eagerly competed for it was the British Museum. There were always a number of candidates for the vacancies that occurred. The work in the British Museum was agreeable work, which led to promotion in other directions. The head of the National Portrait Gallery, for example, had recently been appointed from the Museum. His hon. Friend assumed that all the officials of the British Museum were doing the same kind of work as the principal division clerks in other departments, and that they had entered the service under the same rules and regulations as those clerks. The hon. Member was in error. He had been comparing the salaries of officials who only worked six hours a day with the salaries of clerks in other departments where the hours of work were seven. Then he was comparing the case of the Museum clerks with the case of officials in other departments, who had all entered the service after competition under Civil Service rules. The appointments in the British Museum were in the hands of the trustees, and the candidates were not bound to pass the examinations arranged by the Civil Service Commissioners. They were, in fact, in a separate department. In all the other departments the principal division was small in proportion to the lower divisions. In the British Museum the opposite was the case. Some of these gentlemen, who were receiving comparatively high salaries, were doing work very little more important than that done in the lower divisions. No doubt they had offered to work for seven hours, but if the present number of hours could be increased, the staff being kept at its present strength, it followed that it ought to be reduced under the six hours arrangement. Applications of this kind had come from the British Museum at intervals since 1892, and the reply of the Treasury had invariably been that, if the Museum authorities would assimilate the arrangements affecting their staff to the ordinary arrangements in Government departments, and would sanction a reduction in their governing staff, the Treasury would consider the question of increasing the salaries. At present a great deal of clerical work was being done by highly paid officials. When the Museum should attempt to bring its arrangements into unison with the general rules of the Service, the Treasury would be ready to meet them. He wished to take this opportunity to explain that there had been no reduction this year in the Museum Vote, as some hon. Members had alleged. The unfortunate Treasury had been charged with cutting down the Votes for Science and Art and the British Museum. But what were the real facts? Hon. Members had compared the original Estimate of £22,000 for this year with the sum of £50,000 granted in 1895. The true comparison was with the original Estimate for 1895–96, which was £22,000 as now. The sum of £50,000, representing the total grants of 1895 for purchases, contained a supplementary sum of £28,000 granted in August last. Therefore the present Government had already granted an extra £28,000 for the Museum, and, as there was yet another supplementary Estimate of £6,000 for this year's purchases by that institution, they were in fact proposing to spend upon it £34,000 more than what he might call the normal £22,000 a year.

MR. LOUGH said the complaint was that as much money had not been spent in objects of art this year as last year.

*MR. HANBURY said that the amount allowed was above the average of past years.

MR. LEWIS said that while there were experts attached to the Museum in every branch of scientific and antiquarian research, there was no one who knew the value of the extremely important documents in the Welsh language in the British Museum. It was most extraordinary, in his opinion, that, in an institution of that kind, such an important section of the United Kingdom should not be represented at all. He hoped that some improvement would be effected in that respect.

Resolution agreed to.

14. "That a sum not exceeding £7,286, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary, to defray the Charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses and Grant in Aid of the National Gallery."

15. "That a sum not exceeding £3,066, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the National Portrait Gallery."

Resolutions agreed to.

SUPPLY.

Considered in Committee.

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER, CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS, in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896–7.

CLASS IV.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum not exceeding £595,922 (including a Supplementary sum of £4,125), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Public Education in Scotland."

MR. WHITE said he was very glad to see that generally politics had not much to do with Education in Scotland. They had Voluntary Schools, but they had no trouble with them. He congratulated the Scotch Education Department on the Minute they had issued and the spirit and intention shown in it. It might interest the House to know that a Committee was appointed by the Secondary and Technical Education Association of Scotland to consider the whole Question, and he had the honour of drafting the Report of that Committee, which was indorsed by the Association. The Report anticipated by six or eight months the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education. The idea in the Minute of the Department appeared to be, to have two different bodies, the Borough and the County Committee, to administer Secondary Education, and he would like to know to what extent there had been any response to the spirit and intention of the Minute. He would like to ask how the Government were carrying out the Minute in the case of counties in which there were a great many police burghs. Then he would like to ask, because it was not stated in the Minute, whether the funds for secondary and technical education were to be kept apart, as they were now, although they were distributed by the body. He specially put this matter of the distribution of the grant before the Lord Advocate for this reason, that the right hon. Gentleman admitted that in some of the towns in Scotland too much money was given, while on the other hand, in some of the rural districts too little was given. He hoped the Department might see their way so to distribute their money as to give it where it was most wanted. There was another matter he would like to mention which he did not think had been raised in the House before. It was with reference to the establishment of libraries in schools. He thought it should be made a condition in the Code that no school would be considered efficient which had not a library. He had started libraries of the kind in rural districts, in a number of small boroughs and in a large city, and the universal experience was that they had been a great success. The objections taken to establish these libraries were several. In the first place, objection was taken on the ground of cost. His experience was that in schools with an average attendance of from about 120 up to 1,200, a shilling per child was sufficient to adequately and effectively start a library; and its maintenance did not amount to more than 2d. per child per annum. When it was considered that £2 or £3 per child per annum was spent in education, this was an absolutely trivial matter. Another objection taken was that there were already free libraries, and plenty of cheap literature; but the value of a school library was in having it in the school. When the books were close at hand the children were induced to take them out. A further great advantage in school libraries was that the books were all most carefully selected. He would just give a few extracts from communications received from the head masters of schools to which he had given libraries, and he could endorse their views from his own general observation. Of the Longforgan School Library, which he started ten years ago, the schoolmaster wrote:—

> "For the year ending 31st December, 1895, we had 81 readers, and 640 volumes were taken out. The books most in demand were on travel and history. Such books as Kingsley's, where science and interesting narrative were combined, were very popular, and also Scott's novels.'

The head master further added:—

> "I have much pleasure in again expressing my strong conviction of the beneficial effects of such school libraries. The regular readers are by far the most intelligent pupils, and I hope the time is not far distant when a small school library will become a universally recognised requisite, like the other conventional apparatus, such as maps, diagrams, etc."

Another head master, in a small burgh school with an average attendance of about 200, wrote that the library

> "has been largely taken advantage of, the average issue per week being twenty volumes. Sometimes the parents apply for books. From an educational point of view the library is of the greatest importance. There is more reading, and it is a pleasure and a recreation, giving greater fluency and increased vocabulary. Increased intelligence is evidenced in the ordinary work of the classes. Through the volumes in the library the pupils get new interest in their school work. As we take elementary science as a class subject, my oldest pupils take books from which they read for this and gather information on the subject. I think the library has created a taste for reading."

Another head master in a small burgh school, after a short trial, said:—

> "I note with the greatest satisfaction an appreciable improvement in the composition exercises, both in regard to range of thought and quality of diction. The library has created

a love for reading which did not formerly exist. It is helpful in preparing for unseen tests in reading. Many children who formerly attended school request, through their brothers and sisters who are present, the loan of particular books."

In Dundee he started five school libraries of about 200 volumes each, the cost being about £20 per library. These libraries had been so much appreciated that the teachers and scholars, on their own initiative, had got up school concerts and other entertainments in order to get funds to buy more books. The head masters of these five Dundee Board schools were exceptionally high-class men, and their conjoint report was most valuable. He should give a few extracts from their first report, dated two or three years ago, which had lately been endorsed by individual letters from them, showing that the interest was more than kept up.

"In thirty weeks 6,278 books were issued, of which 3,804 were works of fiction and adventure, 1,365 history and biography, and 1,009 physical science and natural history. Amongst the apparent benefits derived from the libraries are increased vocabulary, with a corresponding facility in the use of words and phrases; a widened interest, arising from increase of information, leading to habits of reading and thinking; greater opportunity of directing the tendencies of the pupils, due to the presence of suitable books in the schools, and a power which is concentrated in a collection of desirable literary material fit for supplementing the efforts of the teachers. The composition exercises of the older pupils have been much improved. The most omnivorous readers are the smartest at answering in school. The libraries have raised the general intelligence of the school, aided reading as an art, and been of service in the more mechanical drudgery of 'getting up' spelling. The libraries are of immense advantage to the various members of the staff. They have never been found of the slightest hindrance to the preparation of home lessons. Many parents take more active interest in their children's work, and participate in the luxury of a fascinating story or a popular scientific treatise. We are much pleased to have aided in this truly educational movement."

In the recent confirmatory letters it was stated that—

"There is still considerable difficulty, notwithstanding the addition of 50 volumes, in satisfying the children's demands. There are at least 210 pupils in attendance in our fifth and sixth standards, and of these 200 are regular readers. The parents of 67 of these pupils assist their children in selecting the books from the catalogues and frequently read the books themselves; 31 pupils have cards as members of the Dundee Free Library, 18 of whom have joined in the present year; the reason chiefly given is that they wish to read books which are not to be found in the school library.' Another of the head masters writes:—'The intelligence of the classes is very much improved since the institution of our school library." Another says:—'The books of travel and adventure have greatly helped the geography lessons. The library has been a great boon.' Another says:—'Before the introduction of the school library we were much troubled with many of the pupils reading 'penny dreadfuls.' We could not put down the practice; the school library, however, has killed the 'penny dreadful,' and the pupils now store their minds with literature which will at least be wholesome and stimulating to the intellect."

In this particular school they had more than doubled the number of books originally given. From some of the large School Boards in England he had received similar encouraging reports, many of them having libraries in each school. In Scotland there were only 341 school libraries. In France the Government had established 20,000 libraries within ten years. One of H.M. Inspectors wrote:—

"I can testify to the great usefulness of school libraries in country districts. I helped in starting a number of them, and the invariable testimony has been that they have done much to improve the intelligence of the pupils and to foster in them a desire for reading. The tendency of this is to improve both the composition and the spelling of the schools. The cultivation of a habit of reading in the pupils before they leave school will also, I think, induce them to continue reading and improving themselves after they leave it, which will be a matter of great consequence to most of them."

Another Inspector said:—

"Wherever a school library exists and is properly used, improved intelligence, greater wealth of ideas, greater readiness and power of imagination, greater clearness and precision in reasoning, greater frankness and better manners are the result.' He added:—'The whole good of the institution is due to the fact of its being a school library. That the Free Library can be substituted is nonsense. On this point there are so many and so obvious objections that it would only weary you to point them out. . . . What is the use of teaching a child to read and then giving him nothing to read, or of teaching him composition without giving him ideas to compose? It is a case of asking bricks without giving straw.'"

Dr. Kerr stated that the

"Leith School Board have set an admirable example in supplying all their schools with the nucleus of a library and museum cases. Teachers and scholars have taken a keen interest in them, and they give musical entertainments for their

> more complete equipment. Libraries are connected with several of the Edinburgh Board Schools. It is to be hoped that before long all will have them.' "

Dr. Harris, the head of the Education Department in the United States said:—

> "When the time shall have come to pass that every child in the public schools shall have the privilege and encouragement of a school library, popular education will have taken a long step forward.' He further says:—'In my opinion, no better use can be made of the school money furnished by each of the States than in expending a small portion in the purchase of suitable reference and library books."

Dr. Kerr stated that

> "The female candidates for the training colleges had confined their reading within too narrow a limit."

He strongly urged the necessity, especially in the rural districts, of making provision for keeping the children at school during the most impressionable age.

Mr. MUNRO FERGUSON (Leith Burghs) said he was inspired by the condition of the House to ask the Lord Advocate whether he would not give some undertaking that next year Scottish educational matters, at any rate, might be taken at a time when they might be discussed. At that moment his right hon. and learned Friend had only one supporter from Scotland on his side of the House; they on their side of the House were in the majority, as usual, on these questions, but it was a somewhat narrow one on this occasion. [*Laughter.*] No statement had been made on Scottish matters in that House, whereas on the English Education Estimates the programme was laid down for the year, and in Ireland there was a regular Board which had the supervision of education. Scottish educational matters were controlled very slightly by that House, and, by the very nature of its constitution, the Scottish Education Department had very much the character of a bureau, although no doubt it was controlled by a very able official. There was no direct representative of the Scottish Education Department in the House, and it must be admitted, therefore, that they were under a great disadvantage. The discussion of these Estimates was a farce under the circumstances in which they found themselves that afternoon, although it might very well be that that was unavoidable on account of the state of public business and the management of business.

The FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said that if the House re-enacted the new Rules with regard to Supply, as he hoped they would, next Session, it would be the desire of the Government then, as it had been during the present Session, to meet as far as possible the wishes of all sections of the House. He thought that one advantange of the Rules would be that if there were Votes of importance which were not discussed this year they could be given special attention to next year, and certainly the suggestion of the hon. Gentleman would be carefully considered by the Government next year.

Mr. McLEOD said there had been no attempt to so regulate the number of days given to the Estimates that Scotland would get its share of the time available. Scotland, up to the present, had not had two days devoted to its Estimates, while Ireland had had five days and England had had the balance. He entirely agreed with the hon. Member for Leith that they were under a great disadvantage in not having a direct representative of their Education Department in that House. Another disadvantage was that that Department was in London. The statement which had been made by the Lord Advocate on the previous night was short but pregnant, and he thought that Scotchmen could look with pride at the extraordinary advance which had been made in educational matters in Scotland, where the standard of education was already high. They had been progressing in many directions, there had been a very considerable increase in the average attendance, and they had also shown some progress in the direction of keeping the children at school for a longer period than in the past. With regard to the increase in the evening schools, he would venture to sound a note of warning. It was hardly credible how quickly the children forgot what had been taught them in the elementary schools, and it had been known that children who had passed the sixth standard had, when attending evening schools, to be instructed in the rudiments of the threee "R's." Therefore the increase in regard to the evening schools was not altogether evidence of progress. The Lord Advocate had informed the Committee that only the small percentage of 2·91 of the scholars in Scotland were paying any fees. He thought that was a satisfactory statement; but there was a very serious objection to the system by which some of the children paid fees and others did not. They should at the earliest possible moment abolish fees in their schools in order that they might be able to say that their public schools were absolutely free. In the matter of agricultural education he recognised that the Education Department had it transferred to them only recently; but it would seem that nothing like sufficient attention was given to the subject. He agreed with his hon. Friend the Member for Forfar, that practical teaching in agriculture was likely not only to be more popular, but more advantageous than theoretical teaching. He knew there were some difficulties in the way of practical teaching, such as the want of teachers, and the cost; but considering the enormous strides that were being made by other countries in the matter of agriculture, they in Scotland ought to be spending much more on agricultural training than was provided in the Estimates. The question of the teachers' pensions was very important. He was glad to observe that there was a small increase in the amount given by the Department for that purpose. If the Department only knew the enormous amount of assistance given, and the amount of gratitude evoked even by that paltry sum, he was sure they would be the first to deal drastically with the matter. The teachers had been far too long suffering. The present position of a teacher in Scotland was that under the present system of things he had all the disabilities of the Civil Service, and not a single one of its advantages. Those who carried on the important work of education ought to have some provision made for them in their old age. In Scotland they had the School Board in every parish; then the county and borough committees; and the County Councils, which administered certain amounts for technical education—besides the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, and he was afraid this multiplication of education authorities would lead to a considerable amount of friction. It would therefore be well for the Education Department not to congratulate themselves too soon on the results of the system. He would end where he began, and say that they had every reason to feel proud of their education system in Scotland; and if the Education Department was only brought more clearly into touch with the people, it would be convenient to all concerned. In regard to the Highands and Islands of Scotland, there was a general feeling in Scotland that the Department had recognised, more than they were prepared to do some years ago, that it was necessary to take into account the peculiar idiosyncracies of those districts. He was glad to see that, though the amount of Gaelic taught was not so large owing to the pressure of other subjects, the Department, by the appointment of assistant inspectors and teachers, recognised the fact that if a child were born of Gaelic speaking people, it was the greatest absurdity to put it to school with a teacher that knew nothing of its mother tongue.

Mr. J. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid) complained of want of statistics as regarded all schools—State-aided and non-State-aided. There should be no difficulty, because every School Board was bound to see that every child of school age was attending. That presupposed knowledge whether and where it was at school. The information would be most valuable. There had always been a difficulty in getting the Department to consent to a return of the kind. As regarded the Report of the Department and the Lord Advocate's statement, undoubtedly an improvement in results was shown this year. The Government grant had increased by 3½d., and stood now at £1 1s. 4¼d. This, no doubt, was largely due to increased expenditure. "Maintenance per child" had increased by 1s. 3¾d., and stood in Board Schools at £2 9s. 2¾d. The increased expenditure was not all borne by the rates, because the fee grant to the schools had increased from 11s. 4½d. to 12s., an increase of 7½d. It was gratifying that they had an increase of educational value in the increased Government grant which was a justification for the increased expenditure. It was also satisfactory to find that the average attendance had increased by 1·39 per cent. as against ·8 in the increase of population. The inspectors' reports as to organisation and discipline also showed an improvement. He fully recognised educational progress in Scotland, but there was another side to the matter. There was an increase in the numbers of children between 13 and 15 years of age and upwards attending school, and yet the educational results were not commensurate. There was an extraordinary increase in the number of children in the infant department—74,841, against 70,016 in the previous year. There were too many children in this department who were retained instead of being pushed forward. Pecuniarily it was to the advantage of a school to retain children as long as possible in the infant departments as they got more money for them. As it was not compulsory that a standard a year should be passed they found that the school age was being prolonged. Dr. Kerr, in his general report for the southern division, said:

> "If something is not done to check the present backward drift as regards relation between age and standard of attainment, we shall, within a year or two, have a very considerable number of children legally leaving school before they pass the fifth standard, because they have, prior to that age, reached 14, the age of exemption."

So that while the age of attendance at school was increasing the children were not making educational progress. Comparing 1889 with 1894, he found the children were of an older age in every one of the standards, and comparing 1894 with 1895, he found the same results. Close on 40,000 children in the second standard were upwards of 11 years of age. Formerly their system of grants was "payment by results," and no child could be presented a second time in the same standard. But now there was an "average" system, and there was no guarantee that the child was pushed on to the next standard. It was expected to pass a standard a year, but there was no compulsion in the matter, and the result was it was to the interest of the School Board, pecuniarily, to retain children as long as possible in an inferior standard, because they made more money by retarding the progress of education than if they got the child through the standard of exemption. Mr. Lobban, the inspector for the Inverness district, said:

> "For the last year or two I have had to keep a watchful eye on the undoubted tendency to retain children in classes disproportioned not only to their age, but also to their general attainments. It is no uncommon thing to find that from 20 to 30 per cent. of the so-called infants are over nine years of age. At the recent inspection of a large school, which was not visited last year, I found that close upon 40 per cent. of the children in the second standard were upwards of 11 years."

It was no good shutting one's eyes to the fact. The old system of examination, payment by individual results, allowing children to be not twice presented in the *same standard*, kept the children on the move forward. The new system of examination offered a premium to keep children back. More money was obtained, as payment was largely on the average attendance, and the longer children were kept at school the more money made. Keeping children in the lower standard would make the classes show increased intelligence and earn "excellent" grant more easily. Teachers followed the direction of the money. Hence an increased "excellent" grant was counterbalanced by the increasing age of the children, and the undoubted drift to prolong children in the lower standard. A word or two as to the training colleges. These were supplied from the pupil teachers, but there had been a decrease of male students and an increase of female students. The inspectors complained of a great want of sufficient trained teachers and a large surplus of untrained teachers. Dr. Ogilvie in his Report for 1895 for the western district, which represented one of the best educational centres, said:—

> "It is to be regretted that the inadequacy of the supply through these channels (the training colleges), leaves an open door for the increasing contingent of so-called acting teachers. The growing preponderance of the untrained element is getting to be a matter of serious moment."

When they considered the enormou sums of money that were paid for education between the local and Imperial taxpayers in Scotland—amounting to about £2,000,000 a year—it must be obvious that the efficiency of the schools largely depended upon the training and efficiency of the teachers. They ought, therefore, to have great regard as to how the teachers were trained. The cost of the Scotch Training Colleges amounted to

£46,000 a year, a very small sum compared with the £2,000,000 spent upon education, and everyone must admit that education could not possibly give the best results unless they got it through properly trained and efficient teachers. The training colleges were supported almost entirely by a grant of the Treasury of £34,675, which was borne upon the Estimates and by the fees of the students. There were denominational training colleges at the present moment. Three belonged to the Church of Scotland, three to the Free Church, one to the Episcopalian and one to the Roman Catholic denominations, and they were paid Government money for training and supplying teachers, the churches not contributing a single penny to the support of the colleges. He contended that, seeing they had in Scotland practically a national system of education paid for heavily out of Imperial and local money, they should have efficient national training colleges under the State, and should not be at the mercy of denominations either as regarded the carrying on of the work or the school buildings. The training college buildings were very small, and the result was that they were not able to teach the requisite number of students who passed their examinations and who were qualified to enter the colleges. He did not expect that the present Government would do anything in the way of providing national training colleges—they would prefer to preserve the present denominational system, and he would not, therefore, argue which was the better. He recognised that the change in the date of the examination for certificates from December to July had proved advantageous, the students getting the full benefit of a session's attendance at the University. Since permission had been given to female students to attend the University the number had increased from 32 in 1894 to 97 in 1895. Complaints, however, were made of the date fixed for admission into the training colleges. The examination took place in December, but the students were not admitted until the following September or October, an interval of nine months. If they continued in this interval as pupil teachers, they were overburdened with work at the school, and they did not take any further interest in their studies as they had passed their examination It would be much better if the examination was fixed at a later period, so that the students might take advantage of the Easter Recess when the training colleges could have an examination. The pupil teacher might continue in the school until the July holiday before he entered the training college, and there would not then be the long period of nine months interval, which was a great temptation to the pupil teacher to idle away his time or engage in other work. He advocated a change in the date of the entrance examination with a view to securing continuity in education. With regard to the evening schools, the Lord Advocate had given them some very gratifying statistics. Whilst not at all desiring to cry down the benefit of such schools—to which he wished every success—he believed the results were over-stated. Dr. Stewart, in his general Report for 1895, dealing with the evening schools in the northern division, said:—

> "The schools are as far as ever from realising the original intention, and in many cases the laxity of the managers in allowing them to be farmed, and in neglecting the proper supervision of registration, has placed temptations in the way of the unscrupulous, not merely to falsify registers, but to teach the easiest and least useful subjects for the purpose of earning as much money as possible."

Of course he did not say that that was a general description of the evening schools throughout Scotland. The inspectors in other divisions reported more favourably. Still Dr. Stewart's Report was a correct description of a great deal that was going on with regard to evening schools, so that the large numbers read out by the Lord Advocate as attending evening teachers were subject to a considerable discount. Turning to the question of the fee grant, he observed that the right hon. Member for Sutherlandshire had said the Educational Department were to be congratulated on the fact of having converted the Treasury to the view of giving a fee grant of 10s. per head. In 1889, he himself argued in favour of this view with the Government of the day, but the First Lord of the Admiralty, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the rate must be based on the basis of an equivalent grant of eleven-eightieths for Scotland, and he refused to give effect to the principle the Scotch Members contended for. At that time such a principle would have given more money to Scotland, and the Treasury had only assented to it this year because the system of 10s. per head would give something like £6,000 less to Scotland than would the former method of calculation. He inquired of the Lord Advocate what steps had been taken to get back the arrears of the fee grant amounting to £30,000, and suggested that the Secretary to the Treasury should utilise the time between then and Monday to prepare a supplemental Estimate for this amount. There was another matter which had been going on for many years in Scotland in regard to certain schools. According to the Education Act of 1872, in Scotland no school could get a Government grant unless such school was required in the locality, "regard being had to the religious belief of the parents." In the case of the Dunehatton School, the Education Department had sanctioned a grant to an Episcopalian school, which at the time had only the children of two Episcopalian families in attendance. The Department regarded that as a proper interpretation of the Act, that the school was required in the locality, regard being had to the religious belief of the parents. In Scotland they had always recognised a difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants, but they did not make any distinction as to Episcopalians. In the case to which he referred, however, the Education Department had set up this distinction so that a grant might be given to a school attended by the children of two families. This school had been put down there for proselytising purposes. It had been a source of universal agitation and annoyance in the locality, and for the sake of one family—for the other family were the teachers—it also went in and competed with a school which was deprived of the benefit of the money which might go to the education of the children attending the Board school. For years

the School Board had been fighting the Education Department. They had resigned time after time, and they had been re-elected time after time, and the whole district had been going on agitating, and yet the Department insisted on keeping that school up there and maintaining a source of annoyance to the neighbourhood. They were disturbing the whole educational machinery for a paltry thing of that kind. The School Board was re-elected again only the other day. They put up some of the landed people in the district, but the old School Board was elected by a large majority. That should put an end to this.

Mr. VESEY KNOX (Londonderry) said there was no doubt that a sum of £30,000 was wrongfully kept back from Scotland in past years. Whatever case the Treasury might be able to make out against the Irish National Board for not having applied for more money, and for having been guilty of some laches, he believed there could be no such case made against the Scotch Education Department. The Scotch Education Department in every year asked for the largest sum which they could ask for—namely, eleventh-eightieths of the sum which England got the previous year. But they were unable to know what England was going to get for the current year, and consequently they were always a year behind, and in the result they received £30,000 less than they ought to have received. He could not see on what principle the Treasury could defend that. In the case of Ireland, though they had not given them the money, they had admitted the principle, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that he regarded this sum as a debt due from the Treasury to Irish Education. He imagined it would, at this period of the Session, satisfy his Scotch friends if they were told that the Chancellor of the Exchequer also regarded this £30,000 as a debt due from the Treasury to Scotch Education. There was another point, and that was the £6,000 a year of which Scotland had been deprived by the adoption of the new system. He thought that, to prevent misunderstanding in the future, it would be desirable if they had a statement as to who really did originate this notion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated to the House that the Scotch Education Department had revived this proposal, but the information which had reached him was not quite the same. That information was to the effect that the Scotch Education Department made this suggestion years ago, when it would have given some benefit to Scotland, that they did not accept the suggestion, and that the Treasury now took up the idea of reverting back to the old suggestion when it was to the disadvantage of Scotland. If that was so, he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had cast an unmerited slur on the Education Department. It seemed to be just and clear, that if England initiated a principle on which these grants were to be divided because it was to the advantage of England, she ought to stick to the bargain now, even although it had not been in the long run to her advantage. His hon. Friend the Member for Sutherland had stated that in his opinion there was no religious difficulty in the education of Scotland. In his opinion the grievance under the Catholics which Scotland suffered was a very grave one. The Catholics formed 10 per cent. of the population. They contributed to schools in which the Presbyterian religion was taught, and in which there was no pretence that it was undenominational teaching as in the Board Schools. That was a much more grievous injustice than was the injustice of the Establishment, and until that grievance was remedied it could not be said that there was no religious difficulty in dealing with Scotch education. Many poor people from the part of Ireland he represented had gone to Scotland, and he knew their intellectual and social growth had been stunted by the fact that the education which they got in the Catholic schools was not as efficient as the education which was supplied out of the rates—paid for by them as well as others—in the Board Schools.

MR. J. H. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) asked the Lord Advocate if the Department had done anything to carry out the promise made last year with regard to the charge for books in schools. This was a serious question for working people in Scotland who might move from one parish to another. He hoped the Lord Advocate would be able to tell him that all charges for books had been abolished. He also hoped the Department was doing all it could to employ Scotch inspectors. He had had a representation from the teachers in which they complained that when there were vacancies in the inspectorate the appointments were given to Englishmen from Oxford and Cambridge instead of to Scotchmen.

*THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire) said the hon. Member for Forfarshire had asked what had been the response to the new minute regarding secondary schools and what advantage had been taken of the proposals therein contained. The response had been this—that 21 Committees out of a total of 33 had taken advantage of the offer, and the contributions amounted to something between £4,000 and £5,000. They were made by nine County Councils, 14 burghs, and 21 police burghs. The hon. Member also asked whether the money for technical education was to be kept separate from that devoted to secondary education. That was so. Under the regulations, money which was offered by County Councils and burghs out of their technical education funds was bound to be spent by the Committees on the purposes of technical education and not diverted to any other branch of secondary education. The next question was as to the method of distribution.

The Education Department had not altogether had a free hand there, because that House had very largely taken charge of that matter. By the original minute of the 11th of August 1892, the money available was to be distributed on the principle that the amount earned by each school should be determined mainly by the work done in that school, and the schools which were entitled to share in that money were to be selected by the Burgh Committee. There was a special Committee appointed to report upon that minute, and they practically reported in entire accordance with the minute. A new minute was issued on the 31st of January 1893, resting on the same principles and differing only in details. That minute, however, after Parliamentary discussion, was abandoned for one under which a proportionate amount was allotted to each burgh or county Committee, to be distributed according to a scheme drawn up for the approval of the Department by each burgh or county Committee. Accordingly the Education Department, having regard to the importance of continuity of administration, had not proposed any reversal of that system and had endeavoured to preserve it. The answer, therefore, was that it was distributed according to population. The hon. Member also asked whether there was any probability of legislation upon this subject. The whole subject would be very carefully considered by the Education Department during this autumn, and the question of whether legislation was necessary was one upon which they would make up their minds when they reviewed the whole situation. On the question of libraries the Council were in general sympathy with many of the remarks of the hon. Member. As a matter of fact, already there had been a good many schools in which payment had been sanctioned for libraries. Out of 3,000 schools there were libraries in 400. It was a long step between encouraging the giving of books and going the full length of making it compulsory that every school should have a library. The matter was a large one, but the hon. Member must not think that the attitude of the Department was at all hostile to the view the hon. Gentleman had expressed. In regard to the secondary schools, the Department recognised that they could not take credit altogether for the numbers attending the secondary schools, because probably they were to a certain extent at the expense of the day schools. Still, there had been a considerable improvement even after discounting anything in that way, but there was no desire to overrate the progress which had been made. As regarded the remarks upon the necessity of stimulating utilisation of educational advantages, he would remind the hon. Gentleman of a paragraph in the Report which dealt with a kindred matter. It said:—

> "In connection with this they desire to call attention to the good done by the National Home Reading Union, which has done much to perpetuate the work of the schools by the lending library."

The hon. Member for Sutherland spoke about fee-paying schools. There were not a great number of them in the country, but the Department still thought they were a great help in the long run to the poorer children. Fees were charged in the lower standards, so that free education was enabled to be provided to those who needed it in subjects which they otherwise could not get. No doubt attention would be paid to the remarks of the hon. Member in regard to agricultural education, but it was too soon to say anything about that as the transference had only been made to the Department, who had scarcely got the matter properly in hand. As to teachers' pensions, they were making endeavours in that direction, endeavours which, so far as they had gone, had been successful. The hon. Member for Mid Lanark asked whether additional statistics could not be obtained about non-aided schools. In places like Glasgow that might be easy enough, but there was great difficulty in dealing with the whole country. There was, however, a Return being made up dealing with the whole question of school supply, and that Return would represent the sum total of the information which the Department could get without superhuman efforts. Then the hon. Member called attention to the increasing number of children being kept in the infant department, and he said the schools had a pecuniary interest in doing so, because they got 1s. extra grant. The hon. Gentleman instanced the inordinate numbers in Glasgow, but he was confounding infants and infant departments. There was no infant department in Glasgow. Besides that, the hon. Member forgot that a child never paid a School Board, as it had to be paid for over and above the grant. In regard to examinations, it was one of the instructions of the Department to inspectors that in giving a school a certificate of fair or excellent they were to keep in view whether, according to their experience, there was an abnormal number of children kept in the lower standards. No doubt there had been a falling off in the number of male students in the training colleges, and the Education Department was very sorry for it, but they were not altogether responsible. The profession, for the nonce, did not seem to be so popular as it used to be. Lately there had been an attempt, which had not been yet fully developed in its results, to associate the universities in this matter, and allowing students to enter through the universities as well as through the training colleges. In regard to the fee-grant, the Education Department on this matter were with the hon. Member. The Education Department had always held that they ought to get eleven-eightieths. In years to come he hoped they might revert to their old position, and that they would get more under the 10s. grant than if calculated under the eleven-eightieths. In regard to the remarks of the hon. Member for Londonderry, he could not say more than what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the other day, which was that Scotland would be treated upon the same principle as Ireland, and that the money would be made good. The precise way in which it might be made good he did not know.

Original question put, and agreed to.

Resolution to be reported upon Monday next; Committee to sit again upon Monday next.

LARCENY BILL [H.L.]

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. Grant Lawson in the Chair].

Clause 1,—

PUNISHMENT FOR RECEIPT OR POSSESSION OF PROPERTY STOLEN ABROAD.

(1.) If any person receives, or has in his possession, any property knowing it to have been stolen outside the United Kingdom, he shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not less than three years and not more than seven years, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and may be indicted in any county or place in which he has or has had the property.

(2.) For the purposes of this section property shall be deemed to have been stolen where it has been taken, extorted, obtained, embezzled, converted, or disposed of, under such circumstances that, if the Act had been committed in the United Kingdom, the person committing it would have been guilty of an offence according to the law for the time being of the United Kingdom.

(3.) An offence under this section shall be a felony or misdemeanour according as the act committed outside the United Kingdom would have been a felony or misdemeanor if committed within the United Kingdom.

(4.) This section shall be construed and have effect as part of the Larceny Act, 1861.

Mr. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) moved in Sub-section (1), after the words "If any person," to insert the words "without lawful excuse."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL assured the hon. Member that the words were unnecessary.

Amendment negatived.

Mr. PICKERSGILL moved in Sub-section (1) after the word "kingdom," to insert the words "knowing such property to have been stolen."

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. PICKERSGILL moved in Sub-section (2) to leave out the word "offence," and to insert instead thereof the words "extradition crime."

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. PICKERSGILL moved in Sub-section (3) to leave out the words "within the United Kingdom," and to insert instead thereof the words "in England or Ireland."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2,—

SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the Larceny Act, 1896, and the Larceny Act, 1861, and this Act may be cited together as the Larceny Act, 1861 and 1896.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported; as amended, to be considered upon Monday next.

VEXATIONS ACTIONS BILL [H.L.]

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the Second Reading of this Bill, said it was to put an end to an abuse which had been going on for some years. Certain persons went from Court to Court issuing vexatious process against the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other public men. The Bill provided that if a person did this habitually the Court might, on the authority of the Attorney General, make an order to restrain the proceedings.

MR. T. M. HEALY said that no doubt a great abuse existed, but it was connected with one person, who would not live for ever. [The ATTORNEY GENERAL, "No, not only one person."] It was a strong order to restrict the right of the subject to bring actions, and he suggested that the operation of the Bill should be restricted to five years, and that after that, if it were desirable, the Act should be renewed in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

MR. LEWIS supported the suggestion of the hon. and learned Member.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he could not promise to accept the suggestion, but he would consider it before Report.

Bill read a Second time, and committed for Monday.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. GRANT LAWSON in the Chair.]

Clause 1,—

CONTINUANCE OF ACTS IN SCHEDULE.

(1.) The Acts mentioned in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of December One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

(2.) The Act mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of March One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

(3.) Any unrepealed enactments amending or affecting the enactments continued by this Act shall, in so far as they are contemporary in their duration, be continued in like manner, whether they are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act or not.

MR. T. M. HEALY asked the Government to state their intentions with regard to the Arms Act. Ireland was absolutely quiet now, and there could not be a better opportunity of dropping the Act. If the Government would not do that, let them say that if Ireland was as peaceful next year as it was now they would then drop the Act.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said that he could not undertake to give that pledge. Ireland was, no doubt, extremely peaceful now, but the Act was useful as a measure of police regulation, and might be more useful in the future. The late Government retained the Act for that purpose; it caused no inconvenience to anybody; and the circumstances of Ireland were in many respects peculiar. At certain periods of the year there was a liability to disturbances and to conflicts between crowds, and it was desirable to place a restriction on the possession of arms. Although moonlighting was not now so common in Ireland as it had been, it still continued to some extent, and, although agrarian crimes had greatly diminished in number, the cases of firing into dwellings were still more frequent that they ought to be.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. GRANT LAWSON) thought that this question had better be raised on the Schedule.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2,—

SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1896.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

1. Session and Chapter.	2. Short Title	3. How far continued.	4. Amending Acts.
(1.) 5 & 6 Will. 4 c. 27.	The Linen Manufactures (Ireland) Act 1835.	The whole Act ...	3 & 4 Vict. c. 91 5 & 6 Vict. c. 68 7 & 8 Vict. c. 47. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 60
(2.) 3 & 4 Vict. c. 89	The Poor Rate Exemption Act 1840.	The whole Act.	—
(3.) 4 & 5 Vict. c. 30	The Ordnance Survey Act 1841.	The whole Act ...	33 Vict. c. 13. 47 & 48 Vict. c. 43 52 & 53 Vict. c. 30
(4.) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98.	The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Act 1847.	As to the provisions continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 50.	—
(5.) 11 & 12 Vict. c. 32.	The County Cess (Ireland) Act, 1848.	The whole Act ...	20 & 21 Vict. c 7.
(6.) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104.	The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Act 1851.	The whole Act ...	17 & 18 Vict. c. 16 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94. 22 & 23 Vict. c. 46. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 114. s. 10.
(7.) 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102.	The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act 1854.	So much as is continued by the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883.	26 & 27 Vict. c. 29. s. 6. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
(8.) 23 & 24 Vict. c. 19.	The Labourers (Ireland) Act 1860.	The whole Act ...	
(9.) 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109.	The Salmon Fishery Act 1861	As to the appointment of inspectors, s. 31.	49 & 50 Vict. c. 39. s. 3. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 50.
(10.) 26 & 27 Vict. c. 105.	The Promissory Notes Act 1863.	The whole Act ...	45 & 46 Vict. c. 61.
(11.) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 20.	The Promissory Notes (Ireland) Act 1864.	The whole Act.	—
(12.) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 46.	The Militia (Ballot Suspension) Act 1865.	The whole Act .	45 & 46 Vict. c. 49.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

1. Session and Chapter.	2. Short Title.	3. How far continued.	4. Amending Acts.
(13.) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 83.	The Locomotives Act, 1865.	The whole Act ...	41 & 42 Vict. c. 58. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77. (Part II.)
(14.) 29 & 30 Vict. c. 52.	The Prosecutions Expenses Act, 1866.	The whole Act.	—
(15.) 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125.	The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.	So much as is continued by the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.	42 & 43 Vict. c. 75. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
(16.) 32 & 33 Vict. c. 21.	The Corrupt Practices Commission Expenses Act, 1869.	The whole Act ...	34 & 35 Vict. c. 61.
(17.) 33 & 34 Vict. c. 112.	The Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act, 1870.	The whole Act ...	34 & 35 Vict. c. 100. 41 Vict. c. 6.
(18.) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 87.	The Sunday Observation Prosecution Act, 1871.	The whole Act.	—
(19.) 35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.	The Ballot Act, 1872.	The whole Act ...	45 & 46 Vict. c. 50. (Municipal Elections).
(20.) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 84.	The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875.	The whole Act ...	46 & 47 Vict. c. 51. s. 32. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 2. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 57.
(21.) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 21.	The Jurors Qualification (Ireland) Act, 1876.	The whole Act ...	57 & 58 Vict. c. 49.
(22.) 41 & 42 Vict. c. 41.	The Parliamentary Elections, Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878.	The whole Act ...	48 & 49 Vict. c. 62. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 58. 51 & 55 Vict. c. 49.
(23.) 41 & 42 Vict. c. 72.	The Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Act, 1878.	The whole Act.	—
(24.) 43 Vict. c. 18.	The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1880.	The whole Act ...	46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
(25.) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42.	The Employers' Liability Act, 1880.	The whole Act.	—
(26.) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 5.	The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act 1881.	The whole Act ...	49 & 50 Vict. c. 24. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

1. Session and Chapter.	2. Short Title.	3. How far continued.	4. Amending Acts.
(27.) 45 & 46 Vict. c. 59.	The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act 1882.	As to the powers of Her Majesty in Council and of the Scotch Education Department, s. 47.	—
(28.) 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.	The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883.	The whole Act ...	58 & 59 Vict. c. 40.
(29.) 46 & 47 Vict. c. 60.	The Labourers (Ireland) Act 1883.	The whole Act ...	48 & 49 Vict. c. 77. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 59. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 48. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 71. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 7.
(30.) 47 & 48 Vict. c. 70.	The Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act 1884.	The whole Act ...	56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.
(31.) 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29.	The Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act 1886.	As to the powers of the Commissioners for the enlargement of holdings, s. 22.	50 & 51 Vict. c. 24. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 63. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 41.
(32.) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 33.	The Land Law (Ireland) Act 1887.	So much of section one as relates to the time within which applications under the section may be made.	51 & 52 Vict. c. 13. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 59. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 48.
(33.) 51 & 52 Vict. c. 55.	The Sand Grouse Protection Act, 1888.	The whole Act.	—
(34.) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 40.	The Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889.	As to the powers of the joint education committee and the suspension of the powers of the Charity Commissioners.	53 & 54 Vict. c. 60.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

PART II.

1. Session and Chapter.	2. Short Title.	3. How far continued.	4. Amending Acts.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 56.	The Endowed Schools Act, 1869.	As to the powers of making schemes and as to the payment of the salaries of additional Charity Commissioners.	36 & 37 Vict. c. 87. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 87. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 40.

MR. T. M. HEALY moved to leave out from "(26) 44 and 45 Vic., c. 5," to "50 and 51 Vic., c. 20." It was impossible properly to discuss the question on a Saturday at that period of the Session, but in another year the question would be raised as a whole. The Orange party were never prevented from possessing arms by this Act; it was never enforced against them. And if firing into dwellings still continued it was obvious that the Act was useless for its purpose. It was impossible to prevent people from possessing arms. He would say to the Government as a whole that, even if they maintained the necessity for the Act, the question required more stringent investigation than the right hon. Gentleman had given to it.

MR. W. JOHNSTON (Belfast) denied the statement that the Orange party in Ireland carried firearms.

MR. JOHN DILLON (Mayo, E.) said that what the hon. Member for North Louth had stated was perfectly true. It was perfectly notorious that the Orange party were allowed to keep their arms to a considerable extent, and it was too bad that the proceedings of the Orange party, which were a disgrace to the country, should be made the ground for depriving the peaceable inhabitants of the right to carry arms. The Act did not prevent riotous Orangemen, moonlighters, and emergencymen from carrying arms to their hearts' content.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."

The Committee divided:—Ayes 47; Noes, 16.—(Division List, No. 398.)

Schedule agreed to.

Bill reported without Amendment; read the third time, and passed.

———

ADJOURNMENT.

Motion made, and Question, "That this House do now adjourn,"—*(First Lord of the Treasury)*—put and agreed to.

The House adjourned accordingly,
at Seven o'clock till
Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 10th August 1896.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

Brought from the Commons; Read 1^{a}; to be printed; and to be Read 2^{a} To-morrow.—*(The Prime Minister).*—[No. 243.]

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

Brought from the Commons; Read 1^{a}; to be printed; and to be Read 2^{a} To-morrow.—*(The Prime Minister.)*—[No. 244.]

TELEGRAPH MONEY BILL.

Brought from the Commons; Read 1^{a}; to be printed; and to be Read 2^{a} To-morrow.—*(The Prime Minister.)*—[No. 245.]

STANNARIES BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons, agreed to, with an Amendment; the said Amendment to be considered To-morrow.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES) BILL.

Read. 3^{a} (according to Order), with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) BILL.

Amendments reported (according to Order).

Clause 1,—

AMENDMENT OF 46 & 47 VICT. C. 60. SS. 4 AND 7.

(1.) In Section four of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, "seven days" shall be substituted for "fourteen days" wherever those words occur.

(2.) The notice of a subsequent meeting of a sanitary authority required by the said Section four shall not be necessary except in the case of a meeting at which a final resolution is to be passed.

(3.) A representation under Section five of the said Act of 1883, or any certificate of a sanitary officer relating to the same, may be amended at any time prior or subsequent to the making of an improvement scheme in pursuance thereof, and the power of amendment hereby given shall include power to permit any such representation to be signed at any stage of the proceedings thereon by any person duly qualified to sign the same, and such signing shall have the same effect as if the representation had been originally so signed; provided that no amendment other than the addition of a signature shall be made without the consent in writing in the case of a representation of the persons who originally signed the same, and in the case of a certificate of the sanitary officer, and any signature added shall be verified by a member or officer of the sanitary authority.

(4.) In Section seven of the said Act of 1883 "two consecutive weeks" shall be substituted for "three consecutive weeks," and the notices to be served under the said section may be served at the same time as, or at any time after, the publication of the advertisement in that section mentioned.

(5.) Any notice under the said Section seven may be served on the agent of the person required to be served in like manner as on such person, and need not be served personally; provided that, if the service is by post, the letter shall be registered.

(6.) Where the Local Government Board direct a local inquiry to be held under the said Section seven, the inspector of the Board appointed to hold the inquiry shall, not later than seven days before the day on which the Inquiry will be held, forward by post in a registered letter addressed to the usual or last-known place of abode of every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupier of the lands proposed to be taken compulsorily, and of the agents of such persons, a notice of the date on which the Inquiry will be held.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY moved, in Sub-section (6), after the words "reputed lessee," to omit the word "and," and to insert instead thereof the word "or."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 3,—

APPLICATION OF LANDS CLAUSES ACTS AND HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

(1.) For the purpose of taking lands compulsorily by purchase under the principal Acts, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement shall be deemed to be amended by the provisions contained in the Second schedule of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, and such provisions shall (subject as by this section provided) be deemed to form part of the principal Acts in like manner as if therein expressly enacted.

(2.) In the construction for the purposes of the principal Acts of the provisions contained in the said Second schedule to the said Act of 1890, the "local authority" shall mean the sanitary authority, the "confirming Act" shall mean the order of the Local Government Board authorising the improvement scheme, when the same has become absolute or been confirmed, the "confirming authority" shall mean the Local Government Board, and references to the said Act of 1890 or to Part I. thereof shall be deemed references to the principal Acts.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY moved, in Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "section" and to insert instead thereof the word "Act."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 8,—

CONDITIONS FOR SALE OF COTTAGES NOT REQUIRED FOR LABOURERS.

A rural sanitary authority may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, sell any cottage or cottages with the land attached, which have ceased to be required for the accommodation of labourers within the district, subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) The purchaser shall be liable for the repayment of all charges or proportion of charges attached to such cottage or cottages and the land attached as may be specified in Sections twelve and eighteen of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, and subject also to the conditions of letting as specified in Section thirteen of the said Act of 1883.

(2.) Such cottage or cottages and land shall be offered for sale at a reserve price, being not less than the charges or proportion of charges already incurred and paid by the rural sanitary authority.

(3.) Such cottage or cottages and land shall be offered for sale at the said reserve price first to the owner or representative of the owner from whom the land for said cottage or cottages was originally purchased or taken on lease.

(4.) If such owner or representative shall decline to purchase, or shall have neglected to do so within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice to him that such cottage or cottages and land are for sale, then they shall be offered for sale at the said reserve price to the actual occupier of the holding from which the land was taken.

(5.) If such occupier shall decline to purchase, or shall have negleted to do so within a reasonable period of time to be specified in the notice to him that such cottage or cottages and land are for sale, they shall be offered for sale by public auction or tender after specified advertisements in the newspapers circulating in the district, at a price not less than the said reserve price.

LORD RANFURLY moved, after Clause 8, to insert as a new clause:—

PROVISION AS TO RULES MADE BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN COUNCIL.

"The power to make rules conferred upon the Lord Lieutenant in Council by Section twelve of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1885, shall be construed as including a power to rescind, revoke, amend or vary such rules.

Clause agreed to.

Standing Order No. XXXIX. considered (according to Order), and dispensed with; Bill read 3^a, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

LIGHT RAILWAYS BILL.

On the Order for Committee on this Bill,

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (The EARL of MORLEY) said that, as he would not have an opportunity of speaking in Committee, he wished to say a few words in regard to the Amendments on the Paper. The Amendments of the Earl of Camperdown covered, to a large extent, the suggestion he (the Earl of Morley) ventured to make on the Second Reading of the Bill; and although they did not, by simply requiring the Order to be laid on the Table of the House, give such full protection as the passing of Provisional Orders would do, he was on the whole fairly satisfied with the provision. He had great sympathy with the Amendment of Lord Welby. He did not think it was fair that municipalities or county councils should have no chance of placing their case—if they opposed the Orders of the Board of Trade —before Parliament. He trusted the House would adopt some, if not all, the Amendments on the Paper.

Bill considered in Committee.

[The EARL of MORLEY in the Chair.]

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 7,—

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION BY LIGHT RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

(1.) Where an application for authorising a light railway under this Act is made to the Light Railway Commissioners, those Commissioners shall, in the first instance, satisfy themselves that all reasonable steps have been taken for consulting the local authorities, including road authorities, through whose areas the railway is intended to pass, and the owners and occupiers of the land it is proposed to take, and for giving public notice of the application, and shall also themselves, by local inquiry and such other means as they think necessary, possess themselves of all such information as they may consider material or useful for determining the expediency of granting the application.

(2.) The Commissioners shall, before deciding on an application, give full opportunity for any objections to the application to be laid before them, and shall consider all such objections, whether made formally or informally.

(3.) If after consideration the Commissioners think that the application should be granted, they shall settle any draft order submitted to them by the applicants for authorising the railway, and see that all such matters (including provisions for the safety of the public and particulars of the land proposed to be taken) are inserted therein, as they think necessary for the proper construction and working of the railway.

(4.) The order of the Light Railway Commissioners shall be provisional only, and shall have no effect until confirmed by the Board of Trade in manner provided by this Act.

(5.) Where an application for a light railway has been refused by the Light Railway Commissioners, the applicants, if the council of any county, borough or district may appeal against such refusal to the Board of Trade, who may, at any time, if they think fit, remit the application or any portion thereof to the said Commissioners for further consideration with or without special instructions.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN moved, after Sub-section (1), to insert the following sub-section:—

ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES.

(2.) The party or parties making such application shall have

published once at least in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper circulated in the district or some part of the district, an advertisement describing shortly the land proposed to be taken and the purpose for which the land is proposed to be taken, naming a place where a plan of the proposed works and of the lands which may be taken, and a book of reference to such plan, may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of land they require; and shall further have

served a notice in manner hereinafter mentioned on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee and occupier of such land, defining in each case the particular land intended to be taken, and requiring an answer, stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neuter in respect of taking such land; such notice to be served

by delivery of the same personally to the person on whom it is required to be served, or, if such person is absent abroad, to his agent; or

by leaving the same at the usual or last-known place of abode of such person as aforesaid; or

by forwarding the same by post in a registered letter addressed to the usual or last-known place of abode of such person,

Every such plan shall be drawn on a scale of not less than four inches to a mile, and the book of reference shall contain the names of the owners and lessees, or reputed owner and lessees, and of the occupiers of the lands which may be taken.

He did not wish to add unnecessarily to the expenses of the procedure connected with the Bill, but he thought it only reasonable that when land was proposed to be taken some notice should be given to the owners and occupiers of the land.

*The SECRETARY to the BOARD of TRADE (The Earl of Dudley) said he could not accept the Amendment. His objection to it was that it tended to stereotype procedure, which ought to be laid down rather by rule than be specified in an Act of Parliament, and which ought to be variable according to the particular circumstances of each case. He thought it would be most unwise to apply rigidly to the small undertakings contemplated by the Bill the machinery applicable to large railway schemes. His noble Friend in drafting his Amendment appeared to go on the assumption that promoters of light railways under the Bill would require large tracts of land. The Government, on the contrary, believed that light railways would not be constructed to any great extent under the Bill unless a liberal use of the roads was granted by the local authorities, for otherwise the cost of promotion and construction would be totally out of proportion to the revenue likely to be derived from the undertakings. They might safely assume, for the same reason, that wherever land was wanted every effort would be made to obtain it by agreement rather than by compulsory powers. He quite agreed that, in cases where land was taken compulsorily, every opportunity should be given to persons affected of objecting and laying their case before the Railway Commissioners and the Board of Trade. Clause 15 gave the Board of Trade powers in those cases of securing the publicity his noble Friend required, and, besides, he intended to move an Amendment to that clause providing that plans and sections of the proposed railway should be deposited for inspection. Moreover, further protection in that direction was provided under the Lands Clauses Act, which would be incorporated in the Bill. The primary object of the Bill was to cheapen the cost of the promotion of such undertakings, and that was far more easily obtained by the elasticity which procedure under rules allowed.

The Earl of ROSEBERY said the noble Earl opposite seemed to think that the publication of advertisements in a country notice, and the serving of notice on persons likely to be affected by the railways, would be the source of serious delay and expense. He did not know that it was a matter of great importance one way or the other, but he was surprised that a Government so eminently Conservative should resist the moderate proposal of his noble Friend. After all, it was not a great tax, either in the way of money or time, to ask the promoters of a light railway which might go through a district to take the simple steps proposed in the Amendment. He did not know if the Prime Minister had considered it, and associated himself with the objections of the noble Lord. If he read the Amendment he would see that the objections were of a trivial character, and that the Amendment was one to which no Government that had not some subterranean object in view could possibly object.

The PRIME MINISTER (The Marquess of Salisbury) said he entirely disclaimed any subterranean object in reference to light railways. But since he had been in the House he had read the Amendment, and he had listened to the clause which his noble Friend read from the Lands Clauses Act, and it seemed to him that the same result was achieved by the two sets of enactments. Therefore, if there was already on the Statute-book an enactment that secured sufficient publicity for all persons interested in the land, it was not worth while to have a totally different set of enactments, which would undoubtedly tend to complicate matters. He entirely agreed with the noble Earl that it was not a matter of great consequence.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN contended that the reference to the Lands Clauses Act applied to quite a different stage of the proceedings from that with which they were dealing, and to a different set of persons. The section of the Lands Clauses Act applied to the actual purchase of estates "taken in connection therewith." But this notice had nothing to do with the Board of Trade, and did not refer to proceedings before the Board of Trade. It referred to the initial proceedings stated in Clause 7 which were before the Light Railway Commissioners, and the Amendment said that before the Commissioners proceeded notice ought to have been given to the person whose land it was proposed to take—surely a simple and reasonable thing. The Board of Trade apparently laid down the doctrine that notice ought to be given, not specifically or in pursuance of Parliamentary enactment, but by regulation. Therefore the regulation was to be made by the Board of Trade, and they were to indicate what the notice was to be, so that any person whose property was to be taken had to depend on the Board of Trade and its regulations as to what notice it received, and how satisfactory or not that notice might be. The noble Lord said he was under the impression it was proposed to take large tracts of land. He was under no such idea. But whether the tract was large or small did not make much difference. To the man whose property it was proposed to take, it was exactly the same whether his property was large or small. He then referred him to Clause 15 to satisfy him. But Clause 15 had nothing to do with the proceedings before the Light Railway Commissioners at all. It referred to certain applications to be made to the Board of Trade in reference to the local inquiry to be held by them. He had heard no reason whatever for departing from the ordinary rule which, as the Chairman of Committees pointed out, ought to be complied with, that notice should be given to the person whose property it was proposed to take. He could not willingly assent to the doctrine of the Board of Trade that they were to have control of the notices, so he would ask their Lordships to go to a Division.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY) said that if it was proposed to take a person's property one must, under the Lands Clauses Act, give notice of one's intention to take it, and of everything they wanted to take. The matter the House was now dealing with was that of preliminary notice, which might come to nothing unless the application was granted. As the Bill originally stood he should have agreed with the noble Lord, but if he would look at the Amendment he would find the Board of Trade had no power (the House was dealing with the compulsory taking of land) to vary any of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN said a man might wish to appear before the Light Railway Commissioners to argue against light railways altogether. When they purchased his land and entered on occupation, it was rather late to give him notice that they would take his land.

THE PRIME MINISTER said it was obvious that taking a man's land without his consent was a serious operation. But introducing a light railway into a district was hardly an operation that could do harm as long as they preserved the rights of property. He did not see why it should be necessary to give this elaborate notice and have all these complications of arrangement to prevent the possibility of a local authority setting up a light railway where it was not required. The difficulty of setting up light railways would be great enough without unnecessary formalities.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY said that he was afraid he remained unconverted in spite of what had been said. As a matter of fact, it was surely no question of indifference to a district what course the light railway was to take. It was not an expensive or tedious formality to put an advertisement two weeks running in the county paper to say such a railway was proposed, what course it would take, and where plans could be examined.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY said a part of this proposal dealt with the question of maps, and it laid down that the same sized maps used for large railway schemes should be in force in these small undertakings. Surely that procedure was out of all proportion to the undertakings the Board of Trade contemplated in this Bill. He understood that his noble Friend agreed, with regard to the later stage, that the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act were sufficient to insure that due publicity should be given. But with regard to the first stage, he should like to know how the Commissioners could carry out their duties under Clause 7 unless they gave due notice to all who might be affected by or mentioned in the clause. However, it was not a point which was vital to the Bill, and if the House was of opinion that the safeguards for publicity contained in the Bill were not sufficient, he did not wish to press the House to a Division. But he was still of opinion that the Amendment was unnecessary.

Amendment agreed to.

On the question "That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill,"

*LORD WELBY moved, to insert at the end of the clause—

> "if the Board of Trade overrule any objection made by the council of a county or county borough, they shall give notice thereof to the council, and if the council within one month of the receipt of that notice send to the Board of Trade a request, adopted by at least an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the council, that the Order shall be submitted to Parliament, the Order so far as it affects that county or borough shall have no effect unless it is confirmed by Parliament."

The noble Lord said that the House would observe that in the Bill there was no definition of "light railway," and he understood that the provisions of the Bill applied and were intended to apply, to tramways in towns. He believed that up to the present time the local authorities of towns had had the management of their own tramway system, subject to the supreme control and superintendence of Parliament. But the Bill proposed that Parliament should abdicate this power of control and supervision and transfer it to three permanent officials under the Board of Trade. This was a new departure in local government. He had great respect for public Departments and the work they did, and they were entitled to the respect they obtained from Parliament, but he doubted whether so much power should be concentrated as was proposed in three officials at Whitehall. This was not a party question. As long as he remembered, both sides of politics had maintained stoutly the principle of local self-government. But if there was one subject which ought to fall within the province of local self-government it was the management of tramways in towns, and he did not think authority in such a matter of local interest should be at the discretion of a Government Department. The principle of the Bill had been approved by Parliament, and they all desired to see it carried into effect, and a fair trial given to it. But he would submit that, if a Government Department overrode the deliberate opinion of a local authority, some right of appeal should be given to that local authority. His attention was drawn to the clause as a member of the London County Council, but he made no distinction between London and other towns in this respect. His objection was to such interference with local self-government in all large towns, and the objection between London and other towns was only one of degree. It was right that there should be control over local authorities, and all parties accepted the conclusion of Parliament as final, but it appeared to him that the conclusion of Government officials was quite a different matter, against which there should be a certain right of appeal to Parliament.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY could not accept this Amendment, which aimed at setting up a veto on behalf of county or urban Councils, and, by a bare majority, to force schemes promoted under this Bill to be submitted to the expensive and—for this purpose—inexpedient procedure of a Parliamentary Inquiry. The policy of the Bill had been to put local authorities upon the same footing with regard to their power of objection before the Commissioners and the Board of Trade as they would be before Parliament if the promoters of a light railway were proceeding by the present method of obtaining a special Act. He believed there was no real cause for complaint, and the objections which might be urged by local authorities to a scheme of this kind would naturally carry weight before the Railway Commissioners and the Board of Trade. Moreover, he did not believe this Amendment was required by the County Councils as a whole. The Government had been in constant communication with many of the County Councils upon this subject, and in no case had they received any expression of a desire for an Amendment of this character, all the communications from these bodies being unanimous in their approval of the Bill as it at present stood. The Amendment, he believed, had been put forward primarily in the interests of the London County Council, that body, no doubt, thinking that, if this Bill passed, tramway schemes would be promoted under its provisions which might hamper them in their position in regard to the tramways which now existed. He did not believe that danger was one which could really be seriously considered. Local authorities had full power of objection before the Commissioners and the Board of Trade, and he believed the moment it was shown that a scheme under the provisions of this Bill was intended to act as a rival to the tramway schemes already existing in London, the Board of Trade would insist that it should be presented to Parliament in the ordinary course of things. It must also be remembered that the London County Council was the road authority over the main roads of London, and, therefore, it would be impossible to promote a tramway undertaking upon the main roads without obtaining the sanction of the London County Council, or at least without the Council having a full opportunity of objecting before the Board of Trade.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY attached the greatest importance to this Amendment. How the Bill had come up to the House of Lords, after passing through the House of Commons, without any such provision being made in that popular Chamber for preserving the rights and wishes of localities, was to him a mystery. What was the very moderate Amendment of his noble Friend? It was that, when a representative council of a borough or county objected to a scheme that was laid before the Railway Commissioners, they should have the right, not of veto, but of an appeal to Parliament. The noble Earl said it was to be only by a bare majority. How else did they decide any question in either House of Parliament, except by a bare majority? But, if the noble Earl was discontented by a bare majority, he had only got to insert in the clause a "proportionate" majority, and he was sure his noble Friend, rather than lose the benefits of the clause, would accept such an alteration. They had heard the old story of the great and illimitable confidence placed in permanent Commissioners, whether of the Board of Trade or other Department. He was not quite sure whether that confidence was absolutely illimitable. They had had Commissioners for many years past for whom they had the greatest esteem and respect, but still they had not that implicit confidence in them which would allow them to override the wishes of localities without possibility of appeal to Parliament. ["Hear, hear!"] Under the Bill as it stood three permanent officials, sitting in a room in Downing Street or Whitehall, might entirely override the wishes of the County Council of this great Metropolis — a body, he was aware, which was not altogether popular among their Lordships, but which it could not be denied represented the views of the people of London—on such a matter, say, as the tramways of London. ["Hear, hear!"] If the Government objected to a bare majority, but would agree to any fair proportion of votes of a County Council giving the right of appeal to Parliament, he would urge his noble Friend to accept the clause so modified. Without some such provision as this he regarded the clause as likely to overrule the openly-expressed wishes of localities, and therefore as likely to overturn the whole tendency of legislation for the last few years, and largely to neutralise that Local Government Bill in which the President of the Board of Trade took so legitimate a pride. ["Hear, hear!"]

The PRIME MINISTER observed that it was undoubtedly a formidable circumstance that the London County Council should have thrown its shadow across the progress of this Bill. But he begged the House not to be dazzled with the lustre of the London County Council, and not to imagine that popular appeals to its infallibility, and to the remarkable manner in which it always represented the wishes of the people of this Metropolis, should turn the House away from the important considerations which were raised by this Amendment. The whole country was not governed by the London County Council, and the parts of the country where light railways would be required were exactly the parts with which the London County Council had very little to do. ["Hear, hear!"] The object of the Bill was to make light railways possible. They had hitherto been impossible on account of the expense of setting them up. It was desired to diminish that expense, and to do that they must diminish to some extent the precautions by which they had hitherto arranged undertakings of this kind. There were only two interests really which were possibly jeopardised by a light railway. One was the interest of private property, and the other the interest the public had in their roads. The question was whether they were bound to surround that last interest with precautions which might be very embarrassing and very costly. It was not a question of what was to be done with a light railway which was wholly within the province of one local authority. Of course light railways did not confine themselves to the province of one locality. They did not begin or end there. They might go possibly through a mile or two or a few yards of one local authority, and that local authority might desire to divert the course of the light railway and to force it into some other course which would be more suitable to their own view and their own interests; and if they gave them this power of absolute veto, even if their interest only applied to a few miles, they would enable them to exercise a dominant control over the circumstances and conditions under which the light railway was to be made, and which might very often be exercised much more in the limited interest of the particular area over which that local authority ruled than of the general interest of the public. Where the interests simply concerned the locality over which the local authority ruled, he quite agreed in the principle that they should give them the utmost power, but where interests were affected that touched many areas or more areas than one, and where there was or might be a difference of opinion among local authorities, they must seek for an arbiter outside. He thought it was a strong Measure to say that that arbiter must always be Parliament. He did not see that there was any danger in committing that arbitration — an arbitration which probably would not arise very often, and in which there would be very little temptation to go wrong—to some body which represented the central and Imperial power rather than the local authorities. It was the natural function of the Imperial power to be the arbiter between local authorities when they could not agree. Therefore he should be sorry to give the absolute veto which this clause proposed. He thought it might tend to hinder this experiment of light railways. It was no doubt an experiment. It was an experiment which might not succeed, but which they had every ground to think would be very beneficial if it did succeed. But they must give it a chance to succeed, and they must cut down all the precautions which were embarrassing wherever they could do it without serious danger either to private rights or to public interests. He therefore thought his noble Friend was right in objecting to this Amendment. It might produce a serious embarrassment. It could not affect, to any formidable extent, the interests of that most aggressive body, the London County Council. The London County Council would very seldom have any light railway to play with, and he did not see why the interests of the distant parts of the country, where this Bill was really required, should be sacrificed in order to meet the requirements of its jealousy.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY hoped the House would not be misled by the phraseology of the noble Marquess. He spoke of the proposal as giving an absolute veto to the local bodies. The clause only sought to give to local bodies the right enjoyed by everybody in this kingdom of an appeal to Parliament. ["Hear, hear!"] That did not seem to him to be a very great demand to make when they knew what the proceedings of the Commissioners themselves were. He hoped the House in this matter would not merely consider the case of the London County Council—a phrase which, he knew, often prejudiced good causes in that House—but would remember that the authority of every great local body in this country was jeopardised and at stake, and that, if they, by rejecting that clause, denied to these local authorities the small appeal which that clause would give them, they were casting a slur upon them which he did not think they deserved and which he thought they would be quick to resent.

Prime Minister.

The House divided on question "That the proposed sub-section be here inserted."

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Proposed sub-section negatived; Clause 7 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10,—

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER BY BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade may confirm the Order with or without modifications as the case may require, and an order so confirmed shall have effect as if enacted by Parliament, and shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Act in respect of proceedings required to be taken before the making of the Order have been complied with.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN moved to add words providing that all Orders of the Board of Trade should lie on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for 30 days. The effect of the clause as it now stood was to make the Board of Trade perfectly independent of Parliament and without any check whatsoever with regard to these Orders. He did not think such a thing had ever been done. In the present Session of Parliament there was something of the same kind proposed in another Bill, but that was stopped by their Lordships. The noble Lord who sat at the Table had pointed out to their Lordships the danger of the clause as it stood, and he also told them that this Amendment, although to a certain extent a protection, was not, in his opinion, entirely an adequate protection. He quite agreed with the noble Lord that properly speaking there ought to be some provision for something in the nature of a Provisional Order, but in putting down this Amendment he had in his mind what he believed to be the desire of Parliament to make these proceedings as cheap as possible, and therefore be simply proposed that all these Orders should lie on the Table of the Houses of Parliament for 30 days. That preserved to Parliament that general control which with regard to such a matter as light railways he hoped their Lordships would consider was absolutely essential. Why should Parliament give to the Board of Trade the absolute independence which this clause did? and if they gave the power to one public department, why not give it to any other public office? He hoped their Lordships would not forget that the President of the Board of Trade was an official that changed with the Government, and if the clause in question passed as it stood, whoever might be the President of the Board of Trade would, for the time being, have in his power the full control over the construction of light railways. The new clause he proposed delayed the matter for the shortest possible time, and if, during that time, there was no objection, the Order would go on without any expense to the parties.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY said the Amendment was almost identical with one proposed in the House of Commons, and defeated, after a full Debate, by a large majority. It struck at the root of the whole policy that the Government had adopted in this Bill, and therefore he most emphatically asked their Lordships to reject the Amendment. The Government believed that if it was inserted the Bill would become virtually waste paper, and that the utility of the procedure they were trying to set up would be absolutely nullified. What did the suggestion of his noble Friend mean? He suggested that after all the expense and trouble of promoting an Order under the Bill had been incurred—after the most careful consideration had been given to a scheme, not only by an independent and impartial body of Commissioners, but also by the Board of Trade—after local inquiries had been made and evidence taken in opposition to and in favour of the scheme, a further tribunal should be brought into play and the whole matter subjected to the uncertainty of Parliamentary approval. He said again that if the proposed clause was inserted in the Bill, it would be fatal to its provisions. Was it likely that they would get a business man to subscribe money for promoting a scheme under the Bill, which at best would only hold out the hope of a slender profit, if it was to be subjected to such a course as that suggested by the noble Lord. The uncertainties under his Amendment would be even greater than they were at the present time under the ordinary method of procedure by a special Act. At least the promoters could now state their case. They could obtain counsel, call witnesses, speak as to the local want of an undertaking of the kind, but if the noble Lord's Amendment was inserted in the Bill, the scheme would be laid upon the Table of either House, would be absolutely undefended, and probably not altogether comprehended, and be made subject to a snap Division in the other House after 12 o'clock at night. It was not, of course, for him to criticise Parliament or its methods; but their Lordships knew well the ordinary condition of the House of Commons after 12 o'clock at night; what a small proportion of Members was then usually present, and how easy it was at that time to delay, and possibly to block, the final accomplishment of any proposal. Moreover, they could not answer that under this Amendment criticisms and objections would be considered on the merits of any particular proposal. Let them take the case, for instance, of an existing railway company. It would be perfectly possible for any Member in such a case to object to the Order, not because he particularly objected to it, but because he held extreme views as to the policy of our railway system generally; and according to the Amendment every Order under this Bill was to be subject to conditions of that kind. He thought it would be most unfair to the promoters of an undertaking, after having incurred all the expenses necessary to the promotion, that their scheme should be subjected to uncertainties of that kind. He did not put forward those objections to the Amendment merely as matters of opinion. He could assure the House that there was at the present time a railway company ready and prepared to promote a number of schemes for the establishment of light or branch lines under the Bill the moment it became law, and he could state as a fact that when the Amendment analogous to the one now before their Lordships was proposed in the other House, the general manager of that company told one of the officers of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, that if it was inserted in the Bill, every one of those schemes would be dropped by the company. His noble Friend said that what he proposed was to be without prejudice to the making of any other Order. What did he mean by that?

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN said it meant that if the other House objected to the passing of the Order, then that Order would not, of course, come into force, and a new Order might be promoted.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY: But by whom would it be promoted? If the Order was to be altered by either House of Parliament as a whole, it then meant that Parliament, without evidence, without local knowledge, and without full information as to the facts, was going to set aside an Order made on evidence given before the Commissioners and the Board of Trade, or change it according to its own views. But if the Order was to be sent back to be re-promoted, then it meant that the whole of the previous expense was to be wasted, and the cost of promoting those lines under the Bill be immensely increased. As he said at the commencement of his remarks, the Amendment went to the root of the whole matter; it would strike a serious blow at the procedure the Government were endeavouring to set up, and it would, in his opinion, render the provisions of the Bill nugatory. He hoped, therefore, that their Lordships would reject the Amendment.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN said he desired to say only one word in reply. The noble Lord seemed to think that the proposal he submitted would throw some cost on the parties. But how could it do so? The Order would lie on the Table of both Houses for 30 days, and if during that time neither House disagreed, the Order would come to an end. It was quite a mistake to suppose that this would entail any cost. Then the noble Lord seemed to be rather disturbed by some words in the clause, but he could assure the noble Lord that the clause was a common one. It would be found in many Acts of Parliament, in the Scottish Fisheries Act of last year among others. He was seriously concerned to hear that the noble Lord had such a bad opinion of the House of Commons, and particularly after 12 o'clock at night—[*laughter*]—and because of the possibly unfortunate condition of the House after that hour, he invited their Lordships to put the President of the Board of Trade, in whom he naturally had greater confidence as a despot, in the place of the House of Commons and the House of Lords as well. He must say that he attached great importance to Parliament retaining a control over those Orders. The President of the Board of Trade might make, and probably would make very good Orders, but he might also make bad Orders, and in such circumstances it was very expedient that Parliament should keep the control of matters of this kind in its own hands. Parliament might be trusted not to interfere without good reason. He hoped their Lordships would accept his Amendment.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY said the noble Lord had misunderstood him. He never said that the mere laying of the Order on the Table of the House would entail expense, but what he did say was that if the Order, under the noble Lord's Amendment, should be sent back either to the Board of Trade or the Commissioners to reconstruct or recast, very great extra expense would be entailed. ["Hear, hear!"] That was obvious. Then the noble Lord said that his proposal had been followed in other Acts of Parliament, and that it was not an uncommon procedure. No more so was the suggestion made by the Government. Their suggestion also had a precedent; for instance, in the case of the Allotments Act. Land was taken compulsorily, without appeal to Parliament for a definite public purpose, and the Government were only following that precedent in the present Bill. They believed that the establishment of light railways in certain districts was for the general good, and therefore it was not straining the Constitution to come to Parliament, and ask to allow those railways to be constructed and land to be taken for the purpose.

Amendment negatived; Clause 10 ordered to stand part of Bill.

Clause 11,—

PROVISIONS WHICH MAY BE MADE BY THE ORDER.

An Order under this Act may contain provisions consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes—

(*a*) the incorporation, subject to such exceptions and variations as may be mentioned in the Order, of all or any of the provisions of the Clauses Acts as defined by this Act. Provided that where it appears to the Board of Trade that variations of the Clauses Acts are required by the special circumstances of the case, the Board of Trade shall make a special report to Parliament on the subject; and

(*b*) the application, if and so far as may be considered necessary, of any of the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act (being enactments imposing obligations on railway companies with respect to the safety of the public and other matters); and

(*c*) giving the necessary powers for constructing and working the railway, including power to make agreements with railway and other companies for the purpose; and

(*d*) giving any railway company any power required for carrying the order into effect; and

(*e*) the constitution as a body corporate of a company for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the order; and

(*f*) the representation on the managing body of the railway of any council who advance, or agree to advance, any money for the purpose of the railway; and (*g*) authorising a council to advance or borrow money for the purposes of the railway and limiting the amount to be so advanced or borrowed, and regulating the terms on which any money is to be so advanced or borrowed; and

(*h*) the manner in which the profits are to be divided, where an advance is made by a council to a light railway company as part of the share capital of the company; and

(*i*) the proper audit of the accounts of the managing body of the railway where the managing body is not a local authority and the time within which the railway must be constructed; and

(*j*) fixing the maximum rates and charges for traffic; and

(*k*) in the case of a new company, requiring the company to make a deposit, and providing for the time of making and the application of the deposit; and

(*l*) empowering any local authority to acquire the railway; and

(*m*) any other matters, whether similar to the above or not, which may be considered ancillary to the objects of the order or expedient for carrying those objects into effect.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY moved in paragraph (*a*) after the words "variations of the" to insert the word "Lands." He said that when the Bill was in the other House an Amendment was moved to insure that where any variation was made by the Board of Trade in the Lands Clauses Act, a special report should be made to Parliament. Unfortunately the word "Lands" was omitted, with the result that under the Bill as it now stood a report would have to be made to Parliament every time an alteration was made not only in the Lands Clauses Act, but also in the Railway Clauses Act, and the Companies Clauses Act. He therefore proposed to make the omission good. His noble friend, the Secretary for Scotland, had asked him to make the word "Act" in his second Amendment "Acts," and to leave out "1845," so as to bring in the Scotch Lands Clauses Act as well as the English.

Amendment agreed to.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY moved in paragraph (*a*) after the word "subject" to insert the words

"and that nothing in this section shall authorise any variation of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 11, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12,—

APPLICATION OF GENERAL RAILWAY ACTS.

(1.) The Clauses Acts, as defined by this Act, and the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, shall not apply to a light railway authorised under this Act except so far as they are incorporated or applied by the order authorising the railway.

(2.) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act and to any special provisions contained in the Order authorising the railway, the general enactments relating to railways shall apply to a light railway under this Act in like manner as they apply to any other railway; and for the purposes of those enactments the light railway company shall be deemed a railway company, and the Order under this Act a special Act, and any provision thereof a special enactment. Provided that a light railway shall not be deemed to be a railway within the meaning of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Victoria, chapter seventy-nine, entitled "An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Stage Carriages and on Passengers conveyed upon Railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof, and also to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties," and that no duties shall hereafter be levied in respect of passengers conveyed on a light railway constructed under this Act in respect of the conveyance of such passengers upon such railway.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY moved in Sub-section (2) after the word "enactments" to insert the words—

"and of the Clauses Acts so far as they are incorporated or applied by the Order authorising the railway"

This was a technical Amendment which merely added to the machinery provided by the Clauses Acts for bringing into effect schemes authorised under these Orders.

Amendment agreed to.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY moved in Sub-section (2) to omit the words—

"Act of the fifth and sixth years of Victoria, chapter seventy-nine, entitled, 'An Act to repeal the duties payable on stage carriages and on passengers conveyed upon railways, and certain other Stamp Duties in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof, and also to amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties,'"

and to insert instead thereof the words—"Railway Passenger Duty Act, 1842."

This Amendment was merely to incorporate the short title instead of the full.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 12, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 13,—

MODE OF SETTLING PURCHASE-MONEY AND COMPENSATION FOR TAKING OF LAND.

(1.) Where any Order under this Act incorporates the Lands Clauses Acts, any matter which under those Acts may be determined by the verdict of a jury, by arbitration, or by two justices, shall for the purposes of the Order be referred to and determined by a single arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, and the provisions of this Act shall apply with respect to the determination of any such matter in lieu of those of the Lands Clauses Acts relating thereto. Provided that, in determining the amount of compensation, the arbitrator shall have regard to the extent to which the remaining and contiguous lands and hereditaments belonging to the same proprietor may be benefited by the proposed light railway.

(2.) The Board of Trade may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, make rules fixing a scale of costs to be applicable on any such arbitration, and may, by such rules, limit the cases in which the costs of counsel are to be allowed.

(3.) The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to any arbitration under this section.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN moved, in Sub-section (1), after the word "appointed," to insert the words—

"by the parties, or, if the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, then."

The object of the Amendment was that if the parties did not agree upon the appointment of a single arbitrator, one should be appointed by the Board of Trade.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY had no objection to the Amendment, but it appeared to him rather unnecessary. As the law now stood an arbitrator would not be nominated by the Board of Trade until the parties to the dispute and to any question had failed to agree upon one. Naturally, if a railway promoter wished to take land, he would say to the landowner, "I want your land for this purpose." It would then be open to the landowner either to arrange with him about the price, or failing that to arrange about an arbitration to settle the price, or failing that the matter would go to the Board of Trade, who would appoint the arbitrator. But, however, if the noble Lord wished the words inserted he had no objection.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN said it was the ordinary procedure under the Lands Clauses Act. As a matter of fact the arbitrator was, generally speaking, appointed by the parties.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 13, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 14 (payment of purchase money or compensation) ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 15,—

PROVISIONS AS TO BOARD OF TRADE.

(1.) If the Board of Trade hold a local Inquiry for the purposes of this Act, Part I. of the Board of Trade Arbitrations, etc., Act, 1874, shall apply to any Inquiry so held, as if—

(*a*) the Inquiry was held on an application made in pursuance of a special Act; and

(*b*) the parties making the application for the Order authorising the light railway, and in the case of an Inquiry held with reference to an objection made to any such application the persons making the objection in addition, were parties to the application within the meaning of section three of the Act.

(2.) The Board of Trade may make such rules as they think necessary for regulating the time within which objections must be made, the manner in which any notice under this Act must be given, and any other matters which they may think expedient to regulate by rule for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

(3.) There shall be charged in respect of proceedings under this Act before the Board of Trade or the Light Railway Commissioners such fees as may be fixed by the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

(4.) Any expenses of the Board of Trade under this Act shall, except so far as provision is made for their payment by or under this Act, be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(5.) The Board of Trade shall present to Parliament annually a report of their proceedings and of the proceedings of the Light Railway Commissioners under this Act.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY moved, in Sub-section (2), to leave out the words—

"time within which objections must be made, the manner in which any notice under this Act must be given," and to insert instead thereof the words—

"procedure under this Act, whether before the Board of Trade or before the Light Railway Commissioners."

This Amendment was to make it quite clear that the rules made by the Board of Trade should apply both to the procedure before the Light Railway Commissioners and before the Board of Trade. There was a little ambiguity about the words as the Bill at present stood.

Amendment agreed to.

*The EARL OF DUDLEY moved, after the word "effect," to insert the words—

"and provision shall be made by such rules for the deposit and inspection of plans relating to the railway."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 15, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 18 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19,—

POWER OF OWNERS TO GRANT LAND OR ADVANCE MONEY FOR A LIGHT RAILWAY.

(1.) Where any person has power, either by statute or otherwise, to sell and convey any land for the purpose of any works of a light railway, he may, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture given under this section, convey the land for that purpose either without payment of any purchase-money or compensation or at a price less than the real value, and may so convey it free from all incumbrances thereon.

(2.) Whenever any person who is a landowner within the meaning of the Improvement of Land Act, 1864, contributes any money for the purpose of any works of a light railway, the amount so contributed may, with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture given under this section, be charged on the land of the landowner improved by the works in the same manner and with the like effect as in the case of a charge under that Act.

(3.) The Board of Agriculture shall not give their sanction under this section unless they are satisfied that the works for which the land is conveyed or the money is contributed will effect a permanent increase in the value of the land held by the same title or of other land of the same landowner exceeding, in the case of a conveyance of land, that which is, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, the real value of the land conveyed or the difference between that value and the price, as the case may be, and in the case of a contribution of money the amount contributed: Provided also, that if the land proposed to be conveyed is subject to incumbrances, the Board of Agriculture, before giving their sanction under this section, shall cause notice to be given to the incumbrancers, and shall consider the objections, if any, raised by them.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY moved, after Clause 19, to add the following new clause:—

POWER TO GRANT CROWN LANDS.

"The Commissioners of Woods shall, on behalf of Her Majesty, have the like powers to convey Crown lands as are by this Act conferred upon persons having power, either by statute or otherwise, to sell and convey lands, except that in the case of Crown lands the sanction of the Treasury shall be substituted for the sanction of the Board of Agriculture."

This was to allow the Commissioners of Woods to convey Crown lands in the same way as was allowed to private owners under Clause 19 to facilitate the construction of light railways.

Clause read 1ª and 2ª, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 20 to 24 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 25,—

APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND.

This Act shall apply to Scotland with the following modifications:—

(1.) In Section five of this Act the expression "Secretary for Scotland" shall be substituted for the expressions "Board of Agriculture" and "Board of Trade" respectively, occurring in that section.

(2.) References to the council of any county, borough, or district shall be construed as references to the county council of any county, or the town council, or where there is no town council the police commissioners of any burgh, or the commissioners of any police burgh, or the district committee of any district under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889; or in any county where there is no district committee any two or more parish councils may combine.

(3.) "Arbiter" shall be substituted for "arbitrator," and that arbiter shall be deemed to be a single arbiter within the meaning of the Lands Clauses Acts, and in lieu of the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to an arbitration shall apply, except the provisions of the said Acts as to the expenses of the arbitration, in lieu of which the following provision shall have effect, namely, the expenses of the arbitration and incident thereto shall be in the discretion of the arbiter, who may direct to and by whom and in what manner those expenses, or any part thereof, shall be paid, and may tax or settle the amount of expenses to be so paid, or any part thereof, and may award expenses to be paid as between agent and client.

(4.) The Lord President of the Court of Session shall be substituted for the Lord Chancellor.

(5.) The money necessary to defray expenditure, not being capital expenditure incurred by a county council in pursuance of this Act, shall be raised by a rate imposed along with but as a separate rate from the rate for maintenance of roads (hereinafter referred to as "the road rate") leviable under the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878, upon lands and heritages within the county, or the district, or the parish, as the case may be. The money necessary to defray expenditure similarly incurred by a town council, or police commissioners, or burgh commissioners, shall be raised by a rate imposed along with but as a separate rate from the police assessment or burgh general assessment, as the case may be. If the expenditure incurred is capital expenditure it shall be raised by borrowing in the manner authorised by the order, the rate chargeable for repayment of capital, including interest and expenses, being the same rate as is liable for maintenance as aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary for the county council to have the consent of the standing joint committee for such borrowing.

(6.) The provisions relating to district councils shall apply to district committees or combinations of parish councils, subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) A district committee shall not be entitled to make an application under section two hereof except with the consent of the county council given at a special or statutory meeting of the council, of which one month's special notice, setting forth the purpose of the meeting, shall have been sent to each councillor.

(*b*.) A resolution to give such consent shall not be passed by the council unless two-thirds of the councillors present and voting at the special meeting concur in the resolution.

(*c*.) Nothing in this Act shall authorise a district committee to raise money by rate or loan, but any money necessary to defray expenditure, not being capital expenditure incurred by it in pursuance of this Act, shall be raised by the County Council by a rate imposed along with but as a separate rate from the road rate; and any money necessary to defray capital expenditure shall be raised by the County Council by borrowing in the manner authorised by the order, as in Section fifteen hereof mentioned.

(7.) The expression "Clause Acts" shall mean the Lands Clauses Acts, the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, the Companies Clauses Act, 1863, the Railways Clauses Act, 1863, and the Companies Clauses Act, 1869.

(8.) References to the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Local Government Act, 1894, shall be construed as references to the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894.

(9.) In order to carry out in Scotland the provisions contained in Sub-section (1) (*c*) of Section five of this Act, it shall be the duty of the assessor of railways and canals, as regards any parish to which the said Sub-section (1) (*c*) applies, to enter on his valuation roll either the annual value of the light railway within such parish ascertained in terms of the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Acts, or the annual value at which the land occupied by or for the purposes of the light railway would have been assessed if it had remained in the condition in which it was immediately before it was acquired for the purposes of the railway, whichever is less.

(10.) Where a light railway constructed under the powers of this Act is owned or leased by an existing railway company, such light railway shall not be valued by the said assessor as part of the general undertaking of the railway company, but shall be valued as a separate undertaking.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (LORD BALFOUR) said this clause was the one which applied the Bill to Scotland. The last two lines of Sub-section (5) were accepted in the House of Commons by inadvertence, and he proposed their deletion. The effect of the lines was to take away the control of the Standing Joint Committee over the borrowing powers which were given to county councils, and that he did not think was an expedient thing to do. He did not think it could be alleged that the Standing Joint Committees in Scotland had been obstructive in these matters, and he knew of no difficulty having occurred through their action. At the same time it was extremely important that the Standing Joint Committee should know what was being done by the different districts in the county and what was the amount of money being borrowed, because that amount, if it became too large, naturally affected the security for the whole debt. He had communicated with the President of the Board of Trade, and he agreed that the two lines should be deleted. He moved to omit the words at the end of Sub-section (5)—

"and it shall not be necessary for the county council to have the consent of the Standing Joint Committee for such borrowing."

Amendment agreed to.

***The Earl of DUDLEY** moved, in Paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (6), after the word "special," to insert the words "or statutory."

Amendment agreed to.

Lord BALFOUR said that at the end of Paragraph (*c*), Sub-section (6), by inadvertence, the word "fifteen," which referred to the 15th Section of the Bill, had got in; it should obviously be "sixteen," because it was the 16th Clause which referred to borrowing powers, and not the 15th. He therefore begged to move to delete "fifteen" and to insert "sixteen."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 25, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 26,—

EXTENT OF ACT.

This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 27,—

DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "light railway company" includes any person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, who are owners or lessees of any light railway authorised by this Act, or who are working the same under any working agreement.

The expression "Clauses Acts" means the Lands Clauses Acts, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, and the Railways Clauses Act 1863, and the Companies Clauses Acts 1845 to 1889.

The expression "share capital" includes any capital, whether consisting of shares or of stock, which is not raised by means of borrowing.

***The Earl of DUDLEY** moved, in the first paragraph, after the words "or not, who are," to insert the words "authorised to construct, or are."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 27, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 28 (short title) and Schedules ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Standing Committee negatived; The Report of Amendments to be received To-morrow; Standing Order No. XXXIX. to be considered in order to its being dispensed with; and Bill to be printed as amended.—[No. 242.]

***The Earl of DUDLEY** said that, as it was important that this Bill should go to the House of Commons as soon as possible, he should to-morrow move to suspend the Standing Order, so that the Report stage and Third Reading might be taken on one day.

LOCOMOTIVES ON HIGHWAYS BILL [H.L.].

On the Order for the consideration of the Commons' Amendments to this Bill,

Lord HARRIS moved that the Amendments to Clauses 1, 2 and 3, and to new Clause D, be agreed to.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA asked how the maximum speed of 14 miles an hour for these vehicles had been arrived at. A much greater speed had been contemplated.

Lord HARRIS said that while the Bill was under discussion, several noble Lords expressed the fear that the absence of any speed limit would be dangerous. In the House of Commons the same fears obtained, and the limit of 14 miles an hour, which was considered fair, was inserted.

Motion agreed to.

Lord GLENESK said that he had put down a Motion "That the House do disagree with the Commons," in connection with the Commons' Amendment imposing a tax upon these light locomotives. The Bill was introduced because it was believed that these vehicles would be a great public benefit and an assistance to farmers, traders, and others interested in the conveyance of goods. But a desire to check this new enterprise was manifested in the Amendments moved in the House of Commons; and the most serious of these Amendments was that which imposed a deterrent tax, amounting in all to £4 or £5 a year. But as there was a doubt as to whether an Amendment dealing with a question of taxation could be moved in the House of Lords, and as he did not wish, in the interests of the Bill, to raise a question between the two Houses, he should withdraw his Amendment.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA said that he wished to add his emphatic protest against this tax on a nascent industry. In country districts these new vehicles were looked to as a great source of relief, and he believed that they would be more important to agriculture even than light railways. They would take the place of the farmer's waggon and horses, on which he was required to pay no tax. This was, moreover, an unsuitable moment to impose new burdens on an industry which everyone was endeavouring to relieve. These vehicles were to be used for the collection of agricultural produce in rural districts; a process which, in the interests of the community, it was desirable to make more easy; and he should certainly have voted against the tax if the Amendment had been pressed to a Division.

LORD HARRIS said that the hardship was not so great as the noble Earl made out. The noble Earl would wish all these locomotives, whether used for agricultural or private purposes, to be exempt from taxation; but at the present moment all carriages, except farmers' waggons, were taxed two guineas a year under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act; and all locomotives, for whatever purpose used, had to pay a licence to the county. The maximum charge for the licence was £10, and the county authority generally exacted the maximum. It was unquestionable that these locomotives would take more wear and tear out of the roads than the ordinary horse-drawn carriage, and the Bill merely proposed to secure the county authority from being bereft of the locomotive licence altogether, as well as to require the payment of the Customs Duty. Out of the £4 or £5 payable, the County Council would get £2 or £3 instead of the £10 which they received for a heavy locomotive.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA moved at the end of the new clause imposing the tax to insert the following words:—

> "Provided that this clause shall not apply to any locomotive which is used exclusively for common agricultural purposes."

LORD HARRIS said that, as the clause dealt with taxation, it was doubtful whether the Amendment was in order. The opinion of the officers of the House of Commons, whose opinion he had taken, was that the Amendment would not be in order; and the opinion of the officers of the House of Lords was that, whilst technically the Amendment could be moved, it was highly improbable that it would be accepted in the House of Commons.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA said that he would press the Amendment, as their Lordships ought to take the advice of the officers of their own House, and not that of the officers of the House of Commons.

Amendment negatived.

LORD HARRIS moved that the Commons' Amendments to Clauses 4, 5, and 6, and new Clauses D, E, and F, and the Schedules of the Bill be agreed to.

Motion agreed to.

IMMUNITY OF JUDGES.

*__THE EARL OF STAMFORD__ rose to ask whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to the case of "Anderson *v.* Gorrie and Others," the defendants being Judges of the colony of Trinidad, tried in London in May 1894, before the late Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, when, notwithstanding that the jury found a verdict in express terms that one of the defendants oppressively and with malice overstrained his judicial powers to the prejudice of the plaintiff and the wilful perversion of justice, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for £500, the Lord Chief Justice directed judgment to be entered for the defendant on the ground that such an action did not lie against a Judge, which judgment has been upheld by the Court of Appeal; and whether the Government is prepared to initiate or support legislation with a view to rectifying or declaring the present state of the law upon the points involved in these judgments. The House would observe that a Constitutional point—namely, the immunity of the Judges, was involved in his question. It was not his intention now to enter deeply into that question, but he ventured most earnestly to call the attention of the Government and the House to do so. The case, briefly, was as follows:—Mr. Anderson practised as a surgeon in the island of Tobago, afterwards part of the colony of Trinidad. He was a man of considerable standing, having been colonial surgeon, a justice of the peace, and twice elected a member of the legislative body of Tobago. Actions were brought against him and others *in formâ pauperis* irregularly. The colonial Judges were said to have acted oppressively. They demanded excessive bail; they imprisoned him in default of bail, and refused him leave to appeal to the Queen in Council. The affair caused a deal of local agitation, and petitions were sent to Her Majesty's Government. Royal Commissioners were sent out to inquire into the administration of justice in the colony of Trinidad, and on their report, in which they spoke of "judicial persecution," one Judge was removed from the colony and another was interdicted. In order to secure some personal redress, Mr. Anderson brought an action for damages in England against the two surviving Judges—for one of the Judges had meanwhile died—and the jury, after seven days' trial, found a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury declared that the defendant "oppressively and with malice overstrained his judicial powers to the prejudice of the plaintiff, and the wilful perversion of justice." Before this trial came on a Divisional Court had refused to stay the action, and the late Lord Chief Justice, before whom the case was tried, allowed it to go to a jury. The late Lord Chief Justice, in face of the verdict of the jury, directed judgment to be entered for defendant, and the Court of Appeal upheld that judgment. The question, therefore, arose under the law as it was now declared, whether a person having obtained such a verdict that a Judge has oppressively and with malice overstrained his judicial powers to the prejudice of the plaintiff, and the wilful perversion of justice, has any remedy against the Judge, and, if so, what remedy? He ventured to submit that there was no apparent remedy, and he was not prepared to say that such a remedy could or should be devised. It might be that the disadvantages of such a remedy would overbalance the advantages. He was unwilling to suppose that such another case was likely to arise, for the general and well-grounded respect felt by British subjects for the integrity of the judiciary anticipated the great improbability of its recurrence. Still, this unhappy instance was calculated to raise the apprehension that a Judge might again be guilty of similar practices, and if so guilty, would certainly be held not liable to afford personal redress for injuries inflicted by him. It would appear that after these judgments no person in similar circumstances would be allowed to go to a jury. Thus, "Anderson *v.* Gorrie and Others" appeared to be important as a test case, and the general question of judicial immunity as declared therein was being now taken up, for the matter was becoming recognised as no longer a personal one, but as a question of principle. Pressure had recently been brought to bear upon some Members of the House of Commons by memorials and letters from their constituents, especially from medical men, who were naturally greatly interested in the matter. In consequence a similar, though not identical, question was being put that day in the House of Commons, and it was thought well that the matter should be brought forward in both Houses simultaneously. On being invited to perform the task, he felt it to be his duty to ask the question. He had less reluctance, and indeed, some pleasure in bringing the matter forward, from the thought that it was possible that members of the judicial body might feel inclined to welcome any legislative enactment which should either amend or declare the law upon this point.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said no one could complain of the noble Lord in bringing forward the question, or of the kindly and judicial spirit in which it had been treated. He had some difficulty in answering the specific matter of the question, for the reason that the decision of the Court of Appeal was still open to appeal to that House, and he, therefore, did not want to express an opinion judicially upon it. But, speaking generally, an action did not lie against a Judge at the instance of a suitor who thought himself injured by the judgment of the Judge. The immunity of the Judges from such action was of great importance in the interests of justice. For centuries Judges had been appointed in this country against whom no imputation could be made, and their high character was due in a great measure to their independence, not only of plaintiff and defendant, but their independence of the Government also. There was no pecuniary remedy for a suitor against a Judge, but any Judge could be removed from his office by an Address from both Houses of Parliament.

UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

The PRIME MINISTER, in moving the Second Reading of this Bill, said: The matter has been before the House more than once, and opinions in favour of making this railway have been expressed on both sides of the House. It is about four or five years since, standing in this place, I first urged that such a railway should be made, and I am glad to be able to move this Bill, carrying out that view at the present time. I regret that circumstances, which I daresay were inevitable, have prevented the Measure being undertaken before. There are two considerations of important public policy which justify a departure in this case from the ordinary practice of Parliament in respect to railways in any part of Her Majesty's possessions. In the first place I believe it is felt that the construction of such a railway would be the most fatal blow to the slave trade which could possibly be delivered—["hear, hear!"]—because all slaves are now conducted to the coast by caravans. It is needless to say that if this railway be made slaves will not be conducted by it. But the railway will have a much more important effect than that. It will dry up the supply of caravans, and the trade which supports them. Caravans would cease to be profitable, and therefore would cease to be used, because the difference in the cost of sending 60 lbs. on a man's head and sending it by railway is a sum too enormous not to have an immediate and dominating effect. Therefore, the state of things that will come to pass will be that caravans will have passed out of use, and if a slave caravan is found going down to the coast, its character will be proclaimed by the very fact that it is a caravan, and it cannot possibly escape the vigilance of the authorities or avoid the punishment due to such a crime. There is another consideration which I think recent events have brought before us. What has happened in Matabeleland shows that it is a position not exempt from danger, when the assertion of your authority is very far in advance of your power of moving up either supplies or forces, or any other instrument of your dominion, so that the authority may be challenged, and yet you may not be able to take with rapidity the full measures necessary to assert it. There is no doubt that the authority of our Protectorate in Uganda is completely recognised, and that there is every prospect of a peaceful, and, I hope, rapid development of that country. But still the circumstance exists that it is separated from the coast by 600 miles, and of that 600 miles the first hundred are almost entirely waterless, and that the tsetse fly prevails in every part of the road. The result is that all communications have to be conducted by caravans, and every kind of supply has to be carried in loads of 60 lbs. on men's heads. What has happened in the South of Africa shows it is a state of things which it is not wise to acquiesce in permanently, and I think not only the prosperity of Uganda but its security, and the facility with which the advantages of British rule will be extended to it, will be largely increased when we are able to announce that this railway is complete. Financial measures have been taken, so that it will progress, I trust, without delay or change of policy or purpose, and I believe it will have a most beneficial effect in fostering British trade and establishing the newly-born dominion of Great Britain on that continent. [*Cheers.*]

The Earl of ROSEBERY: I do not rise to say a single word on the subject of the Measure, partly because it is a Bill purely financial in its character, and, therefore, I take it, outside our competence, and from the more gratifying reason that I fancy that the question of the Uganda railroad is one of those rare but none the less grateful questions on which both sides of the House are agreed. ["Hear, hear!"] I can only assure the noble Marquess, in respect to something that fell from him, that the late Government took the earliest opportunity practicable in their judgment to submit the proposal for the railway to Parliament. What I would strongly say is that I believe that, great as your expenditure has been for putting down the slave trade on the coast of Africa, vast as are the efforts you have put forward for the abolition of that horrible traffic all over the world, you will never have struck a blow at it so fatal and direct as the construction of this railway that the Government have set on foot. ["Hear, hear!"] I do not believe anybody who could see at all clearly the ordinary results of ordinary causes, could doubt for a moment that, when it fell to be the duty of the Government to take over the remote territory of Uganda, that it would be necessary, as soon as may be, to connect it with the coast by a railroad. I should not, if I may say so, advise the noble Marquess to base his argument for the railroad much on the existence of the fly, because I have always understood that the fly existed but sparsely on the route, and that only for a few miles on the coast. That is a minor criticism on which I do not wish to dwell. What I would rather have heard from the Prime Minister than the arguments in which I agree with him is, what is the cause of the great increase of the estimates for the railroad beyond that originally laid before us. Of course, in these matters, one is well aware that the cost and the estimate are usually figures that are materially different. None of us have carried out the smallest enterprise without realising that truth to its fullest and most painful extent. But I am afraid this is not a difference between cost and estimate, but a great rise in the estimate itself, and I think the cost will rise not disproportionately; and it would have been more gratifying to the House if the Prime Minister had been able to tell us how the increase arises, and had not confined himself to the arguments in which we cordially support him. [*Cheers.*]

THE PRIME MINISTER: I hope this is a covering estimate—that is to say, that if anything it is in excess of what the expense is likely to be. The noble Lord asked me the cause of the increase of the estimate. I must answer that it is due to the original sin of the engineer. I never heard of an engineer who was not too sanguine a man. But in this case there is a special cause for the increase of the estimate—the necessary inadequacy of the original survey. I do not hint that anyone was to blame, because over such a vast and unknown territory it was inevitable that the survey should be rather summary, and it has been found necessary to alter the course in some places and undertake engineering difficulties more formidable than originally contemplated, and these considerations have increased the estimate. I think, perhaps, that the weight of the rails has been rather increased over what was originally proposed, but that has been done on the best engineering advice. But I am not skilful enough to go into all the details on which the rise of the estimate is justified. I think the noble Earl will find satisfaction for his curiosity in the papers already published. At all events I think he will join with me in saying it is better to put before Parliament a full estimate of what we believe is likely to be the cost, and so avoid the reproach which might be directed against us that we consciously skimped the estimate so as to make it more acceptable to Parliament.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY: I do not deny that Ministerial statements and explanations are usually anticipated in the daily Press or in Papers submitted to Parliament. I only wished to have an official statement from the noble Marquess.

Read 2ª (according to Order); and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Amendments reported (according to Order).

PART I.—LAND LAW.

Clause 1,—

FAIR RENTS.—AMENDMENT AS TO IMPROVEMENTS.

(1.) Where the Court fix a fair rent for a holding, the Court shall ascertain and record in the form of a Schedule, unless both landlord and tenant shall otherwise request—

(*a*) The several classes of land found upon the holding, marking each class on a map, and showing in respect of each class the estimated area thereon and the sum which should be the fair rent thereof (per acre or per class) on the assumption that all improvements thereon were made or acquired by the landlord;

(*b*) the annual sum which should be the fair rent of the holding on the assumption that all improvements thereon were made or acquired by the landlord;

(*c*) the condition as to cultivation, deterioration, or otherwise of the holding and the buildings thereon;

(*d*) the improvements made wholly or partly by the tenant or at his cost, and with respect to each such improvement—

(i) the nature, character, and present capital value thereof, and the increased letting value due thereto;

(ii) the date (so near as can be ascertained) at which the same was made; and

(iii) the deduction from the rent made on account thereof;

(*e*) the extent (if any) to which the landlord has paid or compensated the tenant in respect of each such improvement;

(*f*) the improvements made wholly or partly by or at the cost of, or acquired by, the landlord;

(*g*) such other matters in relation to the holding as may have been taken into account in fixing the fair rent thereof, or as may be prescribed from time to time, including all such particulars as are set forth in the form in the Second schedule to this Act (so far as such particulars are not inconsistent with the other provisions of this section), such form being similar to the form (commonly known as the "Pink schedule") which the assistant Commissioners have for some time previous to the passing of this Act been required by the Land Commission to fill up when fixing the fair rent of a holding; and

(*h*) the fair rent of the holding;

and a certified copy of the record shall be sent by post to each party, and the record shall be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody.

(2.) No rent shall be allowed or made payable in respect of an improvement made by the tenant on a holding by reason only of the work constituting such improvement not being suitable to the holding.

(3.) For the purpose of the Land Law Acts, as amended by this Act, a tenant shall be deemed to have been fully paid or compensated for every improvement made by him in pursuance of a contract entered into for valuable consideration.

(4) For the purpose of the Land Law Acts, as amended by this Act, a tenant shall not be deemed to have been paid or compensated for any improvement not made in pursuance of a contract entered into for valuable consideration, except to the extent to which the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, are of opinion that valuable consideration has been given by the landlord in respect of the improvement.

(5.) A contract by a tenant not to claim, on quitting his holding, compensation for any improvement made by him shall not authorise the allowance of any rent in respect of any improvement except to the extent to which the court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, are of opinion that valuable consideration has been given by the landlord in respect of the entering into that contract.

(6.) Section 4 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, shall not authorise the allowance of any rent in respect of an improvement made by the tenant, if made 20 years before the passing of the said Act, and not being a permanent building or reclamation of waste land.

(7.) For the purpose of this section valuable consideration shall not be held to have been given by reason of the mere letting of the land on lease or otherwise, or the mere enjoyment by the tenant of any improvement where the rent of the holding was not fixed, reduced, abated, or, after the improvement was made, allowed to remain unaltered with the object of recouping the tenant for his expenditure of capital and labour in making the improvement; and, in the case of an improvement made in pursuance of a contract entered into for valuable consideration, such object shall be implied where not expressed.

(8.) No deduction shall be made from the fair rent named in this section by reason of the mere right of occupation vested in the tenant.

(9.) Sub-sections (2) and (4) of Section 5 of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Sub-section (1) of the same section in the case of sales after the passing of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, shall not have effect in the case of applications to fix a fair rent.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (The MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE) moved to leave out Sub-section (1) and to insert instead thereof—

AMENDMENT AS TO IMPROVEMENTS.

(1.) Where the Court fix a fair rent for a holding, the Court shall ascertain and record in the form of a schedule, unless both landlord and tenant shall otherwise request—

(*a*) the annual sum which should be the fair rent of the holding on the assumption that all improvements thereon were made or acquired by the landlord;

(*b*) the condition as to cultivation, deterioration, or otherwise of the holding and the buildings thereon;

(*c*) the improvements made wholly or partly by the tenant or at his cost, and with respect to each such improvement—

(i) the nature, character, and present capital value thereof, and the increased letting value due thereto;

(ii) the date (so near as can be ascertained) at which the same was made; and

(iii) the deduction from the rent made on account thereof;

(*d*) the extent (if any) to which the landlord has paid or compensated the tenant in respect of each such improvement;

(*e*) the improvements made wholly or partly by or at the cost of, or acquired by, the landlord;

(*f*) such other matters in relation to the holding as may have been taken into account in fixing the fair rent thereof, or as may be prescribed; and

(*g*) the fair rent of the holding;

and the said schedule shall be in the form set out in the First schedule to this Act or in such other form as may be prescribed, and a certified copy of the record shall on the prescribed application be sent by post to each party, and the record shall be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody.

The noble Marquess said the House would recollect that in Committee Clause 1 was considerably modified at the instance of Lord Templetown, who earnestly and successfully pressed on the House the necessity of requiring from the Court fuller particulars of the data on which their decisions as to fair rents were arrived at. He hoped his noble Friend would not take it amiss if he frankly told him that he was not entirely satisfied with the shape in which the Amendments had left the clause. If their Lordships would look at the Bill they would see that, in the first two or three lines of the clause, the Court was directed to ascertain and record in the form of a schedule a great number of particulars set out in the following subsections. After these particulars were enumerated, the Court was, in Sub-section G, further directed to ascertain such other matters as had been taken into account in fixing the fair rent, including all such particulars as were set forth in the Second schedule to the Act, and it was explained that the Second schedule was to be virtually identical with the pink Paper of which their Lordships had heard so much. It would be evident to the House that this schedule mentioned in Sub-section G would be different from the schedule which, at the beginning of the clause, the Court was directed to frame and supply to the litigants. That schedule would contain the whole contents of the schedule to be embodied in the Act, but a good deal more. There would in short, be two schedules, and he was afraid a good deal of complication would arise. Now what the Government proposed was that there should be only one schedule, and that that schedule should be printed with the Act of Parliament. They would find in the Amendment in his name a draft schedule containing the particulars contained in the earlier part of Clause 1, and also the contents of the pink Paper, but amplified and with an addition which he knew some of his noble Friends were anxious to have made, the addition of a money column showing the rent per acre or class of the different sorts of land. ["Hear, hear!"] The schedule in that form would be supplied to the parties on application and he believed it would contain all the information they could desire or expect.

*VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN acknowledged the conciliatory attitude of the Government towards the Amendment to the clause. He was gratified with the way in which the noble Marquess had dealt with them. He himself had carefully gone through the schedule attached to the list of the Amendments, and as far as he could see they embodied all the recommendations which he had put before the House in such a form that he could express his complete approval of it.

Amendment agreed to.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA had given notice of his intention to move, after Clause 1, to insert the following clause:—

Where the Court have once fixed a fair rent for a holding, no further revision of rent shall take place at the end of the first or any subsequent judicial term except in relation to—

(*a.*) A rise or fall, if any, in the price of produce proper to be grown on the holding (due allowance being made for a rise or fall, if any, in the cost of production); and

(*b.*) any improvement which the tenant proves—

(1.) he has executed without compensation before the commencement of the first statutory term; and

(2.) has not already been taken into account in fixing a fair rent.

And, in the event of a revision being made, the Court shall send by post to each party a certified statement showing how the fair rent has been arrived at.

The noble Lord said it would be within the recollection of the House that Lord Monteagle and himself proposed a clause almost identical, dealing with the principle on which Sub-Commissioners were to go in ascertaining what was a fair rent, and an appeal was made by the Prime Minister to withdraw the clauses, in view of their great importance and the short time the Government had to consider them. Lord Monteagle fell in with the appeal; but after consultation, he himself had thought it his duty to persevere with the clause. But before the House divided the Prime Minister again made a strong appeal to him not to divide the House, on the same grounds that the time was short, the Amendment having only appeared on the Paper that morning; and the importance of the question was so great, it was hardly fair to expect the Government to accept the Amendment at such short notice. He felt the force of that appeal, and although the Divisions taken immediately before and after made it quite certain that if he had persevered with the Amendment they would have had the power to add it to the Bill, he consented not to then press it, on the distinct assurance of the noble Marquess that before the Report stage he would consider it. He rose to ask the noble Marquess what had been the result of that consideration, and whether he could, on behalf of the Government, accept the clause?

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE acknowledged the noble Earl's courtesy in postponing his Amendment. Since then the Government had carefully considered the matter. He fully understood the objects with which the noble Earl had made this Motion. He would like to see—as would most of their Lordships—the Land Commission Court given something in the nature of a definite basis upon which to proceed. They would find, not only in Ireland, but in other parts of the United Kingdom, that two perfectly honest valuers would differ widely in their estimate of the value of the same farm, and one had even known cases where the same valuer would take a somewhat different view of the value of a farm according to the conditions of climate under which he had visited it. The noble Earl asked their Lordships so to arrange matters that these personal factors should be, as far as possible, excluded, and that on each revaluation of the farm the Court should proceed upon the basis of the original valuation, modifying it only in relation to alterations in the price of produce or the improvements executed by the tenant. That, at first sight, was an extremely attractive proposal. It certainly was not one which could, for a moment, be represented as being put forward entirely in the interest of the landlord, because one effect of it would be to transfer to the tenant a very considerable part of what was usually spoken of as the unearned increment. But the clause as it stood was so drafted that the Court would have to proceed upon the basis of the fair rent first fixed upon the holding. As he said the other evening, he believed it was notorious that the fair rents fixed by the Commission during the first few years of its existence were extremely unequal and untrustworthy, and they could not possibly accept these fair rents—which had been distinctly impugned by so many noble Lords—as a solid basis for the fixing of future revised fair rents. But there were other difficulties which stood in the way of the adoption of the recommendation of the noble Earl. He should mention in the first place that, if they were to adopt the Amendment of the noble Lord opposite to the present proposed new clause, the new system could only come into operation 15 years hence —that was to say, upon the second and subsequent revisions of rent by the Court of Land Commission. He was not at all clear that it was worth while for the sake of what, after all, would be a comparatively remote improvement in the procedure of the Court, to introduce the novel and untried system which was recommended to them. The revision of the rent in relation to prices sounded an extremely simple matter, but he did not think it was quite as simple as the noble Earl supposed. In the first place, the noble Earl, who had paid so much attention to agricultural questions, must be perfectly aware that a fall in prices of a certain percentage did not by any means necessarily involve the result that rents should fall in the same ratio. If a farmer lost, upon the whole of the commodities which he extracted from the land, a certain percentage by a fall in price, it might very often follow that his actual loss would be equivalent to a very much larger percentage of the rent he paid the landlord. Then there were other questions by which the calculation would be complicated. There might be a cheapening of the commodities sold by the tenant, or, on the other hand, a cheapening of those he had to buy. Again, the products of the farm might have altered in the intervening time, or the whole condition of the neighbourhood might have changed. All these were points which the Court would have to consider, and he was afraid that by telling them that they were to consider the fluctuations of prices in reference to the tenant's rent they were, after all, not giving them a very much increased measure of that guidance which the noble Earl was so anxious to afford them. He must frankly tell the noble Lord that he regarded this proposal, excellent in its intentions, as somewhat of the character of a counsel of perfection, and he would respectfully urge upon him not to press it on the House.

LORD MONTEAGLE remarked that the noble Marquess said that varying rents in accordance with the variation of prices was not so simple as it looked. Quite so. But what was the present procedure? The Land Court at the present time had to take all these matters into consideration, and, in addition, had to take into consideration the value of the land, and go upon the land and value it. What he understood the noble Earl to aim at was to restrict the Land Court to the consideration of these fluctuations, which were independent of the action of the tenant, and only to exclude from their consideration the value of the land. Another objection of the noble Marquess was that the ratio of variation of the rents would not be direct—that they could not say that rents were varied as directly as prices varied. He thought that point was amply provided for by the parenthesis in Sub-section A of the noble Lord's clause. But no doubt the principal objection, and, as he had admitted, the fatal objection to the consideration of the proposal at this stage, was that of novelty, and admitting, as he did, that it was a novel proposal, he ventured to ask the noble Lord opposite to be content with the discussion he had raised, and not to press the matter further.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA said if this Amendment was negatived he would ask to say a few words in reply to the noble Marquess when the other Amendment came on.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA said he thought it would be unfortunate if it were to go forth that there was no answer to what the noble Marquess had said on various points. It was quite true, as the noble Marquess had said, that different valuers took different views of the same holding and of different holdings, and he had also said that climatic conditions might affect the same valuer in valuing the same farm. He was told it was not an uncommon thing for Sub-Commissioners to value a farm when there was a foot of snow on the ground, and he quite admitted that those were climatic conditions which might lead to various and, no doubt, erratic conclusions. The next argument of the noble Marquess was the deprivation which this clause might cause the landlord of part of the unearned increment of the farm, such as might accrue from the propinquity of a railway. He was quite certain landlords would be very willing to give up a problematical advantage for the sake of the advantage of a firm and definite principle beneath their feet. Who ever heard in Ireland of a Sub-Commissioner allowing an increase of rent because a railway had come close to a farm. The noble Marquess also said that the fair rents which were fixed immediately after 1881, were not fair rents at all. They admitted that these people were incapable of fixing fair rents, and yet they were now sending them out for another term of 15 years on their duties without any principle or guidance whatever. He believed in so far as it was possible to do so, that a great many of the effects of the re-valuation of 1881 not having been completed, were remedied by the Act of 1887, which was based on prices. With regard to what the noble Marquess said as to a fall prices not involving a fall of rent of similar or precisely the same amount, he thought the noble Marquess would recollect that he did ample justice to that argument in the speech in which he introduced the clause. Then the noble Marquess and the noble Lord opposite both addressed an argument founded on the novelty of the system. But though the actual system might be a novel one, the principle was not a novel one at all. It was really the principle on which they acted in making voluntary reductions of rent in England. All it asked was to extend for the benefit and guidance of those to whom they intrusted those enormous and irresponsible powers in Ireland, the same principle on which they gratuitously acted for the benefit of all parties concerned, and to their great advantage, he thought, in England. In view of the period of the Session at which they had arrived, and of the appeal of the noble Marquess, he would not press this clause further, but he ventured to hope that the next time that Government attempted a final and complete settlement of this question this principle would find such favour that it would be embodied in the Bill.

Clause 3,—

STATUTORY TERM AND BEGINNING OF JUDICIAL RENT.

(1.) On the expiration of a statutory term in a present tenancy the tenancy shall continue a present tenancy subject to the same rent and conditions (including the statutory conditions) as during the statutory term, until the tenancy is determined, or a new statutory term for the holding begins, and an application to fix a fair rent may be made at any time during such continuance of the tenancy; and no objection to such application shall be allowed which could have been but was not taken upon the application for a previous judicial rent, or being then taken was overruled.

(2.) Where the Court on application fix a judicial rent for a holding, the judicial rent and statutory term shall begin from the gale day next after the date of application, or, if a preceding statutory term is then current, from any later gale day on which that statutory term expires.

(3.) The judicial rent fixed by order of the Court for a holding shall, as from the gale day from which it begins, be the rent payable by the tenant of the holding; and where it differs from the previous rent, whether or not a judicial rent, then in respect of the period which may have elapsed since the gale day from which it began, the difference, if the judicial rent so fixed is higher than the previous rent, shall be paid by the tenant, and if the judicial rent so fixed is lower, may, if it has been actually paid by the tenant, be deducted from any rent subsequently payable by him, unless the judicial rent exceeds fifty pounds a year, in which case the difference may be deducted from any rent subsequently payable by him to the landlord to whom such difference has been paid, or to his personal representatives, or where the estate of such landlord has determined may be recovered from such landlord or his personal representatives.

*The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to insert at the end of the clause—

> "Provided that where the judicial rent does not exceed £50 a year, the amount made by the tenant may be recovered from the person to whom the difference was paid, or his personal representatives."

The proviso, his Lordship said, enabled a new landlord, from whom a small tenant had deducted part of his payment of rent, to recover from the former landlord.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 4,—

JUDICIAL TERM IN CASES OF AGREEMENTS.

In the case of a tenant who applied to the Court under Section sixty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, on the first occasion on which it sat, to have a fair rent fixed, and who, since making that application, has signed an agreement under Sub-section (6) of Section eight of the said Act, the statutory term so created shall, where the judicial rent has been received as having accrued due from the gale day succeeding the date of application, for the purpose of an application to fix a fair rent, be held to date from the day on which the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, came into force.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out from the words "gale day" to the end of the clause, and insert the word—

"next after the day on which the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, came into force, be held for the purpose of an application to fix a fair rent to date from that gale day"

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 5,—

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN HOLDINGS.

(1.) The Land Law Acts, except Section seven of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (which amends the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, in respect of compensation for improvements), shall not apply to the following tenancies:—

(*a.*) To a tenancy in any holding which is not substantially either agricultural or pastoral in its character, or partly agricultural and partly pastoral, or the main object of the letting of which was for a residence:

(*b.*) To a tenancy in any holding which substantially consists of—

(i) land being or forming part of a home farm; or

(ii) land which when first demised was demesne, and which the provisions of the contract of tenancy, or the circumstances of the case, show was intended to be preserved as demesne or resumed as demesne by the landlord; or

(iii) land incorporated in a demesne by the tenant, and forming part of a demesne at the time the application to fix a fair rent is made:

(*c.*) To a tenancy in a holding (other than a holding let to be used wholly or mainly for a dairy farm) which is let to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of pasture—

(i) if it is of the rateable value of upwards of fifty pounds; or

(ii) if the tenant does not actually reside on the holding, or where the holding adjoins or is ordinarily used with another holding, then on the latter holding.

(2.) Where a distinct and substantive part of the property held under one demise is demesne land, or is not agricultural or pastoral in its character, or is an incorporeal hereditament, and the court consider that that part is not the substantial part of such property, the court may, if they are of opinion that, apart from the fixing of a fair rent, the separation of the property into two parts will not diminish the value of the landlord's interest therein, direct that that part shall thenceforth be, or, if it is an incorporeal hereditament, be treated as, a separate holding, and shall, unless the tenancy has expired, be held at such rent during the continuance of the tenancy as the court determine to be the proper proportion of the rent reserved by the demise, and the court may fix a fair rent for the remainder of the property held under the demise, and the said Acts shall apply to that remainder as if it were a separate holding.

(3.) Where a holding is held by joint tenants or tenants in common, and such tenants have worked and occupied separate portions thereof, and the division of the holding was made prior to the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the court, on the application of any joint tenant or tenant in common, may, if it think that it is just, and that no portion of the holding, when divided, will be of less than ten pounds valuation, fix a fair rent upon the portion of the holding so separately occupied.

(4.) Nothing in this section shall extend to any holding in respect of which a judicial rent has been fixed before the commencement of this Act.

THE EARL OF BELMORE moved to omit the words "during the continuance of the tenancy."

Amendment agreed to.

THE EARL OF BELMORE moved the following proviso to Sub-section (2):—

"Provided, however, that the tenancy in respect of the portion so treated as a separate holding shall be determinable at any time by the landlord on giving six calendar months' previous notice of his intention so to do."

The object of the proviso was to provide that if a holding, partly agricultural and partly non-agricultural, had been divided and, therefore, one part of it was outside the Act, it should be in the power of the landlord, on giving six months' notice, to resume possession of that part which was not under the Land Acts.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he was afraid they could not accept the Amendment. If the tenancy was a tenancy-at-will the landlord could, of course, terminate the tenancy of that part of the holding which the Court decided not to be within the Land Acts; but if the tenancy were a leasehold then they thought that the lease should run on, and that the tenant should hold both that part of the holding which came under the Acts and that which did not come under the Acts, according to the terms of his covenant.

Amendment by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL of ARRAN had an Amendment on the Paper to leave out Subsection (3), but before his Lordship moved,

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the House was rather in a singular position with regard to this sub-section. He was told that it was, as a matter of fact, struck out of the Bill in Committee, but it was printed in its place in the Bill. He presumed they must regard it as not, strictly speaking, in the Bill. He had, however, a suggestion to make to the noble Earl, and that was that they should reinstate the sub-section in the Bill, striking out the words, "that no portion of the holding, when divided, will be of less than £10 valuation," and then putting in at the end of the clause, with the object of protecting the landlord in the manner which the noble Earl desired, these words :—

> "Provided that such order fixing a fair rent shall not have the effect of increasing the liability of the landlord for rates and taxes in respect of the holding, and such order shall not be made if the Court are of opinion that the interests of the landlord in the holding will be injuriously affected thereby otherwise than by the mere fixing of a fair rent."

It seemed to him that these words gave the landlord the full amount of protection which the noble Earl could desire for him.

THE EARL OF ARRAN acknowledged the courtesy of the noble Marquess for taking into consideration the mistake made in reference to this sub-section. He would just like to say that, though that was one of the objections put before him as to the clause, it was not the chief one, which was the permission to subdivide at all. If he was in order, he would suggest that the consideration of the matter might be put off for an hour or two, or until a later stage of the Bill. [*Ministerial cries of* "No, no!"] Under all the circumstances he would be disposed to accept the proposition made—["hear, hear!"]—but he thought the words "consent in writing" by the landlord might be inserted. ["No, no!"] Did he understand the noble Marquess to consent to this?

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said it would be impossible to accept those words. As he was advised, the clause was intended to deal with cases of joint tenancy where the tenants held in a sort of rundale, and where a *de facto* division of the holding had taken place, each tenant taking a section of the holding but remaining liable for the rent of the whole. It would be an unheard-of thing that the consent of the landlord in writing to the division of the holding should be obtained. If that was stipulated, the effect would be to render the clause absolutely nugatory.

THE EARL OF ARRAN said that, as he understood the clause, it would only come into effect where tenants occupied separate portions. He did not understand that rundale would be affected by it.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the original tenancy would have been a joint tenancy, and the tenants would subsequently have divided it among themselves.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI appealed to the Government to postpone the sub-section to a later stage in order that it might be more fully understood. ["No, no!"]

LORD MONTEAGLE also made an appeal that the matter might be postponed.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR put the Question that the sub-section, as amended, be reinstated, and declared "The Contents have it." Immediately several Lords exclaimed, "Not-content!" and, after the lapse of a few seconds,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing the Earl of Arran, said, "Do I understand the noble Lord to challenge a Division?"

THE EARL OF ARRAN: Yes.

The House was cleared for a Division, but, on the Question again being put,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR declared, "The Contents have it."

Sub-section ordered to be re-inserted.

Clause 6,—

EXCLUSION BY SUB-LETTING OF HOLDING.

(1) For the purpose of the Land Law Acts, the tenant of a holding shall be deemed to be in *bona fide* occupation thereof notwithstanding—

(*a*) that any dwelling-house on the holding, not being the dwelling in which the tenant for the time being resides, and not having been erected by the tenant in breach of his contract of tenancy or of a statutory condition, is sublet to or in the occupation of another person; or

(*b*) that any other part of the holding is, otherwise than in breach of the contract of tenancy or of a statutory condition, sublet to or in the occupation of another person, if the sub-letting was made before the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, or if it was substantially in substitution for a letting existing at that date; provided that the amount of land so sub-let shall not exceed one-eighth of the holding, nor one statute acre for each house or allotment, nor five acres in the aggregate.

Provided also that—

(i) for the purpose of the foregoing provisions of this section, a breach of the contract of tenancy shall not be deemed to have taken place if the landlord waived such breach;

(ii) the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply unless the Court think it reasonable to entertain the application having regard to the acreage of the holding and to any other matter which they think should be taken into consideration, and the Court may entertain the application notwithstanding that any such house or part of a holding is occupied by a person to whom it has been sub-let in contravention of Section two of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

(2.) Where a part of the property held under one demise is sub-let, and the property was let to the tenant subject to the tenancy of some other person in the part sub-let, the Court may, in any case to which Sub-section (1) of this section does not apply, direct that the part so sub-let shall thenceforth be, or if it is an incorporeal hereditament be treated as, a separate holding, and (unless the application to the Court is made on the expiration of a lease) that the same shall be held during the continuance of the tenancy at such rent as the Court determine to be the proper proportion of the rent reserved by the demise, and the Court may fix a fair rent for the remainder of the property held under the demise, and the Land Law Acts as amended by this Act shall apply to that remainder, as if it were a separate holding.

Provided that, if the landlord so elect, the Court shall, in any case to which this sub-section applies, order that the tenant of the part so sub-let shall be the tenant of such landlord as his immediate landlord.

(3.) The sub-letting of any such dwelling-house as is referred to in Sub-section (1) (*a*) of this section during the continuance of a statutory term or after its expiration shall not be deemed to be a breach of any statutory condition, nor shall the Second section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, apply to any such sub-letting, whether made before or after passing of this Act.

THE EARL OF ARRAN moved, in paragraph (*a*), Sub-section (1), after the word "condition," to insert the words "or enactment." He said the Amendment was intended to provide that the sub-letting referred to in the clause should not include sub-letting contrary to the Act of 1881.

*LORD ASHBOURNE said the introduction of the word "enactment" in line 2 did not appear necessary, and in line 5, as the next Amendment proposed would be contradictory of the later words of the clause.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL OF ARRAN said he would also ask leave to withdraw the next Amendment, namely, after the word "condition" to insert the word "enactment."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL OF ARRAN moved, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), after the word "person," to insert the words:—

"unless it be shown that such sub-letting was made by the tenant for the purpose of making a profit by the sub-letting, or not solely for the due cultivation of his holding and."

He said he understood that the object of this clause was to prevent sub-letting being made for purposes of profit—that the sub-letting should be confined to what was necessary for the due cultivation of the holding. But as the clause now stood, he believed there was nothing in it to prevent the tenant building dwelling-houses on his holding not necessary to its due cultivation and letting them out for profit. None of those houses would be under the clause. It seemed to him that a tenant in this way might build and sub-let any number of houses on his holding without any regard to the area specified.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he feared the Amendment would narrow the operation of the section more than was desirable. The effect of the Amendment would be to render it impossible for a farmer to sub-let a cottage except to a labourer on the farm. Let them take the case, for example, of an arable farm which had been laid down to grass. A number of cottages appropriate to an arable farm might be built on that farm, but the same number of houses would cease to be appropriate when the farm was laid down to grass. Why should not one of those cottages be sub-let to a suitable tenant?

THE EARL OF ARRAN said he had in his mind that under the clause the tenant might be able to build a villa on his holding in the proximity of a town, the effect of which might be to prevent the landlord ever resuming the land for building purposes.

LORD HARLECH thought that if they allowed any number of cottages to be erected on a farm, they would soon have to put the Congested Districts Act into force.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said that the erection of such buildings as the noble Earl contemplated would be a breach of the statutory condition.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to transpose Sub-section(3), placing it before Sub-section (2).

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 8,—

TURBARY AND OTHER PROFITS, EASEMENTS, AND PRIVILEGES.

Where on an application to fix the fair rent for a holding it is proved to the Court that the tenant of the holding, by virtue of his tenancy, has by the permission of the landlord been accustomed to exercise any privilege over land belonging to the landlord, the withholding of which privilege would materially diminish the value of the holding to the tenant, the landlord shall be required to elect whether he will or will not allow the tenant to exercise as of right during the statutory term, under the same restrictions and conditions as theretofore, that which he previously exercised by permission, and, if the landlord consents to so allow, such exercise shall be secured to the tenant by the order fixing the fair rent, and if the landlord refuses to so allow, the fair rent shall be fixed having regard to such refusal.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, after the word "theretofore," to insert the words "or such other restrictions and conditions as may be agreed on by the landlord and tenant." He said that this and the following Amendment were additions to the new clause with regard to turbary and easements. They had not provided for the enforcement of necessary regulations for the exercise of these privileges, and the two Amendments enabled the Court to make arrangements for their being exercised in a manner consistent with the interests of the estate and consistent with the practice and usage which had hitherto been followed. ["Hear, hear!"]

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, at the end of the clause, to insert the following new Sub-section:—

"(2.) Where an Order securing the exercise of any such privilege is so made, the Court, during the continuance of the statutory term, may, upon the application of the landlord or of any other tenant exercising the like privilege, restrain the tenant from exercising the privilege in any manner than that authorised by the Order or by any reasonable regulations of the landlord made in pursuance of the Order."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 9,—

LETTINGS BY PERSONS NOT ABSOLUTE OWNERS.

(1.) The Land Law Acts shall apply and be deemed to have always applied in the case of tenancies created by a limited owner or by a mortgagor or mortgagee in possession, and the tenancies shall not be or be deemed to have been determined (except in the case of fraud or collusion or a letting at a gross undervalue) by the cesser of the interest or possession of such limited owner, mortagor or mortgagee, and the person entitled on such cesser to receive the rent of the holding shall stand in the relation of landlord to the tenant of the holding, and have the rights and be subject to the obligations of landlord accordingly.

(2.) Provided that, where a fair rent has been fixed after the passing of this Act in the case of a tenancy to which this section applies, the person entitled on the said cesser to receive the rent of the holding may, within the prescribed time after becoming entitled to receive such rent, apply to the Court in the prescribed manner, and the Court, after giving such person and the tenant of the holding an opportunity of being heard, may proceed as follows:—

(*a*) if of opinion that by reason of a fine or premium having been paid the rent was reduced, or that otherwise the fair rent fixed was unreasonable, the Court, may vary the fair rent; and

(*b*) if of opinion that a fair rent ought not to have been fixed, the Court shall declare that the said person and the tenant shall be in the same position as if this section had not been enacted.

(3.) This section shall not apply to a tenancy created by a limited owner in a holding the substantial part of which at the date of the letting was demesne land, where the mansion-house is let with such demesne land, or the application of the Land Law Acts to the tenancy would materially diminish the value as a residence of the mansion-house situate on and theretofore occupied with the demesne.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, in Sub-section (2), to leave out the words—

"has been fixed after the passing of this Act," and to insert the words "has, after the passing of this Act, been fixed for the first time."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 10,—

TENANCY NOT INVALIDATED BY REASON OF SUB-LETTING BY LANDLORD.

A contract of tenancy entered into, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, by a landlord in violation, either of the Act of the seventh year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter twenty-nine, intituled "An Act to amend the law of Ireland respecting the assignment and sub-letting of lands and tenements," or of an agreement against subletting in his lease, shall not as between him and the tenant holding under such contract be, or be deemed to have been, void or voidable, and a superior landlord shall be deemed to have expressed a sufficient consent, in the manner in which the consent is required by law to be expressed to a sub-letting made in violation of such Act or agreement, unless within a reasonable time after the sub-letting came to the knowledge of himself, or his agent, he served on the lessee or sub-tenant notice of his dissent from the sub-letting, or instituted a proceeding against the lessee founded upon the said violation.

LORD MONTEAGLE moved, after the words "of this Act by," to leave out the word "a" and to insert the words "an immediate." He had put down the Amendment merely for the purpose of raising a drafting question which he put to the noble Marquess in Committee. To the ordinary layman he thought it would appear obvious that the words "landlord" in the second line of the clause and "lessee" in the last line but two, which words seemed to refer to the same person, would be more conveniently covered by one expression. He therefore suggested the insertion of the words "an immediate landlord" in both cases. In both cases the middleman was the person referred to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE admitted that at first sight the wording was a little puzzling, but he had had the point inquired into, and he was assured the wording of the clause was perfectly correct as it now stood.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 15,—

EJECTMENTS FOR NONPAYMENT OF RENT IN CASE OF HOLDINGS UNDER LAND LAW ACTS.

In the case of any ejectment which shall be or has been brought for the nonpayment of the rent of a holding to which the Land Law Acts as amended by this Act apply, where the rent in arrear exceeds two years' rent, the tenant may pay, tender, deposit, or lodge, under sections sixty to seventy-one of the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Act (Ireland), 1860, the sum of two years' rent instead of the sums therein respectively required to be paid, tendered, deposited, or lodged, and upon such tender, payment, deposit, or lodgment, the tenant shall be in the same position under those sections as if two years' rent were the sum due for rent up to the gale day preceding such tender, payment, deposit, or lodgment; and the balance of the rent due to such gale day shall be recoverable by the landlord as if the same were a debt due to him by the occupying tenant, but shall not be recovered by ejectment for nonpayment of rent or distress. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any proceeding in ejectment in which an Order has been or shall be made under the Thirtieth section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, nor to any arrears of rent the subject of any such Order.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI moved, after the words "sum of two years' rent," to insert the words—

"together with the costs on the undertaking in respect thereof by the said Act required."

The Amendment was practically the same he moved in Committee when the Government promised to consider the matter by Report. In all legislation subsequent to 1860, costs were expressly mentioned, and he thought it would be satisfactory if the noble Marquess could consent to the insertion of the words.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said he was told the clause as it stood met his noble Friend's object, but they were willing to insert words which would render the point no longer doubtful. In line 26 he proposed to insert after the word "lodged" the words "in respect of the rent and arrears exclusive of the costs"; and after the word "however" in line 27 the words, as a new section, "but nothing herein contained shall relieve the tenant from paying or undertaking to pay costs as provided in the sub-section."

VISCOUNT DE VESCI asked leave to withdraw his Amendment

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved after the word "lodged" to insert the words "in respect of rent and arrears exclusive of the costs."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to insert after the words "Provided, however" as a new sub-section, the words—

> (2.) "But nothing herein contained shall relieve the tenant from paying or undertaking to pay costs as provided in the sub-section."

Amendment agreed to.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH regretted that his noble Friend had not been able to insert in the clause some words which would have the effect of saving the hanging gale in the case of a great number of estates. As the clause now stood a landlord would be compelled where a tenant owed one year's rent immediately to take ejectment proceedings. This morning he received a letter from Lord Carlingford, in which that nobleman said the effect would be very mischievous, not so much in the interest of the landlord, but in the interest of the tenants. ["Hear, hear!"] On Lord Carlingford's estate there had been the custom of a hanging gale for one year, and the noble Lord looked with considerable apprehension on the very invidious position in which he would now be placed, for he would be practically compelled, at the very moment a tenant owed him one year's rent, to issue ejectment proceedings. The clause would result in hardship to a large class of tenants throughout Ireland.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR reminded the noble Earl that there was no Amendment before the House.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, to put himself in order, formally moved the following sub-section:—

> "Provided, however, that, in the case of any holding comprised in an estate upon which the usage known as hanging gale or gales prevails, such gale or gales of rent shall not for the purpose of this section be deemed to be rent in arrear and shall not be affected by anything contained in this section."

The present effect of the clause would in the case of many estates—large estates—which had been most kindly managed, be that in order to protect themselves the landlords would have to take short proceedings against their tenants. The object of all Irish land legislation was to, wherever possible, recognise customs and not to put landlords and tenants in any prejudiced position because of prevailing customs.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the clause was not drafted with any idea of interfering with the customary arrangements between landlord and tenant peculiar to different estates, but he thought it quite possible that the noble Lord was right in believing that the clause would have a certain effect upon those estates where it had been usual to collect rent six months or 12 months in arrear. He had considered carefully whether it was possible to devise any means of meeting these cases, but he found it entirely impossible to do so without running counter to what he conceived to be the avowed intention of the clause. The intention of the clause was that, where a tenant owed a considerable number of years' rent, he should be allowed to tender two years' arrears in in so far as proceedings by ejectment payment, and that thereupon he should, for non-payment of rent were concerned, be discharged of all liability, except in respect of earlier arrears, which his landlord could recover from him, not by ejectment for non-payment of rent, but by the remedies of an ordinary creditor. If they had attempted in this clause so to arrange matters that the tenant on coming out of court, and after paying two years' arrears to his landlord, still had attached to him the liability for an arrear of twelve months under the head of what was commonly known as the hanging gale, they would, he conceived, have departed from the principle of the clause. The noble Lord might be correct in saying that the effect of the change in the law might in some cases be to drive landlords to insist upon more punctual payment of the tenants' obligations. If that led to any hardship or ill-feeling no one would, he was sure, regret it more than the noble Lord or himself, but he had found it quite impossible to alter the clause in the direction the noble Earl suggested.

LORD HARLECH thought the case might be met by inserting "three years" for "two years." That would include any hanging gale there might be. [*A laugh.*]

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 18,—

AMENDMENT AS TO MORTGAGE OR SETTLEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

The alienation to one person only of a holding by way of mortgage, or family settlement, or where marriage forms a portion of the consideration, or otherwise than for consideration in money or money's worth, shall be subject to the provisions of Sub-section six of Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but shall not in other respects be deemed a sale within the meaning of that section.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to insert the words :—

"subject to the provisions of Sub-section six of Section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but shall not in other respects be deemed a sale within the meaning of that section,"

and to insert instead thereof the words :—

"a sale within the meaning of section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but the provisions of the several sub-sections thereof other than Sub-section (6), shall not apply thereto."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 2,—

GROUND OF APPEAL TO BE STATED.

Rules under Section 50 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, may provide that, subject to the qualifications (if any) contained in those rules, every notice of appeal under the Land Law Acts shall state the grounds of appeal, and on the hearing of the appeal no grounds of appeal shall, save by leave of the court, be entered into except those so stated. For the purpose of this section, "appeal" includes "rehearing."

Marquess of Lansdowne.

THE EARL OF BELMORE moved to leave out the words, "for the purpose of this section 'appeal' includes 'rehearing.'" Under the clause as it stood the appellant was bound to state the grounds of appeal, and on the hearing of the appeal to confine himself to the grounds stated. This provision was calculated to increase costs by compelling the appellant to get his appeal stated by counsel. The effect of his Amendment would be to enable the appellant to bring up other points, particularly points of law.

*THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (LORD ASHBOURNE) said his noble Friend was labouring under an erroneous impression as to the effect of the clause. The word "appeal" by itself was too narrow, and it was desirable to deal with all forms of re-hearings and appeals to the Land Commission. His noble Friend seemed to be under the impression that additional cost would be incurred by the appellant being compelled to state the heads of his appeal. But that was done now, and there was no reason to anticipate any addition to the cost.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Clause 28,—

AS TO GUARANTEE DEPOSIT.

(1.) The Land Commission, on making an advance, may dispense with the whole or any part of the guarantee deposit being made or retained if they think the security for the repayment of the advance is sufficient without it.

(2.) The Land Commission may, if they think fit, on application, pay to the person entitled thereto the whole or any part of the guarantee deposit made or retained in respect of advances under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, except in a case where any part of the deposit has been actually applied in pursuance of the Land Purchase Acts.

(3.) In the case of any advance made otherwise than under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, the Land Commission may pay out of the guarantee deposit to the person entitled thereto a sum equal to the portion of the advance which at the end of any decade is ascertained under the provisions of this Act to have been repaid.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (2) after "Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891," to insert "or the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891."

Amendment agreed to.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE also moved to insert the same words "1891" in Sub-section (3.)

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 30,—

EXTINGUISHMENT OF SUPERIOR INTERESTS.

(1.) Where any land has been sold under the Land Purchase Acts, as amended by this Act, or where a lessor or grantor has signified his consent to the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, a Land Judge may, if he think fit, order that the sale of such land, or the sale consequent on the lodgment of such consent, as the case may be, shall be made discharged from superior interests as defined by this section or from any of them, and in every such case the land shall be vested accordingly, and such superior interests, or the value thereof, shall become a lien upon, and to be redeemed or satisfied out of the purchase money of such land.

(2.) The powers of apportionment given to the Land Commission by Section ten of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and Section sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, shall extend to superior interests and be exercised in such manner as shall appear equitable, and shall not be limited to an apportionment between the land sold and the residue of the land subject to the superior interest.

(3.) The price or compensation to be paid in respect of a superior interest, or of any apportioned part thereof, shall be determined in the manner provided by Sub-section (3) of Section sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, for the redemption of annuities, rent-charges, and rents: Provided that, if a Land Judge is of opinion that any such superior interest is of no appreciable value to the persons entitled thereto, the purchase money of the land may be distributed without regard to such superior interest.

4. If a superior interest, or the benefit arising thereunder, is settled land within the meaning of the Settled Land Act, 1882 to 1890, the person who constitutes the tenant for life, or who has the powers of a tenant for life under those Acts, shall have power to enter into any consent in relation to the sale being made discharged from such superior interest, and to the redemption or satisfaction of the same out of purchase money.

5. Where a superior interest is subject to an incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the Land Judge shall, for the purpose of distribution of the price or compensation payable in respect of such superior interest, have the same powers as if such incumbrance had been charged directly upon the land sold.

6. Superior interest shall include any rent, rent charge, annuity, fees, duties, or services payable or to be rendered in respect of the land sold to any person, including Her Majesty and Her successors, and any exceptions, reservations, covenants, conditions, or agreements contained in any fee-farm grant, or other conveyance in fee, or lease under which such land is held, and, if such land is held under a lease for lives or years, renewable for ever, or for a term of years of which not less than sixty are unexpired at the date of the sale, shall include any reversion or estate expectant on the determination of such lease or expiration of such term, and notwithstanding that such reversion or estate may be vested in Her Majesty and Her successors.

(7.) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the public or of any class of the public in respect of the land sold, or the rights of any person or persons in respect of the waters of any stream or watercourse or of any right of way.

(8.) The Land Commission or the High Court shall not in any case be empowered to make any further requisition as to title than a purchaser would be entitled to make under the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874, or any Act amending the same.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (1) to leave out the words "a Land Judge may, if he think fit, order that."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (1) to leave out the word "from," ("from superior interests,") and to insert instead thereof the word "all."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved at the end of Sub-section (1) to insert the full and new Sub-section.

"2. A vesting order shall be subject to such exceptions and reservations as are specified in the order, if they were contained in the agreement for purchase or subsequently agreed to by the vendor and purchaser and have been approved by the Land Commission, and the Land Commission are satisfied that the effect of such exceptions and reservations was explained to and understood by the purchaser, or the purchaser is represented by a solicitor other than the solicitor of the vendor."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (3) to leave out the words "a Land Judge is," and to insert instead thereof the words "the Court are."

Amendment agreed to.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (5) to leave out the words "Land Judge," and to insert instead thereof the word "Court."

Amendment agreed to.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved to insert at the begining of Sub-section (6) the words "the expression."

Amendment agreed to.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (6) after the words "successors, and any," to insert the word "estate."

Amendment agreed to.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (8) to leave out the words "further requisition as to title than a purchaser would be entitled to make under," and to insert instead thereof the words "requisition as to title, the making of which by a purchaser would be prevented by."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 31,—

FRAMING OF AND DISPENSING WITH VESTING ORDER AND REGISTRATION OF TITLE ON PURCHASE.

(1.) The Land Commission shall prepare the vesting order, or if they see fit to dispense therewith, shall fiat the agreement for the purchase of the holding, subject to such conditions, exceptions, and modifications as they think necessary; and on the advance being paid into the High Court, such fiat shall have effect as if it were a vesting order made by the Commission in relation to the holding purchased, and the provisions of this Act referring to vesting orders shall apply and be construed accordingly.

(2.) The Land Commission shall, immediately after the vesting order or fiat, prepare and transmit to the registering authority under the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891, the prescribed particulars as to the holding, in order that the title of the purchaser to the ownership of the holding may be registered pursuant to that Act.

(3.) Section thirty-four of the said Act (which relates to the correction and rectification of the register) shall extend to a vesting order or fiat as if it were the register, save that the jurisdiction of the Court for the purposes of this Act shall be exercised by the Land Commission.

(4.) An agreement for purchase, a vesting order, or fiat, shall not operate to convert the interest of the purchaser into real estate.

Lord INCHIQUIN moved to omit Sub-section (1). He thought it would be better for all concerned that the landlord's solicitor, who was certain to be fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the holding, should continue to prepare the vesting order. If the duty of preparing it were thrown upon the Land Commission, they would have to summon the solicitor to the vendor in each case—which would increase the costs—and they would have to engage a large staff of additional clerks to do the work.

*The LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND said the provision which the noble Lord proposed to omit was inserted by the Government in order to facilitate and quicken, and it might be cheapen, the purchase operations of the Land Commission. It was found that the present arrangement, by which the solicitor to the vendor provided the vesting order, was sometimes the cause of delay, as the Land Commission had to wait until the solicitor brought in the vesting order. It had been found necessary that the preparation of the vesting order should be made more rapid; but the change proposed would not dispense the solicitors of the parties from the duty of seeing that the vesting order was in proper shape. He could not see that the proposal would lead to any increase of cost, and it would certainly lead to a substantial decrease of delay. As to the fiat, the Land Commission would only proceed by fiat when the vesting order was dispensed with; and as the whole proceedings were in the hands of competent lawyers, the fiat would never be substituted for the vesting order unless it was desirable.

Lord INCHIQUIN thought it would lead to much less trouble if the vesting order were left to the landlord's solicitor. But, of course, the noble and learned Lord's statement altered the case, and he should not press the Amendment.

Lord MACNAGHTEN suggested the addition of some words which would indicate that it was the duty of the Land Commission to prepare the vesting order with reasonable dispatch. There was nothing in the clause to put any time limit to the task.

*The LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND thought the words suggested would be unnecessary.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 32,

AS TO REDEMPTION OR APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES, RENT-CHARGES, ETC., UNDER 50 AND 51 VIC., C. 33, SS. 15, 16.

(1.) For the purpose of the distribution of, or other dealing with, an advance paid into the High Court under this Act, Sections 15 and 16 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and any other unrepealed enactment in the Land Purchase Acts, or this Act, relating to the redemption or apportionment of charges on holdings, or otherwise to the distribution of the purchase-money of a holding, shall apply as if the High Court were the Land Commission and the money paid into that Court were the holding.

(2.) Where any annuity, rent-charge, or rent, ordered under the said sections to be redeemed is subject to any incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the High Court shall have the same power in relation to that incumbrance under the said Section 15 as that Court would have if the incumbrance were charged upon the land sold.

(3.) For the purpose of an agreement respecting the redemption price of any annuity, rent-charge, or rent apportioned under the said Section 16, the High Court may determine the parties by whom such agreement may be made or by whom the consent may be given for the determination of the price by the High Court.

(4.) The said sections, as amended by this section, shall apply to any contingent liability for any annuity, rent-charge, or rent, in like manner as they apply to the annuity, rent-charge, or rent itself, and where any contingent liability has no appreciable value, the money may be distributed without regard to such liability.

Amendments made :—Words in Sub-section (1) "paid into the High Court under this Act" struck out; words in Sub-section (1) "the High Court were the Land Commission, and the money paid into that Court" omitted, and words "the money" inserted instead thereof; word "High" struck out from Sub-section (2) and Sub-section (3); word "contingent," occurring twice in Sub-section (4), struck out.—(*Marquess of Lansdowne.*)

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to insert the following new sub-section :—

"(5.) Where any liability for any annuity, rent-charge, or rent is apportioned and redeemed out of the purchase-money and a right of indemnity in respect of such liability exists, the person entitled to the purchase-money shall be entitled to the proportion of the annuity, rent-charge, or rent so redeemed, in like manner as if he had purchased the same, and the Court, after due notice to all persons interested, shall make provision as to the future payment of such portion of the annuity, rent-charge, or rent so purchased, and as to the land to be liable thereto, and such other provisions as appear to the Court necessary for carrying into effect this enactment."

LORD MACNAGHTEN asked whether this sub-section was necessary? It was very complicated, and had the curious effect of compelling the man who sold to buy an annuity. He was not at all sure that the Land Commission would have jurisdiction over the person with whom it was proposed to deal—not the landlord or the tenant, but some person who was indemnifying the land from the rent-charge.

*THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said that the clause had been drawn by those specially competent to deal with the question. He was assured that the clause was necessary and workable.

Amendment agreed to.

LORD INCHIQUIN moved, to leave out Clause 32, as he was informed that it was practically provided for by the new Clause 30.

*THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND: It is not all provided for.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 33,—

AS TO EASEMENTS, ETC., WHEN VESTING ORDER IS MADE.

(1.) A holding vested in a purchaser by a vesting order under this Act shall continue to have appurtenant thereto and to be subject to, as the case may be, any previously existing easements, rights, and appurtenances; and any privilege previously in fact enjoyed, whether by permission of the landlord or otherwise, in such manner and for such time that, if the holding had belonged to a different owner from the rest of the estate, it would have been an easement or right, shall be an easement or right within the meaning of this section, and shall be appurtenant to or exercisable over the holding, as the case may be.

(2.) The vesting order may, if the Land Commission think fit, declare that the sale is made subject to or free from any particular easement, right or appurtenance, and such declaration shall have full effect.

(3.) This section shall extend to any sale on declaration of title made by the Land Judge in pursuance of the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, 1858, in like manner as if it were herein re-enacted with the necessary modifications.

LORD INCHIQUIN moved, at the end of the clause, to insert the words,—

> "Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any privilege enjoyed by permission of the landlord, or otherwise over lands in the occupation of such landlord."

He said that it would be exceedingly obnoxious to the landlord if the words of the clause were extended over land which he had in his occupation after the tenancy had ceased.

THE EARL OF BELMORE said that this was the clause on which her Majesty's Government obtained the solitary victory on Friday. He then moved an Amendment which was consequential to the striking out of Clause 8 and the substitution of another clause. The present Amendment provided that, if a landlord had sold a farm to one of his tenants, and that tenant had had the privilege of cutting bog, for instance, the landlord should be at liberty to reserve to himself his own bog, having no longer any connection with the tenant.

*THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said that the Amendment was out of keeping with the structure of the clause. If a tenant had enjoyed rights or easements over a property owned by someone not his own landlord for a certain number of years, he would have a legal title to those easements. But, in consequence of the law of common ownership, the tenant would have no legal title if the property were that of his own landlord. This was felt to be a hardship. The Amendment of his noble Friend suggested that, although it might be reasonable to give these rights over the land of other tenants of the landlords, it would not be reasonable if the lands chanced to be in the occupation of the landlord himself. But his noble Friend would see that the rights, to be good and made legal, should be in use and operation for a great number of years, sufficiently long to have given a clear and absolute legal right in the event of these being not over the property of the same landlord, and that was thought to be safeguarded by the circumstance that it must be upon clear recognised use going back a great number of years. He did not think there would be any foundation for distinguishing lands that chanced to be in the occupation of the landlord from those in the occupation of his tenants. This was a reciprocal clause. From its construction it would be seen that if the tenant had over his own farm certain rights in the habit of being used by other people, they were preserved against him, and this was to be borne in mind.

LORD MACNAGHTEN said this was not confined to easements but rights. What rights were in contemplation of the authors of the Act? What was the meaning of "shall be appurtenant to or shall be exercisable over the holding"?

*THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said the words were intended to deal with the double aspect of the matter. If the tenant was in the habit of using them he was to retain them, but if other people were in the habit of exercising rights over his land they were to retain those rights.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL OF ARRAN moved, in Sub-section (1), after the words "purchaser shall," to insert the words "in the event of the sale being carried out." He said that in the Act of 1888 this provision existed, and the vendor was discharged from all liability in respect of rent and arrears from the date of the conveyance being sanctioned. He submitted that it was necessary that the words of the Amendment should be inserted.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: I am assured that this is unnecessary, and the point the noble Earl is anxious to safeguard is covered by the words, a few lines further down, "if the advance is refused the agreement shall be void."

THE EARL OF ARRAN: That is not the point. When the sale has been sanctioned the tenant may refuse to carry out his agreement.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 39,—

SALES UNDER THE LANDED ESTATES COURT ACT.

(1.) Where an absolute order for the sale of an estate, comprising holdings to which this section applies, has been made under the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, 1858, and either a receiver has been appointed over the estate or the estate is so circumstanced that it would independently of this Act be sold without the consent of the owner as to price, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a.*) The Land Commission shall, at the request of the Land Judge, cause the estate to be inspected, and a report to be made by two Commissioners respecting the estate, and the circumstances thereof, and the price at, and the conditions under which, the sale of the holdings to the tenants under the Land Purchase Acts can properly be made.

(*b.*) The Land Judge, after giving all parties, including the tenants, an opportunity of being heard, and considering the report and any offers that may be made for the purchase of the estate or any part thereof, and any other matters that may be brought before him, and the general circumstances of the estate, shall make to the person appearing to be in occupation as tenant of each holding on the estate, an offer to sell to him the fee simple of the holding, and the arrears of rent then due from him in respect thereof, at such price, and subject to such conditions, whether as to the payment of part of the price in cash, or as to the offer to one tenant being conditional on the acceptance by other tenants of the offers made to them within a limited time, or otherwise, as the Land Judge may consider reasonable and just having regard to the interest of all persons interested in the estate.

(*c.*) The offer shall be communicated in such manner as the Land Commission think fit to the person appearing to be in occupation as tenant, and if it is accepted, then, on fulfilment of the conditions, the said person shall be deemed to have agreed to purchase the holding within the meaning of the Land Purchase Acts, and the sale shall be completed accordingly.

(*d.*) If it appears to the Land Judge that the tenants of holdings on the estate to the extent of not less than three-fourths in number and value according to the rateable value under the Irish Valuation Acts, have accepted the offers under this section, he may, if having regard to the circumstances of the case he thinks it expedient, order that the remaining tenants or any of them shall be deemed to have accepted the offers made to them, and this section and the Land Purchase Acts shall apply accordingly; provided that such order shall not apply to any tenant if the purchase-money of his holding would exceed the limitation on the amount of the advance imposed by Section two of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1888, and the holding of such tenant shall not be taken into consideration in estimating the three-fourths above mentioned.

(*e.*) Subject to the prescribed rules any person aggrieved by any Order of the Land Judge made under this section may apply to the Court of Appeal to re-hear the matter, and the matter shall be re-heard accordingly.

(*f.*) Where a receiver has been appointed over part of an estate this section shall apply to that part in like manner as if it were an estate.

(*g.*) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply only to holdings which are agricultural or pastoral, or partly agricultural and partly pastoral.

(2.) Any person in occupation of and paying rent for a parcel of land (including the owner of an estate in occupation of a mansion-house or demesne forming part of the estate) held under a letting by the Land Judge or Receiver Judge may agree to purchase such parcel of land, and the same shall be deemed a holding and such person a tenant, and the Land Judge or Receiver Judge, as the case may be, a landlord within the meaning of the Land Purchase Acts.

(3.) At any time after an absolute Order for the sale of an estate or part of an estate has been made in pursuance of the Landed Estates Court (Ireland) Act, 1858, the foregoing provisions of this section so far as they are applicable may upon the application of the owner be applied to such estate, although a receiver has not been appointed over the estate, and the estate is not so circumstanced that it would, independently of this Act, be sold without the consent of the owner as to price; provided that no advance shall be made to the owner to purchase any mansion-house or demesne forming part of the estate.

(4.) Rules under Part two of this Act may be made for carrying into effect this section.

LORD INCHIQUIN moved, in Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "either" ("either a receiver"); and, further, to leave out the word "or" ("over the estate or"), and to insert instead thereof the word "and." The noble Lord said the object of the Amendment was to confine the Order for the sales mentioned in the clause to cases in which the estate was insolvent. There were many estates which were perfectly solvent, and if the clause remained as it was the Order must stand to have them sold. By making the alterations he suggested, the Court would be prevented from considering itself justified in selling up an estate which might in itself be perfectly solvent, because the clause provided that on every estate where a receiver had been appointed the Court must sell. Receivers were appointed in many cases where the mortgage interest was in arrear, or the case might be in lunacy.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said there was no ground for the apprehension expressed by the Mover of the

Amendment. The whole section was covered by the words in the first line, "where an absolute Order for the sale of the estate has been made." In the case of an estate owned by a minor or lunatic that condition would not be fulfilled, and, moreover, he understood that in the case of a minor it would be in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, who would take care no improper sale of the estate took place. No doubt it was extremely difficult to distinguish between an estate which could be described as a solvent, and one which could be described as an insolvent estate. The fact of the estate being in the charge of a receiver was one of the most satisfactory tests upon which they could depend, although it was not the only test. It was not desirable to make the alteration suggested.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Earl of BELMORE moved, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "shall," ("shall make to the person") and to insert instead thereof the words "may if he think fit." He said the effect of this would be to give the Land Judge discretion whether he would make over the estate to the tenant.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said the alteration would change the drift of the clause. As he understood, the Judge was vested with the fullest discretion with regard to the conditions upon which the sale might be allowed to proceed. But when once he was satisfied that the conditions were just and reasonable, it was intended that he should make an offer to the tenants. If the Amendment were adopted, the option given would be of an entirely different kind. He might be able to say that certain terms and conditions were fair and reasonable, and at the same time it might be open to him to deny to the tenants an opportunity of buying their farms.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved, in paragraph (*b*), Sub-section (1), to leave out the word "and" ("and the arrears of rent then due,") and to insert instead thereof the words "discharged from."

Amendment agreed to.

Marquess of Lansdowne.

Lord INCHIQUIN moved the omission of paragraph (*d*). He remarked that Irish landlords felt strongly that if the clause stood as it did it would be the first move towards compulsory purchase, because it provided that where sale was to be carried out it could be done compulsorily if three-fourths of the tenants agreed. His proposal was to leave that provision out, because they had a strong feeling that if the thin end of the wedge of compulsion was allowed to come in in this Act it would be used against them, and practically before long compulsory sale might be the result.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said the Government regarded this as a very important provision, and he thought the noble Lord's fear that it might contain what he called the "thin edge of the wedge of compulsion" was without sufficient foundation. The compulsion the noble Lord was apprehensive of was compulsion directed against the landlords, and used to compel them to part with their estates. The compulsion which this clause contemplated was a certain amount of compulsion, not on the landlords, but on a minority of the tenants in the interests of the majority. There might be a proposal for the sale of an estate upon equitable terms, approved by the Land Commission and the Land Judge, and greatly desired by the main body of the tenants. In a case of that kind would it be desirable that the whole transaction should be brought to an end because a minority of the tenants hung back and were averse to acquiring their farms? The adoption of the proposal would go very far towards jeopardising the success of the clause.

*The Earl of ERNE said that on Friday night he moved the rejection of the clause, and stated fully his objection to the principle of compulsion, the germs of which appeared to lie in the sub-section, but it appeared to be thought that what he regarded as a dangerous experiment should be carried out. As he did not see how it could be, successfully, without this sub-section, he appealed to his noble Friend whether it was worth while to press the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 46,—

APPLICATION TO LAND COMMISSION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT OF TENANT OR FOR PURCHASE OF HOLDING.

(1.) Where the tenancy of a holding has been determined at any time after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, the landlord or the former tenant of the holding, or both jointly may, within twelve months of the commencement of this Act, apply in the prescribed manner to the Land Commission to act as mediators with a view to the re-instatement of the tenant in the holding or with a view to the purchase of the holding by the tenant.

(2.) Upon any such joint application with a view to re-instatement, the Land Commission may declare the terms and conditions as to rent, and the payment of arrears or otherwise upon which they consider that it would be reasonable that the former tenant should be reinstated in the holding, and upon the parties consenting within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, may make an order reinstating the tenant in his holding upon the said terms and conditions.

(3.) Upon any such joint application with a view to the sale of the holding, the Land Commission may declare the amount of the advance which they are prepared to sanction, and the condition (if any) to be fulfilled previously to the making of such advance, and upon the parties consenting within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, may order an advance subject to the said conditions in like manner as if an agreement had been made under Section thirteen of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, as re-enacted by this Act.

(4.) Upon such application, whether for re-instatement or for a sale being made by either the landlord or former tenant of the holding, the Land Commission may, if they think fit after making such inquiry as they think advisable, serve in the prescribed manner upon the party not having made the application a notice calling upon him to state whether he consents to the application being treated as a joint application, and if the party so served does not within the prescribed time after such service object, a joint application within the meaning of the section shall be deemed to have been made for reinstatement or for a sale, as the case may be, and the Land Commission may thereupon proceed under that section accordingly.

(5.) Every Order under this section shall be binding upon all persons, and be final and conclusive.

(6.) An Order under this section shall not be made in the case of a holding which, on the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, was in the occupation of a tenant.

(7.) For the purposes of this section, the expression "former tenant" shall include the personal representative of the former tenant.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved in Sub-section (7), after the words "shall include the," to insert the words "heir or"; and after the word "representative," to insert the words "as the case may be."

Amendments agreed to.

Clause 48,—

SAVING OF ULSTER TENANT RIGHT CUSTOM.

Nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any right, benefit, or presumption exercised or enjoyed under or by virtue of the Ulster tenant right custom or any usage corresponding thereto.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out the word "herein," and to insert instead thereof the words "in this Act."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 49,—

APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF PARTS OF ACT.

(1.) Part One of this Act shall, save as is by this Act expressly provided, apply to every proceeding pending at the commencement of this Act.

(2.) The provisions of this Act with respect to a vesting order shall not apply to proceedings in respect of an advance sanctioned before the commencement of this Act, or of any agreement for the purchase of a term of years made before the commencement of this Act, and the enactments relative to such proceedings shall continue to apply, notwithstanding their repeal by this Act.

(3.) An application to fix a fair rent for a holding shall not be refused on the ground of any previous decision with reference to the holding or any part thereof, whether between the same parties or otherwise, if such application can be sustained under this Act or any of the Land Law Acts as amended by this Act, and where such application can be so sustained, the holding shall be deemed to be and to have remained a present tenancy as from the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

(4.) Parts One and Two of this Act shall be construed as one with the Land Law Acts, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Land Law Acts, and shall apply to all holdings to which the Land Law Acts, or any of them, as amended by this Act, apply, and Section twenty-two of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, shall apply as if the said Acts and Parts of this Act were part of the foregoing provisions of the said Act of 1881, within the meaning of the said section.

(5.) Parts Two, Three, and Five of this Act shall be construed as one with the Land Purchase Acts as herein defined, and, together with these Acts, may be cited as the Land Purchase Acts.

(6.) Part Four of this Act shall be construed as one with the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Acts, as defined in the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1894, and together with those Acts may be cited collectively as the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Acts.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out Sub-section (2).

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to omit from Sub-section (3) the words—

"such application can be so sustained, the holding shall be deemed to be and to have remained a present tenancy as from the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881,"

and to insert instead thereof

"a tenant would, if this Act had been in force at the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, be now a present tenant, and either the landlord has not, since the said decision, resumed possession of the holding, or if he resumed the tenant has redeemed, the tenant shall be deemed a present tenant for the purpose of any such application."

Amendment agreed to.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved after Sub-section (5), to insert the following new sub-section.

(6.) "The provisions of Part III. of this Act with respect to superior interests and a vesting order shall not, without the consent of the vendor and purchaser, apply to proceedings in respect of any agreement made before the commencement of this Act."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 51,—

REPEAL OF ACTS.

The Acts specified in the First Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved to leave out the word "First" and to insert instead thereof the word "Second."

*VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN moved to insert the following new clause after Clause 51 :—

(52.) "The present system of appointing court valuers from amongst the land sub-commissioners shall cease, and in future the court valuers shall be permanent officials of the Crown and be independent of the Land Commission."

He said that the other night he laid down the principle that where a man's property was taken from him, he was entitled to an account, and he would go a step further and say, that when a man appealed, he was entitled to appeal to an independent person on the subject as to which he was aggrieved. On a recent occasion he pointed out that at this moment the Court Valuers attached to chief Commission were chosen from among the Sub-Commissioners, and as a consequence the Sub-Commissioners practically reviewed their own decisions, because one would be a Court Valuer for three months, and would then return to be a Sub-Commissioner. He also pointed out, that whilst A and B were practically revising and reviewing each others rents, it might not be impossible that there should be some sort of a fellow feeling in the matter, and that, without intending any harm, there should be a good deal of forbearance exercised towards each other's valuation. He based his claim for the insertion of the new clause, on the ground that it was equally fair and important to landlords and tenants. It was not a question whether they were going to be fair to landlord or tenant, but what was asked by the clause was, that they should be equally fair to both. If there was anything wrong in the clause, it would apply to both. A great reason in favour of this clause was that at present when a case came on for re-hearing neither party could cross-examine the Court Valuers. He pointed out that after the passing of the Act of 1881 a certain number of Court Valuers were appointed to be used solely for appeal purposes, and what was asked for was a reversion to that old method. At present the system was this:—A acted as a Sub-Commissioner in Antrim and might act as Court Valuer, say, in Armagh. B acted as a Court Valuer in Antrim and might act as Sub-Commissioner in Armagh. A was called to revise B's decision in the one case, and B to revise A's in the other case; the consequence might be a tacit understanding between them, such as was vulgarly expressed by the phrase, "Scratch me, and I'll scratch you." The result was that the Court Valuer's valuation, which the Court regarded as final, almost invariably coincided with the Sub-Commissioner's, and the appeal was no appeal at all. He contended it was a great grievance in Ireland that the Court Valuers, upon whom so much depended, were not entirely independent people. He begged to move the clause.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE thought the noble Lord must have made his observations more with a desire to attract attention to this subject than with any hope that the Government should introduce at this stage a clause dealing with this branch of the subject. He realised the importance of having in the position of Court Valuers men of experience, and, above all things, thoroughly independent and trustworthy. As far as he could make out, the complaint of the noble Lord was that occasionally a Sub-Commissioner acted as a Court Valuer, or a Court Valuer acted as a Sub-Commissioner. He must say on the face of that he saw nothing that would lead one to suppose that such an employment of these officials constituted, in any sense, an abuse. He was told that if the Land Commission desired to send down a Court Valuer they very often sent down one of the Sub-Commissioners to value. He would ask the noble Lord whether it was not the case that a lay Sub-Commissioner and a Court Valuer were not persons in whom one would expect to find the same sort of qualifications? He should imagine the man who was thoroughly competent for the one purpose would be also thoroughly competent for the other. It was suggested by his noble Friend that there had been cases when these officials had been employed under circumstances which led to the idea that there was something like an understanding between them as to the standard at which they should value the lands. Of course, if any case of that kind could be pointed out, he had no doubt the matter would receive the attention of the Land Commission, but as to the general practice of employing these gentlemen either as Court Valuers or as Sub-Commissioners he could, he confessed, see nothing which was to his mind suggestive of a grave abuse. He was afraid he could not encourage the noble Lord to expect that they would incorporate his recommendation in the Bill.

The Earl of BELMORE said it was not so much a matter of grave abuse. It was a matter of whether it was expedient that this sort of practice should be carried on of employing a gentleman one month as a Sub-Commissioner and perhaps six months hence as a Court Valuer. He thought there was a certain amount of a case for what the noble Viscount asked, and he hoped the Government would not, at any rate, refuse the Amendment without giving it a little more consideration and advancing some stronger arguments than he had yet heard.

The Earl of MAYO said the noble Marquess held out no hopes that this system would be amended or improved in any way. All they asked for was that Sub-Commissioners and land valuers should not be interchangeable. This appeared to be a reasonable demand, and if they had some sympathy from the noble Marquess they would feel much happier, and they would feel that the re-valuations would be more justly and more properly carried out.

The LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND said his noble Friend in charge of the Bill had shown, in the way he spoke, the greatest sympathy with the very important subject that the valuations for the head Court should be made by capable and upright men. But while recognising the great importance of these topics, it would be impossible to give an undertaking that the highly-paid men who were Land Commissioners should not be employed suitably and in suitable districts, and when they were available, to make valuations which might give the most valuable information to the head Commission.

*Viscount TEMPLETOWN said that, in withdrawing this clause, he would only point out, in reply to the noble Marquess, there was one very important qualification which the Sub-Commissioners and valuators had not in common. There was no independence in the valuator. The valuator was practically the final Court of Appeal against whom they appealed, and he was not an independent part of the body who fixed fair rents. It was one huge firm settling rents all over the country, and they were simply appealing from one member of the firm to another. The valuator ought to be entirely distinct from that firm.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Schedules were agreed to in the following amended form :—

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—FORM OF SCHEDULE FOR RECORD.

Particulars of Holding taken into consideration in fixing the Judicial Rent.

No. of Ordnance Sheet.

County Tenant

Record No. Landlord

Date upon which holding inspected day of 189

Who attended inspection on behalf of Landlord?

Do. on behalf of Tenant?

1. Character of holding:—

The land in a holding may be all of uniform character, or it may consist of two or more of the qualities of land indicated in the following Schedule, which should be carefully filled up according to the facts. The acreage of each class of land found in the holding should be set out in the column given for the purpose, and this area should be marked off with a blue coloured line on the Ordnance Survey Map of the holding, and also marked with the letter or letters corresponding with same in the Schedule. These areas should be stated with as near an approach to accuracy as under the circumstances is possible. The record number of the holding should in each case be marked on the Map, and where more than one holding is marked on the Map a Schedule of holdings with the record numbers and tenants' names is to be written on the right hand margin on the Map. *The exterior boundaries of each holding must be carefully marked on the Map with a red coloured line.*

(1.) SCHEDULE of classes of land.

—	Area in Statute Measure.			Fair Rent per Acre (excluding Buildings), on the assumption that all Improvements thereon were made or acquired by the Landlord.		
GRASS LANDS.	A.	R.	R.	£	s.	d.
A. 1st class						
B. 2nd class						
C. 3rd class						
D. 4th class						
E. 5th class, mountain and unreclaimed bog						
F. 1st class, permanent meadow ...						
G. 2nd class, permanent meadow ...						
LAND IN TILLAGE OR WORKED IN ROTATION, INCLUDING PASTURE OR MEADOW OF A TEMPORARY CHARACTER.						
H. 1st class						
I. 2nd class						
K. 3rd class						
L. 4th class, reclaimed mountain or bog						
X. Waste (description)						
Total area						

2. For what description of stock is the grass land best suited?

3. Carrying power in sums or collops of grass land, stating the months during which the season usually continues, and how hay is provided?

4. How is the holding used?

5. The condition as to cultivation, deterioration or otherwise of the holding and the buildings thereon. Does the soil show traces of improvement or of deterioration, and to whom is the improvement or deterioration to be attributed?

6. Does the holding or any part of it require to be drained, and if so, how much of the holding? Mark part requiring drainage on map by thin parallel black lines.

7. Improvements: Proved in Court (excluding buildings) whether made by landlord or tenant, which are at present a *bonâ fide* benefit and suitable to the holding and are found to exist on inspection, to be stated in detail, together with the nature, character, and present capital value thereof, and the increased letting value due thereto, and the date, so near as can be ascertained, at which the same were made, and the deduction from rent made.

8. Buildings: If tenants state so, if landlords specify particulars of same, the date, so near as can be ascertained, at which they were made, state fair annual value, whether they have been kept in repair, and by whom, and any deduction from rent made on account thereof, and the extent (if any) to which the landlord has paid or compensated the tenant in respect thereof made on account thereof.

Improvements under this head shall be distinguished according as—

(*a*) they have been made wholly or partly by or at the cost of the tenant; and

(*b*) the landlord has paid or compensated the tenant in respect thereof.

9. Situation: As to markets, railways, and county roads.

10. What per centage (if any) has been added for proximity, or what (if any) has been deducted in consequence of remote position?

11. Give particulars of any right of turbary, commonage, mountain grazing, or seaweed—and state whether turbary is inside or outside holding, what amount has been added for any of those appurtenances.

12. Local Rates—

Average poor rate in £1.
,, county cess in £1.

13. Special incidents of holding, such as aspect, elevation, and water supply, and general observations.
To be signed by Lay Assistant-Commissioners day of 189 .

14. The following improvements included in enumeration in paragraph No. 7 were made or acquired by the tenant or his predecessors in title, and are exempted from rent.

15. For what rights (if any) referred to in answers to query No. 11 has an addition been made to the rent?

16. Upon what assumption with regard to the respective liabilities of landlord and tenant as to rates and taxes mentioned in answers to query No. 12, has the judicial rent been fixed?
To be signed by Legal and Lay Assistant-Commissioners.

17. The annual sum which should be the fair rent of the holding on the assumption that all improvements thereon were made or acquired by the landlord.

18. The fair rent of the holding.

19. If tenancy has been purchased since the Land Act, 1870, give date and amount of purchase-money on each sale.

20. What changes of rent have been proved in evidence?

To be signed by Legal Assistant Commissioner alone.

SECOND SCHEDULE.—ACTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 49.	Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.	In section eight, sub-section two, from "as from the period" down to "decision of the court," and sub-section three, from "from the rent day" down to "has been given." Section twenty-four, from "as follows" to "fair rent for the holding," being the end of sub-section one. In section twenty-six from "the Land Commission may advance" down to "payable by the tenant," being sub-section four. Section twenty-eight, from the beginning down to "purchaser therein mentioned," being sub-sections one and two. In section thirty, sub-section three, from "on the terms" down to "1870," where that figure next occurs, and from "and shall pay" down to "receive the same." Section thirty-three. In section fifty-eight, sub-section one, sub-section two, down to "home farm or" and sub-sections three and four.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 73.	Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885.	In section two, from "it shall not be lawful" to the end of the section, being paragraph (*c*). In section four, the words "such value to be calculated according to the table in the Schedule to this Act." Section nine, sub-sections one and two. In section fourteen, from "the Land Commission shall register" down to "local registration." In section seventeen, from "the additional members of the Land Commission" down to "with the said additional Commissioners." Section twenty-four.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 33.	Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887.	Section one, down to "passing of this Act." In section four, from "a tenant may also" to "and otherwise." Section five. Section seventeen. In section eighteen, from "section thirty-four" to the end of the section, being sub-section two.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 49.	Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1888.	Section one, down to "said sub-section and." Section three, save as regards agreements for purchase made before the passing of this Act. Section six.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 48.	The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891.	In section four, sub-section two, from "in paying to the guarantee fund," to the end of the sub-section, being paragraph (*b*). Section seven, from "and an annual sum" to end of section. Section eight, as respects any purchaser's insurance money paid before the commencement of this Act. In section twenty-nine, sub-section one, from "provided that" to "Act, 1881" where those words next first occur; and sub-section two. In section forty-two, from "the expression annual value" to "so determined."

Standing Order No. XXXIX. having, on the motion of the Marquess of Lansdowne, been suspended,

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE formally moved "That the Bill be read the Third time."

Earl SPENCER said he desired to say a few words at this stage. This Bill dealt with a very important matter, and was brought forward a long time ago. As the Duke of Devonshire had said, it was intended to carry out certain pledges made by Members of Her Majesty's Government. It was in one sense a compromise, because it stood between those who were most advanced in the cause of the tenants, and those who wished to leave the law as it stood, but it had been accepted in the other House by the Irish representatives, not as a complete measure, but as one containing many clauses which opened the Land Courts to the Irish tenants. Since it had been in their Lordships' House some very important Amendments had been made in it. He saw in that morning's papers a document signed by certain leading Irish landlords—it might be said to be a manifesto—and learned that those noble Lords who had been instrumental in carrying Amendments had not intended to wreck the Bill and had not done so. [*Cheers.*] What was the meaning of wrecking a Bill? If they meant that they had not driven a torpedo into the vessel and scuttled it they might be right. But if they had introduced Measures which would stop the machinery of the ship or had covered the deck with a large amount of wreckage from the fire of the artillery, then, he said, they had waterlogged it if they had not altogether wrecked it. [*Cries of* "No!"] This was particularly the case with regard to the Tenure Clauses, which formed almost the most important part of the Bill in the eyes of the Irish occupiers. The Bill had been amended in the four important matters relating to turbary, the money limit on the Pasture Clauses, the town parks, and the restrictions on the Courts from taking into consideration the occupation right of the sitting tenant. Those four changes, he conceived, were very deadly in their effect on the operation of the tenure principle. He did not speak in any way on the part of the Irish representatives or on the part of the Irish tenants, but he could not conceive that those who represented the tenants in another place would be able to accept the Amendments, in consequence not only of what they had said in another place, but of their pledges to their constituents. He thought that was a very grave matter. It was a grave matter to offer to a country, or to a large body of people in it, a Measure which they repudiated, disliked, and in no way accepted. From the point of view of those who were against giving self-government to Ireland, that seemed to him to be a very dangerous proceeding, and one entirely opposed to sound policy. It might be that many of those who wished, like himself, that a more extensive system of self-government should be given to Ireland might find a solid argument in the proceedings in their Lordships' House; but though he firmly adhered to all the views he ever held on that subject, he did not share that opinion with regard to this Bill. He desired that the benefit of the fresh legislation should be extended as soon as possible to the Irish people, and he therefore regretted that those great changes had been introduced. One very remarkable thing was to be noted in regard to this Debate. He regretted that the Prime Minister was not then present, because he must refer to him in connection with a point of considerable importance. It seemed to him a very strange and remarkable thing that when one of the principal Measures, if not the largest Measure, of the Session, was proposed in Parliament by Her Majesty's Government, the Prime Minister of the country, who had such enormous influence in directing its policy, had not said a word on the subject. The Secretary of State for War, in introducing the Measure, compared himself to a tame elephant endeavouring to allure the Irish landlords into the inclosure. He was afraid that, notwithstanding the great moderation, ability, and skill which the noble Marquess had shown in conducting the Measure, he had not succeeded in capturing them. There were others besides the Irish landlords who had to be convinced on this subject. There were some, no doubt, even in the Cabinet, and above all there was the noble Marquess the Prime Minister, for if they called to mind speeches of his they would remember that he had—

in the strong language he was capable of using—denounced in former days land legislation after the Bills of 1870 and 1881. It would have been instructive to have heard the reasons that had induced the noble Marquess to support this Measure. It would have been very useful to all of them, and especially so to that large number of English supporters of the noble Marquess who had on this occasion remained absent from the House, and had refused to follow the standard he had raised. He did not know whether the Prime Minister could have persuaded the Irish landlords, but he felt sure that if he had given the arguments that had induced him—at one time the stern and strong opponent of this legislation—to adopt this Measure, it would have done much to induce his supporters to follow him. He was aware that this was not the last occasion when the Bill would come before them. He did not know what Her Majesty's Government would do when the Amendments went down to the House of Commons, but he sincerely hoped and trusted that they would, as far as possible, maintain all the great principles involved in the Measure, and that, when the Bill came back, after the Commons' remarks on their Lordships' Amendments, they would show a firm front and try to carry it in its original shape. He should deeply regret if this were not done. He felt that if their Lordships adhered to their Amendments, they would place themselves in a very false position. Ought it to be said that their Lordships' House, which was a House of landlords, dealt in a matter of this sort entirely in the interests of the landlords, and in that way had refused to meet what was considered to be a grievance of the Irish tenants and submitted for their approval by a Conservative Government? If they adhered to that course they would be incurring what, no doubt, would be a serious danger, not only to Ireland, but to the independence and strength of their Lordships' House.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY said he could not allow the Third Reading of the Bill to pass without saying a few words on behalf of himself and those with whom he had worked in the course of the passage of this Measure. The noble Earl who had just sat down had alluded to a letter which he had read in that morning's papers signed by himself and other Irish landlords. The noble Earl said that in that letter they disclaimed any idea of wrecking the Bill. He indorsed that statement most heartily —[" Hear, hear ! "]—on behalf of himself and those with whom he was working. They had always said they would have welcomed a Bill which was calculated to be of benefit to Ireland, and which would have acted justly to all classes of the community. So far from wrecking the Bill, they flattered themselves they had gone far to remedy the gross imperfections with which on many points it bristled when it came up to their Lordships' House. If there was one person who had gone a long way towards losing the Bill it was the noble Earl, for were the advice he had given to his friends in the House of Commons—the Nationalist Members—followed, the Bill would be wrecked. He trusted that advice would not be followed, but that the Members of the House of Commons would note and appreciate the fact that the Bill was sent back to them in a shape in which it would at least give satisfaction to a certain section of the community, and that was the vast majority of their Lordships' House, and it certainly did not give satisfaction to anyone when it entered the portals of this House. He had hoped Her Majesty's Government would have met some of the proposals he and his Friends made more cordially than they did. It would, for instance have been gracious on the part of the Government to have acceded to their request in regard to Clause 1, and not have forced them to go to a Division. The House of Commons virtually accepted the principle that the Sub-Commissioners should specify their reasons for granting the enormous reductions of rent, but the details were never entered into, because the Bill was hurried through the House of Commons in a most unjustifiable manner. When it came up to their Lordships it was in a crude condition, and absolutely devoid of those safeguards which not only their Lordships, but the House of Commons and the country, had a right to expect and demand. He therefore maintained that the Division on Clause 1 must be adhered to. Upon that clause the Government simply did what it was their duty to do, and he and his Friends declined to accept the alteration made as any concession whatever to the landowners. [" Hear, hear ! "] The Government themselves, recognising the dangerous and mischievous character of Clause 8, which dealt with turbary, withdrew the clause, and substituted for it a clause of a less mischievous and less hurtful character. As to Clause 30, too, the Government made no concession to the landowners of Ireland. In the Debate on the Second Reading he told the Government that though the Purchase Clauses of the Bill were intended to be attractive, they would absolutely kill purchase if they were allowed to stand unamended. The omission of the clause, therefore, was no concession to him and his friends, but it was a real benefit to the country, and to those tenants whom the Government proposed to benefit. Clause 39 was one of great importance ; he believed the Government regarded it as the most important one in the Bill. What did he and his Friends do in respect of that clause ? They made a concession to the Government ; they were conciliatory. They, however, knew full well that there was an enormous number of people who looked with the gravest apprehension, he might say the greatest terror, at the manner in which they anticipated the Bill would work. They conceded to the Government a principle of which they greatly disapproved. They permitted the Government to carry a clause which embraced the principle of compulsory sale or purchase. Never before had that principle been advanced in their Lordships' House. He maintained that, so far, the concessions had been all on their side. He would like the noble Marquess to tell them what concessions he considered he had made to them. Then he came to the clause proposing to raise the rateable value from £50 to £100. They divided against that clause because they believed that it was contrary to the principles of the Act of 1881. They did not know why the Government of the present day should seek to infringe the Act of 1881 by admitting to the benefit of the Fair Rent Courts a certain class of the community whom Mr. Gladstone went out of his way to exclude. The noble Earl said he had always wished the tenants to take advantage of the Fair Rent Courts. Why, then, did he not insist upon such a clause being inserted in the Act of 1881 ? Mr. Gladstone gave his reasons for not admitting those over £50, and Mr. Parnell declared it was unnecessary to admit them. All he and those who acted with him asked was that the matter should remain as it was under the Act of 1881. The noble Earl alluded to the question of town parks. They divided on that question because they were assured by Lord Macnaghten that were the clause to be carried as it stood, town parks would be abolished. Their action throughout had been reasonable and conciliatory. To-day they had not divided upon a single Amendment, but had done their utmost, he would not say to perfect the Measure, because it was not a perfect Measure, but to remedy the defects with which the Bill came to their Lordships' House. He trusted that their Lordships, having taken up a line upon certain points of the Bill, which they considered of vital importance, would not be induced to give way on those points. [*Cheers.*] It might be said—it had been said by the noble Earl —they were trying to wreck the Bill. They were not trying to wreck the Bill. They desired to see it accepted in another place, but if alterations were made in another place which their Lordships considered to be unjust to any section of the community in Ireland, or which would render unworkable those parts of the Bill which they thought they had made workable, then he could only trust their Lordships would adhere to the action they had taken during the past week. [" Hear, hear ! "] He sincerely trusted to see the Measure placed on the Statute-book, but if the Bill was not carried into law it would not be the fault of those who had the real benefit and happiness of Ireland at heart. [*Cheers.*]

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN said he rose principally to express his very deep regret that his noble Friend had made perhaps a premature, and, at any rate, a very strong appeal to the House to adhere to the Amendments which they had moved, whatever might be their fate in another place. The noble Marquess said that he did not wish to wreck the Bill, but he and his noble Friends had shown themselves so powerful in the House that, full of their exuberant vigour, like young lions at play, they were more destructive than they understood. He felt very sure that if some of the Amendments made by their Lordships were disagreed with in another place, and were insisted on by the House of Lords, they would succeed in wrecking the Bill. It was a source of great regret to him that except on one solitary occasion he had been unable to vote in the same Lobby with the noble Lords who were landowners in Ireland. He voted with them on the first Amendment, because it seemed impossible to vote against it. But as to some of the Amendments—especially that lowering the letting value from £100 to £50—it was beyond his comprehension how any Irish landlord could think them desirable either for the country or for any individual landlord. The noble Marquess said that what he objected to was that the Government were departing from the principles of the Act of 1881. The noble Marquess seemed to forget that he was not living in 1881 now, and he paid no attention whatever to the imperfections which the last 15 years had shown to exist in the Act of 1881. He himself did not approve of anything in the Act of 1881; but it was the duty of any sensible man to accept the legislation of 15 years ago; and, if it were found not to work smoothly in some respects, to remove the defects. He could not conceive how anyone could suppose that it could be an advantage to Ireland, or anything but a disadvantage to the landowners in Ireland, that there should be a small class of tenants excluded from the Bill to which all their friends and neighbours were admitted. Everyone of such excluded tenants must be a centre of discontent. He had never been able to see what the harm was in this Bill as it came to the House, except in some very few details. Noble Lords had failed to point out anything which would have caused any serious damage to Irish landowners. Certainly there was nothing to do half the damage to landowners which would be done if this Bill did not become law. Much of the Bill would be of great advantage to the landowners, because peace, quiet and contentment in Ireland was as beneficial to them as to any other class. He sincerely hoped that his noble Friends would very seriously consider their position should the Bill come back to the House in a materially different shape. If they persisted in these Amendments, they would do great damage to the power and reputation of the House of Lords. That House had a great reserve of force and power, which could be used with good effect—as it was used recently—for saving the State. But that reserve ought not lightly to be frittered away. It would not add to the strength or reputation of the House or to the affection with which it was regarded by the country if this Bill were lost because a number of noble Lords, all interested in Irish land, had insisted on Amendments which could not be accepted by those representing the tenants in the House of Commons. If the Bill were wrecked great injury would be done to the small owners in Ireland—the very class whom noble Lords desired to benefit. Two things were of great importance in Irish land legislation—to facilitate purchase, to return through purchase to a sound system of land tenure as soon as possible; and to maintain a great number of the present landowning class in Ireland as possible. If this Bill did not pass, the consequences in Ireland would be anything but what could be wished.

The Earl of BELMORE said that Earl Spencer had referred to their Lordships as a House of landlords. No doubt most of them were landlords; but some of them were representative Peers of Ireland, and of those he was the senior Peer. He wished to say most emphatically that he and the other Irish Representative Peers did not consider themselves as merely representing themselves or the landlords of Ireland, but felt bound, to the best of their ability, to represent all the people of Ireland. Of course, many of the people differed from them in religion and politics, but there were many subjects common to all, on which they represented the people's opinions as well as their own. As to the new turbary clause which the Government had brought up, he did not think it mischievous in any way, and believed that it would be very useful. As to the Town Parks Clause, if he had thought that the intention of Her Majesty's Government would be carried out in the way in which the drafting of the clause indicated, he should have been quite willing to see it accepted. But the House was assured by the noble and learned Lord who some years ago drafted the clause defining town parks, that if the clause in the Bill were accepted there would be no more town parks in Ireland. That would be a serious thing, not only for the owners, but for the towns; and the House was quite justified, failing a safe definition, in rejecting the clause. As to the £50 limit, all he would say was that if, for reasons of public policy, Parliament thought it right to transfer the property of one person, to whom it had been expressly reserved, to another person, compensation ought to be paid. If one of these £50 tenants had a road cut through his holding he would be ready enough to claim compensation. He had never desired to wreck the Bill, and he had never for one moment since the Bill was introduced into the House of Commons believed that it was in danger in either House. He hoped it would pass in the form most consistent with justice to both parties. It might be received with disappointment by some tenants who had expected more than they were ever likely to get, but he was sure that the reasonable men among them would see, when it came into operation, that they received substantial benefit from it.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) BILL.

THE EARL OF **RANFURLY**, in moving the Second Reading of this Bill, said that it amended the law relating to public health in Ireland, and assimilated it to the law in England. It gave additional powers to the Local Government Board and enabled them to vest rural authorities with the powers of urban authorities. It also enabled sanitary authorities to combine for the purpose of executing work within their own districts. The Bill enabled urban authorities to divide a district into parts, to put a separate assessment on any part or parts, a proviso being inserted that such assessments should be fair and equitable, to levy a private improvement rate, a water rate, and to grant superannuation allowances for duties performed under the Public Health Act. The Local Government Board was also given power to constitute port sanitary authorities where needed, and to assign them certain jurisdictions, powers, rights, and duties.

Bill read 2^a, according to Order, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow; and Standing Order XXXIX. to be considered in order to its being dispensed with.

LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ESTATE DUTY BILL.

Bill read 1^a; to be printed; and to be read 2^a to-morrow.—*(Lord Ranfurly.)*—[No 246.]

House adjourned at Ten minutes before Ten o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter past Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 10th August 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

BELFAST CORPORATION BILL.

Lords Amendments considered, by Order, and agreed to.

BLACKROCK AND KINGSTOWN DRAINAGE BILL.

Lords Amendments, by Order, considered.

Clause 5 (recited action to be stayed and costs thereof paid),—

MR. T. M. **HEALY** (Louth, N.) protested against a proposal to sanction the payment by the Commissioners to Mr. North of a sum of £500 out of the rates on account of damage done to the latter by reason of certain works carried out by the Commissioners. The hon. Member contended that Parliament ought never to have suspended the Standing Orders in order to allow a body of Commissioners who had committed an act of lawlessness to make good the damage they had done out of the unfortunate ratepayers.

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

Clause 7 (borrowing powers),—

On an Amendment, sanctioning additional borrowing powers to the extent of £10,000,

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS (Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, Cumberland, Penrith) moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment. The Bill was brought in to legalise certain works which were illegal, and in consequence of the illegality of which an action was brought against the Board. The Bill was a late Bill, and the Standing Orders were all suspended in order that the Bill might progress through the House. When the Bill first came into that House it only proposed to borrow £12,000. During the course of its passage through the House that sum of £12,000 was increased by £8,000 to £20,000, and, in addition to that, another clause was inserted allowing further borrowing powers, not exceeding £10,000 for a particular purpose—namely, clearing away any damage which might arise in consequence of sewage getting into Kingstown Harbour. He ought to say that the Bill in that House was an unopposed Bill. [Mr. T. M. HEALY: "By a fluke."] When the Bill reached the other House it was an opposed Measure, and there the matter was threshed out before a Committee of the other House, and this clause, allowing another £10,000 to be borrowed with the sanction of the Local Government Board in Ireland, was inserted. That was the proposal which he was now asking the House to disagree with on this broad ground:—Here was a Bill which came before the House late, in very exceptional circumstances; it started with the proposal to borrow £12,000, which was subsequently increased to £20,000, then to £30,000, and finally to £40,000. This was a very large increase to incorporate in a Bill during the course of its passage through the House. The proper course would have been for the local board to make up their minds how much money was wanted, to have allowed a margin for expenses, and then to have submitted a properly-formulated scheme to the House. It would be a dangerous precedent to allow an increase of the powers of borrowing as had been the case here. The case of the promoters was practically to this effect—they did not wish to come to the House next year in order to seek further borrowing powers in respect of any additional works which might be necessary, and they thought that it would be sufficient if powers were taken to borrow with the consent of the Local Government Board in Ireland. But he found himself unable to take that view. If further sums had to be spent the proper course would be for the Drainage Board to give full and proper notice to the ratepayers of the district, and, if necessity compelled them to come to the House, they would have to come. This local authority had enjoyed a great deal more rope than any English board would have received in similar circumstances, and therefore he asked the House to disagree with the Amendment.

MR. T. M. HEALY said he was obliged to the right hon. Gentleman for the vigilance he had shown in this matter. The incident showed how unprotected the Irish ratepayers were in regard to private Bills. When this Bill first came forward the Irish Members made a protest against it even on the ground of the £12,000, but there was no time to consider the petition, because the Standing Orders Committee had suspended the Standing Orders. The Drainage Commissioners had made such a mess of this business that the whole foreshore at Kingstown was practically reeking in sewage, and it was a choice whether the people should have typhoid or higher taxes. A petition was lodged against the Bill in the House of Lords, but the House of Lords turned round and said, "You are only ratepayers of Blackrock, and you are represented by Kingstown and Blackrock Local Board, who have petitioned against this Bill." But the Board actually withdrew their petitions, so that the Bill went through the House without a petition against it. It was an appalling thing that the House of Lords Standing Committee had been misled by a bogus petition, which was first lodged and then withdrawn for the purpose of defeating the rights of the ordinary ratepayers of the community. Indeed, everything connected with this Bill had been bungled and badly managed. All the deviations and diversions of work of admitted illegality had been done in the interests of two peers, Lord de Vesci and Lord Longford, in order to benefit their property. Those two noble Lords ought to be made to pay for the whole affair. This Bill would probably end in another Bill, and probably in a fourth Bill.

Lords' Amendment disagreed with.

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment to the effect that all the costs, charges and expenses incidental to the passing of the Act, "including the costs, charges and expenses of the Earl of Longford and Viscount de Vesci in opposing the Bill," should be paid out of the money to be borrowed by the Board, or which it is entitled to receive from the Kingstown and Blackrock townships. He said that those two noble Lords had a petition in the other House, but they were not, strictly speaking, opponents of the Bill. Counsel held a watching brief for the petitioners, but they were in favour of the Bill and were anxious to see it go through with certain Amendments. One of the Amendments they proposed was the clause which the House had disagreed with, and it seemed to him that there was no reason why they should get their costs out of the ratepayers.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said he was sorry that the House could not ask these two noble Lords to pay for the whole thing. The proposal that these two noble Lords, who were the cause of this cost to the ratepayers by persuading the Drainage Board to divert the works in the interest of their property, should get their costs, was certainly a charming illustration of the objects of the House of Lords.

Lords' Amendment disagreed with.

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment giving authority to the "President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London," instead of the Chairman of the Board of Works, to appoint some person in place of Mr. Roberts, C.E., to determine and award the proportion of expenses to be borne by the townships, in the event of Mr. Roberts dying or becoming disabled from discharging his duty. They had enough of London already, and he did not see why they should agree to this proposal that the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London should be the determining authority in this matter.

*The CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS said that this was, after all, a trifling matter, and therefore he should not oppose the Motion of the hon. Member.

Lords' Amendment disagreed with.

Committee appointed to draw up reasons for the Commons' disagreement with certain of the Lords' Amendments.

QUESTIONS.

CUSTOMS (LANDING AND SHIPPING BRANCH).

Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL (Glasgow, College): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he will report what progress has been made by the Departmental Committee on the hours of labour in the landing and shipping branch of the Customs Department; and, whether he can state when it is probable that the finding of the said Committee will be made known to the officials interested?

The SECRETARY to the TREASURY (Mr. R. W. Hanbury, Preston): A Customs Departmental Committee, not on the general question of hours of labour, but on overtime arrangements, rates of pay, etc., was appointed some time since, and to this Committee were referred certain questions relating to the landing and shipping duties. The Committee has reported, and its recommendations on all the matters referred to it are now being considered by the Board of Customs, whose decisions upon them will be made known to the officers concerned as soon as practicable.

CHURCHYARD EXPENDITURE (SCOTLAND).

MR. J. McLEOD (Sutherland): I beg to ask the Lord Advocate—(1) whether he is aware that certain Parish Council auditors in Scotland have disallowed expenditure on churchyards where a formal deed of conveyance from the heritors to a Parish Council has not been executed; (2) whether the auditors in so disallowing are acting under the direction of the Local Government Board for Scotland; and (3) whether the written consent of the heritors would not be a sufficient compliance with the law?

*THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire): No expenditure on churchyards has been disallowed in the present audit. In two or three instances the auditor has called the attention of the Local Government Board to the fact that expenditure has been incurred on churchyards, to which the Parish Council possessed no title. The auditors and Parish Councils have been informed that the poor-rate cannot competently be applied to meet such expenses, unless the minute of a regularly convened meeting of the heritors transferring the churchyard (or old burial ground) be obtained by the Parish Council. In a case in which there was only one heritor in the parish, the Parish Council were informed that they must at least obtain a letter from the heritor transferring the churchyard to them.

In answer to a further Question,

*THE LORD ADVOCATE said that the advice of the Local Government Board for Scotland was that there ought to be a regular minute. They did not say a conveyance, but a minute.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

MR. WILLIAM ABRAHAM (Cork, Co. N.E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland —(1) whether he can state in how many Poor Law Unions in Ireland during the past two years have the Guardians increased the salaries of the teachers in workhouse schools, which increments the Local Government Board has declined to sanction; (2) are these teachers totally excluded from the advantageous provisions of the Education Act of 1892, while in regard to examination, classification, method, and discipline of their schools, they are fully bound by the rules and regulations of the Commissioners of National Education; and (3) can he hold out any hope that the Local Government Board will not refuse to sanction the increase of salaries recommended by the Boards of Guardians?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds Central): The answer to the first paragraph is eight. Eleven proposals to increase the salaries of these officers were sanctioned in the same period. Teachers in workhouse schools are excluded from the provisions of the Education Act of 1892, though it is to be observed that these teachers, in addition to their salaries, receive rations, apartments, firing, light, etc. They are not fully bound by the rules and regulations of the Commissioners of National Education, but are under the control of Boards of Guardians and of the Local Government Board. No undertaking can be given such as is suggested in the last paragraph; every proposal to increase or reduce the salary of a workhouse teacher will, as heretofore, be considered on its own merits.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.

MR. J. F. HOGAN (Tipperary, Mid.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, in view of the fact that benefit societies are required by law to furnish annual returns of their membership and accumulated funds, will he state whether the Covent Garden Theatre Fund, which is held by the Charity Commissioners to be a benefit society and, therefore, exempt from their jurisdiction, has furnished any such returns during recent years; and, if so, whether he can state, from the latest returns thus furnished, the total amount to the credit of the fund, and the number of surviving members who are entitled to participate in its advantages?

MR. HANBURY: This fund was established by a private Act of 1776, which shows that the fund consisted of the voluntary contributions of the actors. The Charity Commissions Act of 1853 excludes such charities from their control. The society is not registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, and, therefore, does not make any returns to the

Friendly Societies Registry, nor is there any power to compel it to do so. I am, therefore, unable to obtain the information desired by the hon. Member.

POSTAL DELIVERY (KILDONAN, SUTHERLANDSHIRE).

MR. McLEOD: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether a memorial has been received from the Parish Council of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, praying for an improvement in the postal delivery in that parish, and stating that some 80 families are totally unprovided for by a postal delivery of any kind, except by the goodwill of their neighbours, and that there has been no improvement in the postal service of this district for 30 years; and, if so, whether he will take immediate steps to have the delivery improved?

MR. HANBURY: The memorial referred to by the hon. Member has been very recently received, and is now under inquiry. A reply shall be forwarded to him as soon as a report has been received and a decision arrived at.

IRISH MAILS.

MR. J. L. CAREW (Dublin, College Green): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, inasmuch as it has been positively stated to the Chambers of Commerce by qualified experts that the Post Office Department will not find any practical difficulty in acceding to the request of the deputation which recently waited on the Postmaster General, viz., that the full two hours provided by the accelerated service shall be given to Ireland, he will undertake that the proposed time-table of the Post Office shall not be decided on till next Session, so as to allow the views of the Chambers of Commerce to be more fully investigated by the Department?

MR. HANBURY: The Postmaster General has no knowledge of the statements alleged to have been made by qualified experts to the Chambers of Commerce; but if the Chambers of Commerce consider them of importance it is hoped they will communicate them to him, which they have not hitherto done. In reference to the latter part of the Question, he must repeat that, as was stated in reply to a similar question on Friday, it would be impossible to make arrangements by the 1st April next for extending to the Irish provinces the advantages of the acceleration to commence on that date if the time-table of the service between London and Dublin were not settled until next Session.

MR. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.): May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether, at the interview which the Chambers of Commerce had with the Postmaster General, these representations were made; was there a shorthand writer present at the interview, or is there any means of ascertaining what was said by the Postmaster General and what was said on behalf of the deputation?

MR. HANBURY: I was not at the deputation, so I do not know whether there was a shorthand writer present, but the Postmaster General denies that he has the information mentioned.

MR. MAURICE HEALY (Cork): Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the Scotch mails, which have been made the pretext for this arrangement, are brought by very slow trains?

MR. HANBURY: I will inquire as to that, but I may say that one other difficulty is connected with the junction of the trains, I think, at Crewe. As regards the night down mails, it would be necessary to put on a special train, because the night mails are carried by the Scotch mail train.

MR. T. M. HEALY: I would ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as Secretary to the Treasury and not as representing the Postmaster General, if he will see that we get value for our money?

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork, E.): Is the right hon Gentleman aware that a short postponement would be quite difficult for the consideration of this matter?

MR. HANBURY: I will convey that suggestion to the Postmaster General, and see whether it can be carried out.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: On behalf of the hon. Member for West Kerry (Sir THOMAS ESMONDE), I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, when the Resolution confirming the new contracts for the conveyance of mails between London and Dublin will be brought before the House; what is the duration of the proposed new contracts; whether an opportunity will be given for the discussion of the question on the Appropriation Bill; and, whether, in view of the strong feeling in Ireland on the matter, he will defer the definite settlement of the mail time-table until next Session, so as to allow time for investigation as to how far it is possible to meet the wishes of the Irish public in this respect?

MR. HANBURY: The new contract for the conveyance of mails between Holyhead and Kingstown has already been approved by the House by Resolution, on July 4th, 1895. The contract is to remain in force for 20 years from April 1st next. Railway contracts are not, as sea contracts are, approved by Resolution of the House. The agreement with the London and North-Western Railway Company for the acceleration of the Irish night mail trains is supplemental to the contract of 1883, and the whole arrangement can be terminated at 12 months' notice by either side. It will not be possible, as explained to the hon. Member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin on Friday last, to defer the settlement of the time-table for the new service between London and Dublin until next Session without postponing for the Irish provinces the advantages of the acceleration.

FREE EDUCATION (SOUTHPORT).

MR. HENRY J. WILSON (York, W.R., Holmfirth): I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, with respect to the fact that a large number of applications have been made to the Education Department by parents at Southport for free education for their children, which were sent by the Department to the Attendance Committee of the Corporation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the names of the applicants were genuine, and how many free places were available in the public elementary schools, and to the reply of the town clerk that the applications were genuine, but that the managers of the elementary schools refused to state what free places they had, whether, seeing that the parents have done all that the law requires them to do in this matter, what steps are the Department taking to meet as rapidly as possible the demands of the parents?

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University): On 1st August, the Committee of Council wrote to the town clerk, requesting certain information regarding the applications for free places; but no reply has been received. The managers of the Church of England schools have undertaken to provide free places for all applicants at schools within a reasonable distance of their homes.

QUEENSLAND.

MR. HOGAN: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the disappointment and dissatisfaction with which his reply to the memorial from the Members for the Central Division of Queensland, praying for the erection of that district into a distinct self-governing Colony, has been locally received, he will reconsider the question during the Recess; whether he is aware that there is no precedent for an Australian Colony consenting, through its Parliament, to its own subdivision, the intervention of the Imperial Government having on all previous occasions of the kind been successfully invoked; and, whether he will cause further inquiry to be made into the grievances alleged by the people of Central Queensland, through their Parliamentary representatives, to result from the present system of government, so that, if shown to be well founded, such grievances may be redressed, and remedial measures adopted as soon as practicable?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): The question will be kept in view by Her Majesty's Government; but they have satisfied themselves that no immediate action is desirable, and they are of opinion that any further inquiry into the matter at the present moment is unnecessary. As to the second part of the hon. Member's question, I am not prepared to answer it without a fuller examination of the precedents than I have been able to make.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: On behalf of the hon. Member for South Donegal (Mr. J. SWIFT MACNEILL), I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department when the Report of the inspector appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances under which operations have been performed, with or without anæsthetics, on living animals, which was promised some weeks ago, will be published and circulated; and, will he explain what is the reason for the delay in the publication of this Report?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Lancashire, Blackpool): The Return of experiments on living animals will, I am informed, be issued to-morrow morning. The delay was caused by my not receiving the Irish portion of the Return until the 27th July.

TELEGRAPHISTS (BELFAST).

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, with reference to the most recent case of promotion to the first class of telegraphists (male) in Belfast, how many members of the second class were upon that occasion superseded; what is their respective length of service; also the length of service of the individual by whom they were superseded; what was the date upon which they respectively received their final increment, according to their present class; and in how many instances since then were they passed over in promotion; whether, seeing that there are some of the present members of the first class of telegraphists in Belfast, who were raised to that class, who at no period performed the ordinary routine duties of a telegraph office, and who possess no knowledge of practical telegraphy, will he explain why this dissimilarity of treatment; and, if he will cause steps to be taken to guard against its repetition in the future?

MR. HANBURY: In the recent case of promotion to the first class of telegraphists (male) at Belfast, the number of men passed over on the second class was four. The length of service of these four men is 12 years 6 months, 29 years, 25 years 8 months, and 25 years 1 month respectively. One of them obtained his maximum in October, 1894; the other three have been for some years at the maximum of their scale; and they have all been several times passed over—two on account of their bad records, two because they were not considered competent for promotion. The officer by whom they were last passed over has 10 years and 10 months' service. It is the fact that certain of the duties performed by first-class telegraphists do not involve the manipulation of telegraph instruments; but the performance of such duties is equally important, and certainly does not imply that the person performing them is in any way lacking as regards character, conduct, or general efficiency. In the interests of the Service, as well as in justice to individuals, the Postmaster General must again point out that it is most undesirable that questions of the kind should be raised in the House of Commons.

ASSAULT CASE (ROSSMORE ESTATE, IRELAND).

MR. J. DILLON (Mayo, E.): On behalf of the hon. Member for East Galway (Mr. JOHN ROCHE), I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with reference to the two assaults on a tenant on the Rossmore estate, named Tully, committed by two emergency men in August, 1895, one with a mallet and the other with a stake, during an attempt to fence off a portion of Tully's holding, will he explain why it was that no policeman was called by the Crown at Petty Sessions to prove who struck the blow with a stake, although five or six civilians proved it was Nesbitt; whether he is aware that at last Spring Assizes no policeman was produced to prove who struck Tully, that the above-mentioned witnesses having proved that it was Nesbitt, another emergency man named Morrison stated that he struck the blow with the stake; whether, when Morrison was brought up at Woodford Petty Sessions, three policemen proved that Morrison did not strike the blow; will he also explain why it was that when the adjourned case came before Judge O'Brien at Summer Assizes the Crown produced no witnesses; and, will he make inquiries into the circumstances of the case?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: Two constables were examined in this case at Woodford Petty Sessions on the 27th

August 1895, but they were not able to prove that it was Nesbitt who inflicted the blow that injured Tully. Four civilian witnesses gave evidence that the blow causing serious injury to Tully was struck by Nesbitt. As to the second paragraph, the same two constables were produced and examined at the last Spring Assizes and repeated the evidence given by them at Petty Sessions. The four civilian witnesses also repeated their evidence at Petty Sessions. On the conclusion of the evidence for the Crown, Morrison came forward and swore that it was he who struck Tully, and when brought up at Petty Sessions two constables and a retired sergeant of police gave evidence to the effect that Morrison could not have struck Tully. At the Summer Assizes the Grand Jury found a true bill against Morrison, who pleaded guilty, and the Crown had consequently no opportunity of examining witnesses on this occasion.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT (DUMBARTON).

MR. J. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid): I beg to ask the Lord Advocate if his attention has been called to the case of a lad named Erskine, who was tried by a sheriff and jury at Dumbarton last month, on a charge of indecent exposure and assault, and acquitted by a verdict of not proven; if he can state the date when the alleged offence was committed; the date when the case was reported by the police to the Procurator-Fiscal; the date when the Procurator-Fiscal, by himself or deputy, visited the locus of the alleged crime, took the requisite precognitions, and satisfied himself of the relevancy of the charge; upon what date was the warrant for the arrest of the accused issued and executed; did the Procurator-Fiscal call upon accused and his parents, and procure statements and a list of witnesses to substantiate an alibi before himself investigating the charges; and, upon what date did the Procurator-Fiscal report the case to the Crown Office?

*THE LORD ADVOCATE: I have made inquiry into this matter. The accused was charged with committing two offences on the same day, viz., 4th May. One was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal on the 9th and the other on the 13th May. The Procurator-Fiscal visited the place and took precognitions on the 20th May. These were forwarded to Crown Counsel on the 26th May. A warrant was issued on the 1st and the accused was arrested on the 5th June, but liberated on bail the same day. The Procurator-Fiscal did not call upon accused or his parents or procure statements to substantiate an alibi before investigating the charges, but subsequently precognitions were taken from some witnesses in exculpation and reported to Crown Counsel on the 15th June, with the result that the case was, on the 20th June, ordered for trial by the sheriff and jury. The trial took place on the 27th July, and a verdict of "Not proven" was returned. The evidence is very conflicting, but seeing that the evidence of identification was most complete, Crown Counsel, in my opinion, acted correctly, in the circumstances, in dealing with the case as they did.

ARREST OF A STOKER (H.M.S. "CHARYBDIS.")

MR. H. KIMBER (Wandsworth): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty—(1) whether he has investigated the case of William Arthur Filce, sailor, employed as stoker on Board H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Sheerness, who, on the 24th day of June last was arrested at midnight, at his home at Balham, for over-staying his leave from ship, and, notwithstanding a medical certificate that he was ill, signed by Dr. Cannock of Balham, was locked up in a police cell all night, without production of any warrant, and next day (Thursday 25th) was taken before a police magistrate who committed him at once, as a deserter from the Royal Navy, to Holloway Gaol, where he was kept under prison discipline and made to wear the prison dress for nine days, no report being made to his ship and no attempt made to deliver him until after he had been in prison a week, namely on Wednesday 1st July, when his wife went to the Vice Admiral at Sheerness and told him the story, upon which the Admiral signalled to the *Charybdis*, and the answer came back that they did not know where the man was, whereupon the Admiral courteously promised to look into the case; (2) whether it is in accordance with the regulations of the Navy, and with the law, that a seaman can be so arrested and without warrant, and so confined and treated, or what is the explanation of the matter; and (3), whether the same man had deposited £12 with the paymaster in or about Easter to purchase his discharge, which money was retained until the above occurrences, and then returned to him without any reason being given to him; and what was the reason?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. G. J. GOSCHEN, St. George's, Hanover Square): The hon. Member has omitted a most material fact in his Question, namely, that the man, after sending in a certificate that he was ill from vertigo, *i.e.*, giddiness, and was unable to travel, was absent when the police, at the request of the Captain of the *Charybdis*, called at his house to verify the man's statement. They accordingly telegraphed this information to his captain, from whom they received a reply, ordering them to arrest him, which they did at midnight, finding him on his way home from the Canterbury Music Hall. The action of the police was strictly legal under Section 9 of the Act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 62, and the man being an absentee was properly charged by the police before a magistrate, who committed him as a straggler. The police did not give notice to the Captain of his ship, but in the usual course informed the Admiralty of his committal, and they had no knowledge of the facts or of the identity of the man. Some delay occurred at the Admiralty in tracing the man's papers, his identity, etc., but when this was established in the usual manner, the police were directed to take Filce to his ship. In answer to the last paragraph, the man had deposited £12 with the paymaster against the latter's receipt, the necessary step under the regulations preliminary to the investigation as to whether the discharge can be granted or not. The decision to refuse it was communicated to the port on the 17th June, and to the man on the 19th or 20th, so that he knew it before going on leave on the 22nd, and this decision could not therefore have been influenced in the slightest degree by the subsequent action of the man.

BURMESE RAILWAYS.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE (Exeter): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India if he can state the facts connected with the reported sale of Burmese railways by the Government of India to a syndicate; and, if one of those conditions includes a Government guarantee of interest on the stock of those railways?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Middlesex, Ealing): No sale of the Burmese railways has taken place or was ever contemplated. A company has been formed, under agreement with the Secretary of State in Council, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, for working the existing system and making extensions. On the capital raised by the Company, interest at 2½ per cent. is guaranteed by the Government.

ARMY PENSION (ALEXANDER MACKENZIE).

MR. T. C. H. HEDDERWICK (Wick Burghs): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Alexander Mackenzie, a native of Dingwall, who enlisted in the 2nd Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders in 1885, at the age of 19 years and 4 months, and after two years' service with his regiment, mainly in India, was, owing to the effects of the climate, incapacitated for service and discharged with a certificate marked exemplary, both as regards conduct and character, and who has since his discharge, and in consequence of his incapacitation as aforesaid, become imbecile and incapable of doing anything for his own support; and, whether there is any fund or institution in connection with the Army for the relief of soldiers who so suffer in the service of the country; and, if so, whether the Under Secretary of State for War will inquire into the case of the said Alexander Mackenzie with a view to the favourable consideration of his claims for relief?

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): This man was discharged after a little more than two years' service on account of epilepsy which he developed before he had been a year in India. He appears to have been of weak intellect while in the service, and I regret to say that there is no fund or institution over which the Secretary of State has control from which relief can be given to him.

MR. HEDDERWICK: May I ask whether there are not funds, if not under the control of the Secretary of State, under the control of other persons, which would be applicable to a case of this sort?

*MR. BRODRICK: There are no funds available for the pension of soldiers. There are the funds in the hands of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of soldiers' widows, but there are no funds available for the pension of soldiers except those granted by Parliament in respect of long service.

MAYBRICK (MRS.).

MR. W. PRITCHARD MORGAN (Merthyr Tydvil): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether Lord Russell of Killowen stated, in his letter to the Home Office, that his opinion, as head of the criminal justiciary of England, was that Mrs. Maybrick ought to be immediately released, and did his Lordship authorise the Home Secretary to make his statement public; and, whether he will inform the House the precise nature of the communication referred to?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: I must refer the hon. Member to the answers which I gave on this subject on July 31st. I have nothing to add to them except that the objections to laying the letter of the Lord Chief Justice on the Table of the House apply equally to my making any statement as to its contents.

ROAD REPAIR (GLAMORGANSHIRE).

MR. PRITCHARD MORGAN: I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been called to the condition of the road between Hirwain and Cwmsmintan, in Glamorganshire; whether it is the duty of the County Council of Glamorganshire or the County Council of Brecknockshire to see to its repair; and whether any and what steps have been taken by the Local Government Board to bring pressure to bear upon the authorities responsible for the condition of such road?

THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, Tyrone, S.): The Local Government Board in March last received a complaint from a Member of the Penderyn Parish Council as to the road referred to. The Board communicated with the County Councils of Glamorgan and Brecon on the subject, and the Breconshire County Council, in May last, informed the Board that the liability of repair was a matter in dispute between the two counties, and that the question was about to be settled by arbitration. The Board have not received any further communication on the subject. The question as to the liability to repair is not one which the Board have any jurisdiction to determine, and I cannot undertake to express any opinion on the question in the case referred to.

MR. PRITCHARD MORGAN: Will the hon. Gentlemen promise that the Board will do all it can to get this road repaired?

THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD: Certainly.

LOUGH ERNE DRAINAGE.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether his attention has been called to a letter published in the Enniskillen local papers from Mr. J. Mahaffy, J.P., Belturbet, complaining that the £30,000 spent on the drainage of Lough Erne has resulted in rendering the River Erne less navigable than before; and will the Treasury direct the Board of Works to make an immediate inquiry into the management and expenditure of this Board?

MR. HANBURY: No, Sir. Mr. Mahaffy has not communicated his letter to me, nor has any complaint on the subject reached the Treasury. If the hon. Member will kindly let me have a copy of the letter, together with any other information he may have on the subject, I will look into the matter and communicate the result to him.

MR. FARRELL: Will the right hon. Gentleman say that an Inquiry will be granted?

MR. HANBURY: I have given the hon. Gentleman the fullest information I can.

VACCINATION (ROYAL COMMISSION).

MR. WOOTTON ISAACSON (Tower Hamlets, Stepney): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he would grant a Return of the cost of the Royal Commission on Vaccination up to the end of March 1896, promised on the 30th of April last.

MR. HANBURY: Last April the hon. Member put down a notice to move for a Return of this expenditure, and I informed him by letter of the 29th April that I would agree to it; but he appears to have taken no further action in the matter till now. Subsequently I informed the House, in reply to a Question put by the hon. Member for Gloucester, on the 11th May last, that the total cost of this Commission up to the 31st March had been £16,792. This answer appears to make the Return now in question unnecessary.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS POST OFFICE.

MR. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN (Kent, Tunbridge): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether his attention has been called to a memorial, signed by 20 out of a possible 25 postmen at Tunbridge Wells, complaining of certain regulations of the Post Office in force there; and whether the Postmaster General can see his way to meeting the demand of the men on the subject?

MR. HANBURY: A memorial such as the hon. Member describes has been received. The regulation in question was to the effect that the Postmen when leaving the office on their delivery were to leave in single file. This order was made for the convenience of the public—the streets in the midst of which the Tunbridge Wells Office is situated being narrow—and it is not proposed to rescind it, at any rate, until the post office business at Tunbridge Wells is removed to the new office, which is more conveniently situated than the present one.

DONAGHADEE HARBOUR.

MR. D. KILBRIDE (Galway, N.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether the dredger sent to Donaghadee Harbour is still working there; if not, when and for what reason it was removed; whether he will make inquiry as to the very unsafe condition of the bottom of the harbour, and the danger to ships coming into it; and if he will consider the desirability of having a dredger with buckets sent to Donaghadee Harbour to complete the work there?

MR. HANBURY: The hon. Member has not allowed me sufficient time to obtain a report from Ireland on this subject, as this Question only appeared on Saturday's Paper. As soon as this can be done I will communicate with him on the subject.

LOTHAIRE TRIAL.

MR. J. F. OSWALD (Oldham): On behalf of the hon. Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. H. D. GREENE), I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government will now lay upon the Table of the House the documents and information and correspondence in their possession with reference to the execution of Mr. Stokes and the confiscation of his property and the proceedings in Boma and Brussels; whether Her Majesty's Government will insist upon the restitution of Mr. Stokes's property; and whether the Congo Government have properly complied with the requirements of Her Majesty's Government in respect to the trial of Major Lothaire?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. GEORGE CURZON, Lancashire, Southport): The second trial of Major Lothaire is only just completed, and it is a little difficult for me to answer the Questions of the hon. and learned Member before Her Majesty's Government have even received a report of the entire proceedings, or been made fully acquainted with what took place. When this knowledge is in their possession there will be no objection to laying papers, though their voluminous character and the exigencies of translation may occasion some delay. As regards Mr. Stokes's property, the report of Vice Consul Arthur on the subject from Boma has not yet been received.

Mr. OSWALD: May I ask whether there is any objection to sending to the hon. Gentleman who put the Question down the papers when they arrive?

Mr. CURZON: As I have just said, the papers will be published as soon as we get them into form, and the hon. Member will see them when published.

*Sir ALBERT ROLLIT (Islington, S.): May I ask whether the two Courts which heard the case were not Courts of competent jurisdiction, and, if so, whether their decisions are not, by the comity of nations, bound to be respected?

Mr. CURZON: Yes, Sir; I believe they were both Courts of competent jurisdiction under the law of the Congo State.

VACCINATION ORDERS (BRADFORD-ON-AVON).

Captain CHALONER (Wilts, Westbury): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to certain vaccination cases tried at Bradford-on-Avon Petty Sessions on 27th May, whether he has now received the statements, duly attested, of the defendant, George Henry Banks, and his accredited friend, William Grove Parriss, and other witnesses, to the effect that the defendant was not present in Court when the decision was given, and that Mr. Parriss was refused a hearing for all his cases on the sole ground that he was not a solicitor; and, whether, in view of the refusal of a statutory right having been thus shown to have taken place, he is prepared to advise that the orders made on the absent defendant should be cancelled?

Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: Yes, Sir, I have received these statements, and can only conclude that there has been some misunderstanding of the grounds on which Mr. Parriss was refused a hearing. The order was not made, as stated in the Question, in the defendant's absence; and in any case jurisdiction to cancel it lies not with me, but with the High Court.

PARTICULAR SERVICE SQUADRON.

Mr. EDWARD MORTON (Devonport): On behalf of the hon. Member for Devonport (Mr. H. E. Kearley), I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it is the intention of the Admiralty to continue the Particular Service Squadron in commission for a prolonged period, or whether there is any prospect of it being paid off or returning to England before the end of the year.

The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY: The course to be taken with regard to the maintenance of the Particular Service Squadron in commission must depend upon a variety of circumstances, and I am not prepared to make a statement on the subject at present.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FLEETS.

*Sir CHARLES DILKE (Gloucester, Forest of Dean): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty when the Return of Fleets of Great Britain and Foreign Countries, ordered 2nd June, is likely to be circulated.

The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY: The compilation of the return is somewhat laborious, but is now completed subject to a revise. Proofs have been received, and the Return will be laid on the Table, in dummy, during the recess.

REFORM COMMITTEE PRISONERS (PRETORIA).

Sir ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (Sheffield, Ecclesall): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been called to the letters of Mr. Lionel Phillips and Mr. James Salter White, in the papers of 5th and 6th August, both of which gentlemen affirm that Sir Jacobus de Wet promised the protection of the British Government to all the Members of the Reform Committee as well as to the British residents in Johannesburg, if they laid down they arms, stating that not a hair of the head of any Member of the Reform Committee would be touched, and that no personal indignities, such as imprisonment, would be inflicted on them; whether Sir Jacobus de Wet was at that time acting as the representative of the Queen, and under instructions from the High Commissioner, then at Pretoria; whether, in view of these facts, the Secretary of State for the Colonies still adheres to his statement that no promise of protection was made to the British residents at Johannesburg; and, whether he will use the influence of Her Majesty's Government to obtain the release of the two Reform leaders still in Pretoria Gaol?

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I have seen the letters from Mr. Lionel Phillips and Mr. James Salter White referred to, and, without in any way impugning the good faith of these gentlemen, I cannot accept their version of what passed between the Reform Committee and Sir Jacobus de Wet on the morning of the 7th of January last, and perhaps the House will bear with me while I state what I understood took place. On the 6th of January, Dr. Jameson and his forces being prisoners, and Johannesburg being in armed but passive insurrection, Sir Hercules Robinson was informed by the Transvaal Government that Johannesburg must lay down its arms unconditionally within 24 hours as a condition precedent to a discussion and consideration of grievances. He endeavoured to obtain some indication of the steps which would be taken in the event of disarmament, but without success. This decision was at once communicated to the Reform Committee at Johannesburg by a telegram from Sir Jacobus de Wet. Late in the same day, January 6th, the Government announced that it would hand over Dr. Jameson and all other prisoners to be dealt with as Her Majesty's Government should decide, but that the transfer would not take place until Johannesburg had complied with the ultimatum just mentioned. It was therefore agreed that Sir Jacobus de Wet should proceed early on the 7th to Johannesburg in order to interview the Reform Committee and explain the position to the people generally, who were infuriated with the Reform Committee, by whom they thought that Dr. Jameson had been invited and betrayed. The interview which followed in the morning is the subject-matter of this Question. I have no official information of what passed in conversation, but Sir Jacobus de Wet has given the following account of his own part in it in a letter which appeared in the *Saturday Review* of July 4th:—

> "Secondly, regarding the private promise which I am alleged to have made to the members of the Reform Committee, that if they brought about a peaceful disarmament the Transvaal Government would grant a free pardon, this is also incorrect. What I did say to individual members of the committee, who asked what would be done with them, was that I had no official information or any information on that point, but that, in my private opinion, nothing would be done. Anyone knowing the circumstances and the attitude of the President would have been justified in drawing such an inference."

At the end of the morning's meeting the Reform Committee passed a resolution saying that, having seriously considered the ultimatim of the Government that Johannesburg must lay down its arms, they had unanimously decided to comply with this demand. They went on to say that in coming to this decision the committee had been actuated by a paramount desire to do everything possible to insure the safety of Dr. Jameson and his men, to advance the amicable discussion of terms of settlement with the Transvaal Government, and support the High Commissioner in his efforts. This resolution was telegraphed by Sir Jacobus de Wet to the Government at Pretoria, as well as to the High Commissioner, and elicited a reply from the former, in which, after quoting the ultimatum of the day before, it was said:—

> "As you will see, no single condition is included herein. The disarmament must be, as already stated, unconditional. Whatever, therefore, may happen with regard to a discussion of affairs or other things of whatever nature, they have nothing to do with the laying down of arms. Whilst the resolution of the committee, calling itself the Reform Committee, makes a mention of a discussion of grievances and of a motion in the matter of the safety of Dr. Jameson and so on, it is extremely desirable that the committee calling itself the Reform Committee should without delay be clearly placed in a knowledge of the true state of things."

Sir Jacobus de Wet appears to have done what was suggested, because at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day (the 7th of January) the Reform Committee telegraphed to the High Commissioner, saying:—"We have surrendered our arms unconditionally." It will, thus, be seen that up to the time of laying down their arms the committee did not claim that either the Transvaal Government or the High Commissioner was in any way pledged to them as regards their own personal liberty. Subsequently the Reform Committee were arrested, examined before a magistrate, enlarged on bail, surrendered themselves in due course for trial, pleaded guilty, were sentenced to various punishments—four of them to death—petitioned for clemency, with the exception of the two still in prison, and were set at liberty on terms already known to the House. These being the facts, I am unable to believe that during all these events the whole body were in possession of, but kept silence about, a pledge from the High Commissioner or British Agent that not a hair of their heads would be touched and that no personal indignity such as imprisonment would be inflicted on any of them. I may add that Sir Hercules Robinson has informed me that before he met the executive council on the morning of the 6th of January, he was informed by a delegate from Johannesburg that the position was desperate and the town could not hold out for 48 hours against an attack by the Boers. His governing motive in his action, apart from a desire to obtain the transfer of the Jameson force, was a desire to save Johannesburg from the loss of life and suffering which would have followed from such an attack. The hon. Gentleman also asks me whether I will use the influence of her Majesty's Government to obtain the release of the two Reform leaders still in Pretoria Gaol. I have already on two occasions sent a message to those gentlemen urging them to adopt the same course as adopted by their fellow prisoners and make their own petition to the Transvaal Government. If they do this I shall, of course, be glad to support them in any way in my power, but if they refuse, from what I consider to be mistaken notions of dignity, I do not think I can interfere. [" Hear, hear ! "]

Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he has any official Dispatch from Sir Jacobus de Wet in which that gentleman denies the statement made directly by Mr. Lionel Phillips and Mr. White ; whether he is aware that a third member of the Reform Committee has also written to the papers entirely confirming the statement of the other two Gentlemen ; whether there is in his possession a telegram——

*Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order ! the hon. Member is now replying to the answer given by the right hon. Gentleman. These are matters which should form the subject of a separate interrogation. [*Cheers.*]

Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: These questions do directly arise out of my first question [" Order, order ! "]; but if you prevent me from putting them, I cannot of course dispute your ruling.

Captain BETHELL (Yorks, E.R., Holderness :) Arising out of the last paragraph of the question, Sir, I should like to ask my right hon. friend whether, as the two persons still in prison will not make application for release, probably on account of their having to bind themselves not to take any part in the political affairs of the Transvaal, he could represent in a friendly way to President Kruger that the end he wished to attain would be better gained by banishing them from the Republic.

Mr. McLEOD asked whether the Mr. Phillips in question was not the Mr. Phillips who bolted from his trial at Pretoria.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN : No, no ; Mr. Phillips did not bolt at all. [" Hear, hear ! "] In answer to my hon. and gallant Friend, I think that he seems to have forgotten that the conditions imposed on the other gentlemen involved the alternative, either that they were to give an assurance that they would not take further part in political affairs in the Transvaal, or that they were to be banished. Of course, if these gentlemen preferred banishment to giving the assurance asked for, there was nothing to prevent them from accepting that alternative. [" Hear, hear ! "]

Captain BETHELL : Does that offer still hold good ?

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN : These gentlemen have absolutely refused to make any application to the Transvaal Government in the matter, but if they make such an application as was made by their colleagues and companions in imprisonment, I have no doubt that the same conditions will be offered to them. [Hear, hear ! "]

Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT : I wish to ask you, Sir, whether you rule that it is out of order for me to ask the right hon. Gentleman to communicate to the House the Dispatch in which Sir J. De Wet denies the truth of these assertions ?

*Mr. SPEAKER: I have not ruled such a question to be out of order. I ruled out of order a long series of questions which were in the nature of a reply to the answer of the right hon. Gentleman. (*Cheers*).

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN: My hon. friend has not paid attention to my answer. ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*] I told him that I had no official confirmation from Sir J. De Wet on the subject, but that I took his denial from the letter he wrote to the *Saturday Review.* ["Hear, hear!"]

Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Was it to that letter that the right hon. Gentleman referred the other day when he said that Sir J. De Wet had denied the truth of these assertions?

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN: Certainly. ["Hear, hear!"]

WOODS AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT (SALARIES).

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the salaries of certain officials attached to some Government Departments do not appear on the Estimates, their salaries being paid by way of fees and poundage, thus making it impossible for any Member to raise on the Estimates any question relating to the work or salary of such offices; and, whether steps will be taken, either by inserting a nominal salary on the Estimates or in such other way as may be expedient, to enable the House to discuss the work or salary of officers paid by fees and poundage?

Mr. HANBURY: I understand that the hon. Member is referring to officers of the Woods and Forests Department. Possibly the question could be raised on the salaries of the Commissioners, but probably it could not, as the officers are not paid out of voted moneys. A Select Committee of 1857 recommended that they should be paid from the Votes, but the Treasury decided against it, on the ground that it raised questions connected with the present arrangement of the Civil List; £100 might, however, be placed on the Votes for the purpose of bringing the officers' action under review, but without prejudicing the general question, and I am disposed to think this should be done.

TRACTION ENGINES ON ROADS.

Mr. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN: I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been called to the Report of the Select Committee on Traction Engines on Roads, and the proposals unanimously made therein; and, whether he will be prepared to bring in a Bill embodying these proposals next Session?

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL: The President will carefully consider, during the recess, the recommendations of the Select Committee, but he cannot give any pledges as to the legislation which will be proposed next Session.

RELIGIOUS BODIES (COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS).

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, whether, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on Woods and Forests in 1890, the Commissioners of Woods have been empowered to treat all religious denominations on a footing of equality in regard to donations out of the income of the land revenues for religious and educational purposes?

Mr. HANBURY: By Section 5 of the Crown Lands Act 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., Cap. 43) the Commissioners of Woods may, with the consent of the Treasury, make out of the income of the Land Revenues of the Crown, donations of money for any religious or educational purposes connected with land under the management of the Commissioners, or for the purposes of any hospital, infirmary or cemetery. The power given by this section was obtained in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1890.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (ANNUAL REPORT).

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS: I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board when the Annual Report of the Board for 1895-6 will be laid upon the Table?

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL: Considerable progress has been made with the Annual Report, and a large portion of it is in type. The Report will be issued at as early a date as possible. It may be mentioned that part of the information furnished in the Report cannot be obtained until some time after the expiration of the year for which the Report is made. For instance, the final statement as to the local taxation account for the year ending 31st March is not obtainable until the month of June.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

MR. GORELL BARNES (Kent, Faversham): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the leading article of *The Pioneer* of 16th July 1896, in which it is stated that chaos has supervened in the relations between landlord and tenant throughout Bengal by reason of certain decisions under the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885; whether it is true, as stated by *The Pioneer*, that the ruling of the full bench of the High Court of Bengal in the case of Upadhay Thakoor shows that for some years past some of the highest executive officers in Bengal, drawing pay of Rs.2,000 per mensem and upwards, have been employed under the Bengal Tenancy Act in exercising an illegal jurisdiction; whether it is true, as stated by the same authority, that some hundreds of thousands of decisions in recent rent and boundary cases have been invalidated by this ruling; and, whether he will lay all the papers upon the Table of the House of Commons before assenting to any extension of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, or any further alteration in the land laws of Bengal?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I have seen the article in *The Pioneer* to which my hon. Friend alludes, but I have no official information on the subject of the recent working of the Bengal Tenancy Act. I will, however, make inquiries on the subject.

ANDERSON *v.* GORRIE AND OTHERS.

MR. KIMBER: I beg to ask the Attorney General—(1) whether his attention has been called to the case of "Anderson *v.* Gorrie and Others," the defendants being Judges of the Colony of Trinidad, tried in London in May 1894, before the late Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, when, notwithstanding that the jury found a verdict in express terms that one of the defendants oppressively and with malice overstrained his judicial powers to the prejudice of the plaintiff and wilful perversion of justice, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for £500, the presiding Judge directed judgment to be entered for the defendant on the ground that such an action did not lie against a Judge at all; (2) whether he is aware that that judgment has been upheld by the Court of Appeal, and that it was suggested by one of the Judges of that Court that in the present state of the law of England if a Judge, while sitting as such, were to shoot a man in Court and kill him, it is doubtful if proceedings for murder would lie against him; and, (3) whether the Government will initiate legislation to rectify this state of the law, or, at all events, to define what the law is?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Isle of Wight): I am well acquainted with the facts of this case; but I do not agree that the second paragraph of the question represents the true view of the law as laid down by the Judges. In my opinion the law does not require amendment in this respect. It has remained the same for a great many years, and I am not aware that any cases of injustice have been brought before the public. It is absolutely necessary that Judges should be protected. ["Hear, hear."]

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

MR. THOMAS BAYLEY (Derbyshire, Chesterfield): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, whether with reference to the proposed names to serve on the South African Committee, he has assured himself that no Member to be proposed is or has been a shareholder in the South African Chartered Company?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): As the hon. Gentleman is probably aware, an impartial Select Committee to deal with this subject is not to be sought for in the same sense as an impartial Committee appointed to deal with a private Bill. If the House desired that the matter should be dealt with by a judicial tribunal, it ought to have taken steps to secure that it should be sent to a judicial tribunal. ["Hear, hear!"]

I have not made the inquiries suggested in the Question, and I have made no attempt to interfere with the ordinary way of appointment of a Member notoriously hostile to the company, any more than I should interfere in order to include gentlemen who are notoriously in its favour. [*Cheers.*]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

*Sir CHARLES DILKE (Gloucester, Forest of Dean) asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to take certain private Members' Bills to-night before the Government business was concluded, and, if so, why had that decision been arrived at without notice being given to the House with regard to it?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: The House will perceive that some four or five private Bills have been put down before the end of the Government business to-night. If that course had not been adopted, it would have been impossible to have taken them after the whole of the Government business had been disposed of. These Bills have been put down on the understanding that they are absolutely unopposed and that it is the desire of every individual Member of the House that they shall pass. Of course if the Measures are opposed they will not be taken. If they are unopposed, I think that it is only right that they should have a chance of passing through this House. ["Hear, hear!"]

Mr. HERMON-HODGE (Oxon, Henley) asked what had been the cause of the delay in the appointment of the Commission on Rating?

The PRESIDENT of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. Henry Chaplin, Lincolnshire, Sleaford): The list of the members of the Commission is now completed, and I hope to be able to announce the names to the House almost forthwith.

Mr. T. LOUGH (Islington, W.) asked whether, before the operation of the guillotine began, they would have an opportunity of discussing the Prisons Vote?

Sir W. HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) asked whether the Motion for the nomination of the Select Committee on British South Africa would be taken that night?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: The Motion for the Committee cannot come on, I think, if it is likely to be discussed in a controversial spirit. I am anxious to bring on the Motion for the Committee as soon as I can, but I do not think it would be convenient to sit late for that purpose. With regard to the question put to me by the hon. Member for Islington in regard to the Votes on the Paper for to-night, I will endeavour to take the report of Votes on which a discussion is desired to-morrow, in a manner which would give an opportunity for discussion. Under the existing Standing Orders, it appears that it is not in the power of the Government to alter the order of the Votes on Report, and we are obliged to take them in precisely the same order as in Committee of the House. I would, however, suggest that next year we give the Government the same power to arrange Votes on Report as the Government now have to arrange Votes in Committee. I shall, therefore, be in the hands of the House to-morrow when I ask them on Report to postpone certain Votes which do not require discussion in order to discuss others which do. I will endeavour to meet the views of the House in so dealing with the Report of Supply.

*Sir C. DILKE: Can the Report of an early Vote be postponed till some period of the same day?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: It is possible, and if the House will second the Government I will endeavour to postpone Votes so that the important ones shall have precedence. I think the Prisons Vote is one which should be discussed, but I believe there has been some discussion on it already, so that I cannot absolutely promise in regard to that Vote.

CRETE.

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had any confirmation of a telegram in the *Daily News* as to the roasting and mutilation of a priest in the island of Crete?

*Mr. CURZON: We received a telegram this morning that an attack had been made by a body of Mussulmans upon a Christian monastery, and that several of the inmates had been killed, including three monks; but there is no mention of the roasting of a priest, or the incident to which the hon. Member referred.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Would it be possible for the right hon. Gentleman to make inquiries on the subject?

*Mr. CURZON: We are very fully informed by our representatives there of any incidents of which they are personally cognizant, and if anything so deplorable has happened I have no doubt we shall have early notice of it by telegraph.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE (PERSONAL EXPLANATION).

*Sir GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN (Denbighshire, E.) asked permission of the House to make a short statement on a personal matter. Hon. Members might have observed in the morning papers that an hon. Member, who at first did not disclose his personal identity, but who now turned out to be the Member for Barrow-in-Furness, had done him the honour to propose him as a Member of the South Africa Committee in the place of his hon. Friend the Member for Northampton. He desired to say that this was done not only without his sanction, but without his knowledge. He had never expressed or entertained any wish or intention to supplant or displace his hon. Friend, and least of all should he have done so in his absence from the House and behind his back. He was fully alive to the high honour and privilege of serving on such a Committee, but to have his name pitchforked into the Notice Paper without a word being said to him on the subject, and at a time when the constitution of the Committee had been practically settled, was somewhat distasteful, and certainly most unusual. Though he had probably served on as many Select Committees as anyone in the House, he had never yet known such a thing to be done. He thought, under these circumstances, he was entitled to ask the hon. Gentleman to withdraw his Amendment. ["Hear, hear!"]

BLACKROCK AND KINGSTOWN DRAINAGE BILL.

The reasons for disagreement with the Lords' Amendments to this Bill were presented by the Chairman of Ways and Means (Mr. J. W. Lowther, Cumberland, Penrith), and the House formally disagreed with the Amendments to which exception had been taken.

INDIAN BUDGET.

On the Motion of Lord George Hamilton, it was agreed that the Indian Budget should be put down for Wednesday

*Mr. SPEAKER suggested that the hon. Members who intended to put down Amendments should ballot for precedence to-morrow.

Sir HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.): Is it the intention of the Government to take the Indian Budget on Wednesday?

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON: No.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. J. W. Lowther, Chairman of Ways and Means, in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896–7.

Class II.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed:

> "That a sum, not exceeding £116,997, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board."

Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs) called attention to the fact that under the Tenth section of the Act of 1888 power was given to the Local Government Board to delegate certain powers to the County Councils, and under another section of the Act the County Councils had power to combine. He suggested that a combination of County Councils might be formed to which further powers should be delegated. The Local Government Board at present was severely overworked, and the only way in which the officials might be enabled to discharge all their important duties would be by relieving them of certain petty details attached to their office. There were, for instance, the adjustment of boundaries and the questions of gas, water, electric lighting, and tramways. To show the state of overwork which existed in the Department he cited the case of the County Council of which he was a member, which had made an application in regard to the adjustment of a boundary three years ago, an application which, although it was reported on favourably by the inspector of the Local Government Board, had only just been attended to owing to the kindness of the Secretary of the Local Government Board. But not even the Secretary of the Board, with all his industry, could possibly attend to all the cases which arose. Next, as to the question of loans to local authorities, he did not suggest that the County Councils should have the right to sanction loans. His suggestion was that where the county was very small it should be able to join with another Council, and that a Joint Committee hould be appointed, and that this Joint Committee should have the power of anctioning loans and inquire into the matter. This would greatly relieve the Local Government Board. He suggested hat on a question of that kind where he finance of a county was too small, it hould be allowed to combine with others and form a Joint Committee. There were few other questions, as the appointment f officers of health. He thought if they ad a joint committee of the County ouncils that would be well done. He itnessed the case of Glamorgan and recon in the making of roads, and urged hat a combination of the County ouncils would be to the common interest. Another question was audit and surharge. A Joint Committee could deal ell with such matters, with regard to hich there were many applications of he local authorities. They knew that here were Boards of Guardians who ould not put into operation the powers they had for the relief of the poor. What he said was that they ought to have a power which would act more or less on the spot, and which would not be over-burdened with an infinity of details on other matters. Well, he should not go through many other questions which the Local Government Board knew of very well. There were questions connected with the unemployed, with regard to whom the powers possessed were not enforced. If they would allow the County Councils to combine and gave them power to carry out the orders which they might consider it safe to intrust to one County Council, he thought there would be a great gain. In 1888 the Local Government Board had attempted something of the kind. He would suggest to the right hon. Gentleman to experiment in this direction. He begged to move to reduce the vote by £100.

*SIR ALBERT ROLLIT (Islington, S.), said he was not concerned to deny the importance of the general question which his hon. Friend had somewhat unexpectedly introduced to the Committee; still less did he entertain a feeling of jealousy of the County Councils; on the contrary, so far as County Councils were concerned in the management of their own county affairs, he shared in the very highest degree the feeling in favour of the localisation of powers. He would, indeed, support the devolution of many powers exercised by Parliament and the Departments, and he believed this to be the only way of solving questions of the highest political importance relating to each branch of the United Kingdom by means of the extension of local government, for the sake of both Parliament and the localities. But most of the powers sought by his hon. Friend to be transferred referred to purely local matters, and would be just as much centralised, *qua* the boroughs, if placed in the hands of County Councils as they were in the hands of the Local Government Board. The boroughs had formed the precedent and example for the formation of County Councils, which were comparatively things of yesterday, and they could not be absorbed in or subordinated in any way to the new creations of 1888. The boroughs believed that their relations with the Local Government Board were more conducive to progress and reform than could be the case if an inexperienced body like the County Council was substituted for the central authority. Taken as a whole, the relations between the boroughs and the Local Government Board had been excellent; the boroughs had great confidence in the Board; and while in favour of a large devolution of powers to both county and borough councils, they strongly objected to being placed under any new jurisdiction.

*SIR GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN (Denbighshire, E.) said he should have thought that if there was one body in the world competent to deal with the matters which under the Local Government Act might be transferred, it was a Joint Committee of County Councils. What happened at present? The Local Government Board was notoriously overworked and undermanned, and considerable time elapsed before an application was even attended to. The inspector sent down possessed no local knowledge, and got his information from the very persons to whom it was proposed to delegate these powers. In the case of Wales he did not know the language of the people, and in this respect it would be a distinct advantage to substitute the County Councils for the central authority. The President of the Local Government Board had already acknowledged that there was much in the contention of his hon. Friend, and he hoped that some definite action would now be promised.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. HENRY CHAPLIN, Lincolnshire, Sleaford) said that when the subject was raised on a former occasion he carefully guarded himself against giving any pledges; and he confessed that in the multiplicity of work with which the Local Government Board had to deal during the past few months this question had to some extent escaped attention. He admitted that the hon. Member's suggestion sounded very attractive, but it was not quite so easy to give effect to it as the hon. Member seemed to suppose. There was the objection on the part of the boroughs. They had some experience on that point, for, in pursuance of the power contained in the Act of 1888, the Local Government Board in the following year issued a Provisional Order by which it was proposed to transfer certain powers to County Councils. Considerable opposition was offered, and the Committee on the Bill reported that it dealt with questions which appeared to them beyond their powers. There were two difficulties in connection with the hon. Member's proposal to limit to Wales the transfer of these powers. In the first place he was advised that in all probability this could not be done without legislation, and the hon. Member was well aware of the difficulties in the way of legislation. A question also arose as to whether the powers referred to could be vested in one or more County Councils only. The Local Government Board was advised that any transfer under the Act must be made to County Councils generally, and, so far as he was aware, no general desire had been expressed for a proposal which was now made on behalf of Wales. The hon. Member suggested that the question of boundaries should be left to local authorities; but, as a matter of fact, the County Councils did settle boundaries now, the only interference on the part of the Local Government Board being with regard to appeals. That was a matter with regard to which the right hon. Gentleman had not given him much assistance. It would not be reasonable that the power of appeal should be to the very body who made the order.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: That is why I suggest a Joint Committee of the County Councils.

MR. CHAPLIN understood that the Joint Committee would make the order.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: No; the County Council would make the order in the first instance.

MR. CHAPLIN said then the matter was well worthy of consideration. The question of loans was of more importance. In that case the Local Government Board interfered on behalf of the future generation of ratepayers, and that was not a matter in which he could make the concession which the hon. Member desired. But, so far as it was possible to do anything in such matters as baths and washhouses, he would give the subject his consideration, and he hoped that probably in another Session he might be in a position to make a more definite statement. [*Cheers.*]

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS: I think I ought to point out to the Committee that it appears, on looking at the Local Government Act, that the only method by which these powers could be given to the different localities is by Provisional Orders—that is to say, by legislation. It is a well-known rule that in Committee of Supply future legislation cannot be discussed.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

*MR. WALTER HAZELL (Leicester) called attention to the recommendations of the Committee on the condition of the Metropolitan Poor Law Children. He stated that there were under the charge of the Poor Law Guardians of the Metropolis upwards of 17,000 children, and these might be taken to represent 50,000 children scattered over England and Wales. The Report of the Committee was a condemnation of the system of large barrack schools for these children. To begin with, ophthalmia was a great deal more rife among them than with children living under ordinary natural conditions, and, as to their general health, no less than 8 per cent. of the children were sometimes unable to be present at examinations in consequence of illness. Then the education was inferior to what they would obtain in ordinary public elementary schools. The scheme of education was adpoted in 1847, and except in the matter of drawing had remained unaltered for half a century. The recommendation of the Committee was that the system of barrack schools should be curtailed, and that, even apart from this, the children should be sent as far as possible into the ordinary public elementary schools of the neighbourhood in which they lived. Even the so-called industrial training they received was recognised to be poor and second-rate. The girls sometimes left these schools in absolute ignorance of the use of the common utensils of the kitchen, and the boys did not understand how to change the common coinage of the realm. But the greatest of all existing evils was that life in a barrack for a child or an adult was an unnatural life. You could not develop the character, moral and intellectual of a child, by calling it No. 114; you could not call out sympathy by keeping it in a barrack where its idea of home was a long whitewashed corridor, leading to a huge dormitory containing scores of children. The life of these poor children was one monotonous round. It had no kind of touch with the outer world; they could not go away for holidays because they had not fit relations to go to. Their whole school life was so cribbed, cabined, and confined, that in the end they were turned out, in the words of the Report, "dull, wooden and slow, and possessed of a great many moral and mental defects." More than that, this barrack life brought with it an unhappy habit of want of self-reliance. The system, too, was wasteful. The cost of these children worked out at 11s. 0½d. per head per week, whereas if they were boarded out with cottagers the cost would be 5s. 1½d. What were the remedies? The recommendation of the Committee amounted to this, that the children should be placed under the control of a central authority somewhat resembling in its constitution the Metropolitan Asylums Board, with a Children's Committee of each Board of Guardians in constant touch with this central authority. Such a system would enable children to be classified in a way that was not possible now, and it would enable the system of boarding-out to be developed—a system which had been very little adopted so far as London was concerned. There was no lack of cottage homes to which these children could be sent; such homes could be found in abundance. Today, from the Holborn District alone, with a population of 170,000 there were 800 children, who were not paupers, now visiting in country cottages through the organisation of the Children's Fresh Air Mission, while the whole of London at the present time managed to board out less than 1,000 out of 17,000 pauper children. The great bulk of the evidence pointed to the fact that the children were well treated. He admitted that it depended a great deal on the supervision of the local committees, but he contended that in this country, favoured as they were with so much local public spirit, there were many persons who would be only too glad to be set to work to help in any good cause; and he submitted that if they wanted to send 100,000 children away, they could be located in various villages with advantage to the villagers as well as to the children. The system prevailed in Scotland, France, the colony of Victoria and other colonies. Their great aim should be to cut off the entail of pauperism, and this could not be done so long as they kept the children in touch with the workhouse. It was worth any effort or expense to bring the children up in such a way as to develop character and inculcate principles which should eventually make them good citizens, and if they placed the children in cottage homes, he contended that they were better fitting them for their future career than could be achieved by bringing them on scientific principles in a barrack. There was another system of groups of smaller homes, under the control of the guardians, where each house was under the care of a matron. Possibly a still better system was that adopted by the Sheffield Guardians of providing little isolated homes in different parts of the suburbs, where 10 or 15 of the children were placed under the care of a matron and where the utmost was done to bring the children into touch with the ordinary affairs of life. Evidence had been accumulated tending to show that the system of barrack homes was a system which this country ought to outgrow. We had entered on a period when the treatment of the poor was more humane and intelligent than formerly; and these poor children should have every possible opportunity given to overcome the difficulties of their origin. He urged the Local Government Board to hasten any legislation which might be required tc carry into effect the recommendations of the Committee. The President should also now make a distinct statement that in no circumstances would he grant to the three Boards of Guardians now applying for it the power to enlarge their barrack schools. He moved to reduce the Vote by £100.

*Mr. MONK (Gloucester) said he had two complaints to make—one general and the other specific. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 Parish Councils came into existence with certain very serious duties to perform, some of which were imperfectly shadowed forth in the Act itself. It was left to the Local Government Board to issue orders relating to them. The consequence was that a vast number of orders were issued, and innumerable letters were addressed to the Board from all parts of the country requesting advice and instructions. In many instances so great delay occurred in sending replies as absolutely to paralyse the action of the Parish Councils last year. That delay might have been occasioned by an insufficiency in the number of officials in that department; but, if such was the case, it was surely the duty of the President of the Local Government Board to apply to the Treasury for additional assistance. He did not, however, find in these Estimates any material difference between the staff of clerks in 1896–7 from that in 1895–6, so that he was forced to the conclusion that the President was either satisfied with the present staff, or that the Treasury had refused to augment it. As an illustration of the evil arising from these delays, however they might be caused, he would instance the case of the parish in which he resided in Hertfordshire, where a scheme for a water supply, prepared by the Rural District Council, had been before the board for nearly five months before an inspector was sent to hold an inquiry respecting it. The consequence was that the village wells had become dry owing to the drought, and the unfortunate villagers were without water, while the best time for executing the work was lost. He left the right hon. Gentleman on the horns of the dilemma, and would only further assure him that the country would not tolerate inefficiency on the part of any of its public departments. Another complaint which he had to make was that the President appointed the 9th of March for parish meetings throughout the country for the election of parish councillors, whereas the 25th of March, or seven days before or after that date, was fixed by statute for the annual assembly of the parish meeting, whereby it became necessary to hold two parish meetings within 10 or 15 days of each other. Having in February last directed the attention of his right hon. Friend to the inconvenience thereby occasioned, and having received from him a reply to the effect that he recognised the inconvenience and regretted it, but that he considered it to be unavoidable owing to the date on which Easter fell this year, and to the fact that parish councillors came into office on the 15th of April; he would now suggest to him that the annual assembly should be made moveable also, so that it might be held on the same day as that fixed by the Board for the election of councillors. That alteration might easily be effected by a short Act of a single clause, which he hoped would be introduced early in next Session. He commended that suggestion to the consideration of the President of the Local Government Board.

Sir HENRY FOWLER said he was rather amused at the complaint of his hon. Friend. In 1894 he told the House what would happen on this point, and suggested that the Local Government Board should have nothing to do with fixing the dates, because whatever course they took the Department was sure to be criticised. But the House insisted that the Local Government Board should have this responsibility, and he held that if the Department were to have this responsibility it should have the power. The question of the amount of work which the Local Government Board had to cope with was very serious. The administrative duties imposed upon the Department by different Acts of Parliament were very large in number and the staff of the office was insufficient. When he was in office he indicated that it would become absolutely necessary to increase the staff largely. The duties of the Department concerned the health and mode of life of a large portion of the people of this country, and Parliament ought not to be penny wise and pound foolish in dealing with this question of an insufficient staff. He thought that most hon. Members would agree that the protracted delay in the execution of Local Government Board work often resulted in serious injury to localities and in great extravagance locally. The House of Commons ought to insist that there should be no haggling between the Treasury and the Department, but that the staff should be increased. As had been pointed out, the Board was the guardian of the ratepayers of the future. It was, of course, a temptation to a local authority to borrow as much as it could and to throw as much of the burden as possible upon future ratepayers. It was the duty of the Board to limit the amount of that burden, and the necessary work could not be done without an adequate staff of inspectors. There was no doubt that the office was undermanned. In the Finance Department, the Engineering Department, the Poor Law Department, and the Public Health Department the same complaint was heard, that the work could not be got through. When a serious outbreak of sickness occurred in any locality the country was always ready to blame the Board because it was not in a position to send down inspectors as often as might be wished. The need for increased expenditure was not as urgent in the case of any other public office as it was in the case of the Local Government Board.

Mr. GEOFFREY DRAGE (Derby) associated himself with the desire that had been expressed that assistance should be given to poor children to rise in the world. The stigma of pauperism ought to be removed from them in their educational progress. The repeal of the Departmental Committee, he suggested, perhaps disclosed only part of the evils of the Poor Law. It only referred to the Poor Law schools of the Metropolis, and it would be very interesting to know whether the evils which had been found to exist in these schools were also to be found in provincial schools. The Report showed that the burden laid on the officials of the Local Government Board in connection with Poor Law schools was too heavy. In consequence of the enormous task imposed upon the inspectors there was inevitable delay in sending in their reports, in considering them, and in transmitting them to local authorities. There was apparently no real control over Boards of Guardians in their management of schools, the only way by which the Local Government Board could impose its decisions being by a refusal to contribute to a school out of the Metropolis Poor Law Fund. In its indignation at the evils that had been discovered to exist the public was inclined to overlook the admirable work done by the Department and by self-denying and self-sacrificing persons of independent position, who had received nothing but blame and reproach for the valuable services which they had rendered. Too often no attempt was made to discriminate between Boards of Guardians who had done good work and those that had neglected their duties.

The question of industrial training in Poor Law schools was one to which too much importance could not be attached. The children ought to be taught in such a way as would enable them to adapt themselves to the varying circumstances of trade and to leave one industry, when need should arise, for another. He regretted to say that the law as to half-timers had been systematically neglected. Not only were these children deprived of their education, but many were rendered incapable of obtaining any work for the rest of their lives. A member of the London County Council had exposed the horrors of the system, and a more terrible account of the life of children had never been laid before a civilised country. Then there was the question of the maintenance of children of tender years in the workhouses. They were kept of necessity in the company of criminals merely because there was no other place to put them in. Not only were they deprived of their education, but they were brought up in habits of vice and crime, which left them no chance of becoming good citizens. There was also the question of the control of children when they left these institutions. It was notorious that parents, when once their children had received their outfit and got into work, took them away from their situations and turned them adrift in the world. He would like to suggest that it might be possible to utilise the Education Department in connection with the work of the Local Government Board, in the same way that work was done by the Home Office in connection with factory legislation. As the right hon. Gentleman the late President of the Local Government Board had suggested, if any good was to be done, if any serious advance was to be made, the Local Government Board must receive further clerical assistance, and the staff of the inspectorate must be increased. Serious blots had been discovered in the boarding-out system, and if the system was to be remedied, it must be done by the appointment of an adequate number of capable women to enforce any regulations that might be made. The final question was the abolition of barrack schools, and in connection with that he would venture, in the first place, to suggest to the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board the possibility of holding a general Inquiry into the system of Poor Law schools throughout the country. In the second place, an estimate of the expense which would be entailed by the abolition of barrack schools would have to be formed, and the question decided of how much ought to be done by the central authority and how much by the local authorities. He thought that no one ought to pass in review in that House a subject of this kind without mentioning the admirable work that had been done by the Metropolitan Association for Training Young Servants. It was impossible to over-estimate the work of that and kindred societies. After all, the question centred on the pure and simple question of pounds, shillings and pence, and if the right hon. Gentleman was to take any steps in the direction desired, he would have to go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to provide the money. He therefore appealed to the House most strongly to let no consideration of money stand in the way of these very necessary reforms.

*Sir CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) thought that both the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down and his hon. Friend the Member for Leicester had laid themselves open to the charge of having too lightly adopted statements which had not been proved. His hon. Friend the Member for Leicester gave some colour to the view that the barrack schools brought up a generation of paupers who ultimately found their way into the workhouses. That was not the case. Speaking as the manager for some years of one set of schools, he could say that they had made most careful inquiry on that point, and with the exception of a very few children permanently afflicted by some disease or accident which rendered them unable to get out into the world and earn a living, no children who had been in their schools ever came into their workhouse, and there were no inmates of the workhouse who had ever been in any pauper school. That was one example of the fear he had that in dealing with this subject hon. Members might be led away by statements that could not be substantiated. The boarding-out system had been suggested as a remedy for the evil complained of, but he would be out of order in discussing that system, because legislation would be required to render its general adoption possible. However much a Board like the Holborn Board—which was said to have boarded out 800 children, though they had not boarded out anything like that number—might desire to board out children, they could only apply the system to orphan and deserted children. The same was the case with emigration. Many Boards boarded out or emigrated all the children they could. If boarding out were found to be a universal remedy, of course legislation would be needed in the first place, and that legislation would be opposed by the parents, who would be led to suppose that they were consigning their children to a system of slavery. Many of them would altogether shrink from having their children sent to other people's homes to call other people father and mother. Therefore, he doubted whether it would be possible to extend the system beyond its present limits. With regard to the cases of ophthalmia that had occurred in some of the Metropolitan Board Schools, he must remind the Committee that such matters were not always easily dealt with. The Local Government Board had made most careful inquiries into the subject. No doubt where a very large number of poor children were gathered together there was always danger of an outbreak of ophthalmia occurring, but that was a danger that could be guarded against by the provision of temporary homes where the children could be kept apart. With regard to the suggestion that there ought to be a greater control by the central Department, he had always shrunk from adopting as a remedy for any defect in the administration of a particular Department the creation of a new Department, and there were many difficulties which he believed could not be met by such a change. The cottage homes system, he thought, was capable of extension but that was within the powers of the Boards of Guardians already, without further legislation being required. It must be remembered that during the last few years women had been allowed to serve on Boards of Guardians, and that there had recently been a large increase in the number of women serving upon those Boards. The services of women had certainly done a great deal towards improving the system of administration of that branch of our local control. The boarding-out system which could not be extended without further legislation, had, in the case of some Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, been already pushed as far as it would go. The system of apprenticeship had been attacked, but his own experience of it was not unfavourable, and he believed that it had worked well up to the present time, and that it had been attended with beneficial results. With regard to the staff, he fully recognised the admirable work which they had performed, and that there was great need that it should be increased in strength. He also recognised the efforts that had been made by the Local Government Board to obtain an efficient audit of the accounts. Another matter which he desired to call attention to was the fact that the Local Government Board was always trying to induce the different local bodies to attempt legislation by Provisional Orders instead of by coming to Parliament and asking them to pass Measures introduced with the intention of carrying out their objects. He had already on previous occasions had occasion to point out the danger that was likely to result from such a course of procedure.

Mr. CHAPLIN said with reference to what had fallen from the right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean that he had taken the Act of 1888 as he found it, and as that Act imposed certain duties and responsibilities upon him he had thought it his duty to exercise some discretion in these matters. He was not in the least anxious to add to the labours of the Local Government Board. His right hon. Friend the Member for Wolverhampton had not used one word of exaggeration in respect to the necessity of a considerable addition to the staff of the Local Government Board. When he had held his present appointment but a very few months he came to the conclusion that the Department was greatly undermanned, and that it would be impossible for it to continue permanently in its present condition. Having had some experience of the Treasury in the course of his life, however, he thought it desirable that he should have a more matured knowledge of the working of the Department before making any demands, and therefore some time ago he had caused an Inquiry to be made by a Committee into the whole question of its staff and organisation. As soon as the arrangements in regard to the holidays of the officials were concluded, that Inquiry would be proceeded with, and he hoped before Parliament met again after the Recess he should be able to say that there had been considerable improvement in the staff and organisation of the Department. ["Hear, hear!"] A very important question had been raised by hon. Members with regard to the Metropolitan Poor Law Schools, and the Report of the Committee which had recently been published in regard to them. He regretted that that Committee had not thrown more light on the constitution of the central authority which they recommended, and through which the reforms they desired were to be obtained, as that appeared to him to be the crux of the question. The Committee had dealt with almost every conceivable aspect of the question except that one. They had examined exhaustively into the merits and demerits of all the different systems of education of Poor Law children, and they had made a vast number of recommendations, and they had all signed the Report in favour of the central authority, but as to what that central authority was to be, not one of them seemed to be agreed. In fact, their recommendation upon that point was of a purely negative character. According to the recommendations of the Committee the central authority was not to be the Metropolitan Asylums Board, it was not to be by direct election; and when they asked what it was to be, the reply was an absolute blank; and yet that was the pivot on which the whole of the recommendations turned. If this Committee, after 18 months of consideration, were unable to offer a solution of this question, he thought hon. Members would hardly expect him, with so little time at his disposal, to put forward a definite policy in regard to it at that period of the Session. There was, no doubt, a variety of ways in which the central authority might be created. They might create an entirely new one, by legislation; they might adopt the Metropolitan Asylums Board; or they might avail themselves of their powers under the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867. Then there was the recommendation, which was supported in many quarters, that a children's department of the Local Government Board should be established. As to which of these proposals was the best, or whether any central authority at all was desirable, he was not, at all events at present, prepared to pledge himself. It was, he confessed, becoming clear to him that there were some classes of children who could better be dealt with by a central authority, probably, than by any other means. He would take the case of those unfortunate little children who were suffering from disease, and especially from ophthalmia. There could be no question but that this was a most serious evil at the present time, and the Local Government Board, recognising this fact, had instructed Dr. Stevenson to examine and report on the eyes of all the children in the different institutions where pauper children were maintained. When they had received his Report they would be in a better position to consider the most effective mode of dealing promptly with this part of the question. It was stated in the Report of the Committee that in 1874 Dr. Nettleship reported that nearly 80 per cent. of the children at Hanwell had had ophthalmia, but he was informed that out of the 900 or 1,000 children there were at the present time only 50 had got the disease, and they were all of them in the ophthalmic school. If these results could be obtained on a small scale at a place like Hanwell, he saw no reason why it should not be done on a larger scale for all the children in the pauper schools of London. Possibly, also, the question of convalescent homes and their management might be dealt with advantageously in the same way. ["Hear, hear!"] There were other recommendations in the Report with which he cordially agreed, such as in regard to the question of aggregation, and he should certainly be unwilling to consent to the creation of any more of the great schools which were described as barrack schools. Personally he was struck by the advantages of the cottage homes, but whether they should be grouped or isolated required to be carefully considered. He had no doubt that good work had been done by cottage homes which were grouped. Then there was another question raised by the Report, and that was the question of educational inspection. ["Hear, hear!"] The Committee recommended that it should be transferred entirely to the Education Department, and with that proposal he should agree in principle. He hoped some arrangement might be made, but the question was not so simple as it seemed. There were many other matters referred to with which he concurred, but in regard to some of them he wished to utter a word of caution. There was naturally a sentimental feeling expressed with regard to what was called "the pauper taint," and the enormous advantage in after-life of getting rid of it. He quite sympathised with that view, but he thought it might be overdone. The Member for the Forest of Dean said something of those who had been paupers in early life taking to pauperism in after years. He had some interesting figures on that point. They were taken from a Return recently laid on the Table. The first was with regard to the number of adult inmates of workhouses and infirmaries in the Metropolis on May 30, 1896; the second showed the average daily number of children attending schools during the years ended Lady Day, 1875, 1885, and 1895. The numbers of these children were 8,000, 11,000, and 11,747. The third particular was the number of inmates on June 1, 1896, who had been educated in Poor Law schools and therefore, as some people held, must be imbued with the pauper taint. The number on May 30, 1896, was, roughly speaking, 38,000. Of these 38,000, how many had been educated in pauper schools? That was a very interesting question. ["Hear, hear!"] According to the Return of June 1 there were 435, but from this had to be deducted 232 who were suffering from infirmity, so that out of the total pauper adults the number was only 203. ["Hear!"]

Mr. HAZELL asked why the Return was limited to the last 30 years.

Mr. CHAPLIN could not say. The Return was moved for by the Member for Kensington, who probably asked for the information he desired to get. ["Hear, hear!"] These figures might not be conclusive, but they went far to show that the children taught in the pauper schools were not necessarily affected by the pauper taint throughout the whole of their natural lives. ["Hear, hear!"] Indeed, it would be a most melancholy thing if it were so. The Report, however, made such a painful impression upon him that as soon as the legislative pressure of his Department abated he took the opportunity of seeing some of the schools for himself. [*Cheers.*] He took the utmost care in every case that his visit should be unexpected; so much so that on one occasion he had the greatest difficulty in getting in at all. [*Laughter.*] The impression made on his mind by personal inspection was very widely different from the impression made by the perusal of the Report. ["Hear, hear!"] He admitted that there was room for great improvement and great reform; but, even so, he was greatly surprised at what he saw after having read these Reports. There was the healthy appearance of the children. He saw nothing to confirm what he read as to the sluggish, sullen, dull appearance of the boys and their dislike of play. In the cricket ground he saw a number of promising young bowlers. [*Laughter and* "Hear, hear!"] With regard to their carelessness, obstinacy, and ignorance of common things, and a total absence of a notion of the value of money, when he arrived at the station he found two of the boys there. They readily answered his questions, and when he gave them 1d. each they had not the slightest difficulty in making their way to an automatic machine. [*Cheers and laughter.*] He did not find in the Report of the Committee any reference to the evidence of Miss Poole, the secretary to the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. Miss Poole quoted the statements of trained agents of the society to show that the school girls got the very best places, and kept their places better than other girls. They were stated to be more affectionate and docile, cleaner and neater. Their chief failing was stated to be temper. There was any amount of evidence to the same effect. It seemed to him there was a good deal to be said in favour of these children as well as against them. Even on this point there was a wide difference of opinion, and, so far as he had been able to judge, he should certainly say the balance was rather in favour of the girls than against them. It must be remembered that pauper children were of different kinds. He had had the advantage of seeing the cottage homes at Banstead, and he was convinced that they were doing most admirable work, both for boys and girls. He had heard a good deal about the failure of industrial training; but he was very much struck by the admirable work done by some of the boys. Both in connection with this school and the girls' school at Sutton an immense demand existed for the services of the girls. Places were found for them without difficulty; and, indeed, the applications could not be met. The lady in charge of the girls' school at Sutton told him that last year she had had over 1,000 applications for girls as servants, though she was not able to supply more than 100 or 150. If these statements were true, surely that was very significant, as well as very satisfactory, for it would be absolutely contrary to all experience in any relation of life that there should be so great a demand for the services of these girls unless their education and bringing-up were satisfactory. He did not say this because he wanted in any way to disparage the Report of the Departmental Committee, but because he wanted to show that there were a good many sides to this question which had still to be considered. It was a very large and very important question, and a mistake in policy in dealing with it too hurriedly would, in his judgment, be a supreme misfortune. He fully realised the importance of the question, and it would receive his closest attention. With regard to the subject of boarding-out, he would go so far as to say that, subject to efficient supervision, he should regard it as a very important factor in the improvement of the lot of some of these children. But in all the circumstances, having endeavoured to put the case as fairly as he could, he thought he was justified in asking the Committee on this occasion to excuse him from either attempting to lay down a definite policy on the subject or of giving any more definite pledges than he had given. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. JAMES STUART (Shoreditch, Hoxton) said he was sure the Committee would not find fault with the spirit in which the right hon. Gentleman had approached the subject. He had dealt with it with a fair amount of sympathy, and with much reasonableness and caution. He, however, desired to urge upon the right hon. Gentleman a point that had scarcely been touched in the Debate. A great deal had been said as if Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis were a very backward set of people, and the Local Government Board had been urging them on. In some respects that picture was exactly the reverse of the truth. There were Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis who had been calling upon the Local Government Board to assist efforts which in that Debate had met with universal approval, and they had failed to secure that assistance up till now. What was immediately required was Departmental action rather than legislation. The particular reform to which he desired to draw attention was with respect to the inspection of the education in these schools. He would prove what he said as to Boards of Guardians in certain quarters of the Metropolis being in advance of the central authority. In 1889 a memorial was presented to the Local Government Board from guardians and managers of Poor Law schools representing various Metropolitan Boards, and the Committee would see in the Report of the Departmental Committee almost the very words and the very arguments used by those Boards of Guardians seven years ago. The memorial said:—

> "In the opinion of your memorialists it is desirable that the education in Poor Law schools should be transferred to the Education Department and be brought into harmony with the general elementary education of the country."

And again:—

> "That while there is urgent necessity for the highest training and intelligence on the part of teachers in Poor Law schools, teachers with the highest qualification and training in elementary schools under the Education Department are deterred from seeking employment in the Poor Law schools by reason of their being removed from the cognisance of the Education Department and of their ceasing to act with the general body of elementary teachers and Her Majesty's school inspectors throughout the country."

The memorial concluded:—

> "That the elementary education of children who are for a time maintained in Poor Law

> schools, should be continuous as far as possible with the education they receive in Elementary Schools outside, and your memorialists therefore respectfully ask that your Board will be pleased to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for securing the assimilation of the system of education in Poor Law schools with that of elementary education throughout the country."

In 1889 the Local Government Board objected to the change, and raised Departmental difficulties. So far as he could ascertain at the time, the Education Department had no objection to the change. He brought this question before the late Government, and the Education Department expressed their complete readiness to enter into the matter if the Local Government Board was ready; that it was the Local Government Board that was the stick-in-the-mud. He went to the Local Government Board, then presided over by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who pointed out certain Departmental difficulties which he had never been really able to fathom. If they were going to have this urgent and practical reform postponed until they could get a new central Poor Law authority for the Metropolis, they might have to wait a very long time. He invited the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to what the Report said upon this particular reform. The Report picked out this particular reform, the transference of inspection to the Education Department, as a thing that should be done whatever happens. It said :—

> "One of the most effective means of improving the existing institutions of the places of education would be to complete the incorporation of the education of the Poor Law children into the general system of elementary instruction as administered by the Education Department."

And a little further down, after a reference to the expediency of establishing a central authority for the general administration of the schools—that was the central authority which was criticised by the right hon. Gentleman—the Report proceeded :—

> "It will suffice to repeat here that, whatever change may be made in that direction, the educational work of these schools should be brought under the supervision of the Education Department.

It would be seen, therefore, that this particular recommendation was put by the Committee itself outside of the fundamental proposal of a new central authority upon which there might very well be considerable difference of opinion; and further, they said there was no reason to fear any practical difficulty in giving effect to the recommendation. That being so, there ought to be no delay in carrying it out. In order to meet the Departmental difficulty which appeared to have arisen, the Commitee of Council on Education having expressed doubts as to the expediency of separating the educational from the other inspection of Poor Law schools, he suggested that the difficulty might be met in this way—that where application was made by a Board of Guardians in order to have their schools put under the Education Department, and where the Local Government Board were satisfied that such application was justified, in those particular cases those schools should be put under the Education Department. That in itself would do a great deal to encourage the forward policy of guardians. The Board of Guardians of Shoreditch had repeatedly asked that this should be done, so that it was not always the Local Government Board that was making the running for backward Boards of Guardians, but Boards of Guardians were themselves occasionally hindered by the Local Government Board. This transference of inspection from the Local Government Board to the Education Department had, he reminded the House, been already carried out in the case of Board of Admiralty schools, and carried out with success. It would be a disgrace to their administration, to the Local Government Board as well as to the Education Department, if, with the facts he had brought out, the Departmental difficulty could not be arranged. Reference was made in the Report to schools in which he was personally interested—namely, the schools at Hornchurch under the Shoreditch Board of Guardians, and it would be seen that the results were compared with the other schools at Ilford. The comparison was to the detriment of Hornchurch—that was to say, the Poor Law schools, because there the children were not brought under the ordinary elementary education system of the country as the Ilford schools were. Surely it was a great misfortune that they were paying ratepayers' money for the schools at Hornchurch, and yet that they were not able to bring them up to a high standard because they were under the wrong supervision and the wrong inspection. The Shoreditch Board did not want to make money by the change for which they asked, though they would be glad to have the payment depend upon the success of their schools, because that was the only lever by which they could bring the schools and the teachers up to the proper level. This was a practical point raised by the Boards of Guardians in 1889—nay, since 1884, for the Elementary Education Commission presided over by Lord Cross brought the subject to notice. The primary object of the Poor Law schools was to educate the children, and the education of these schools and the other schools ought to be in common, because the children in both sets of schools had to fight the same battle of life. He hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would give some more definite assurance than he had yet done on this point of education to which he had been calling attention.

Mr. A. J. MUNDELLA (Sheffield, Brightside) said that the Committee had enjoyed hearing one of the most interesting Debates of the Session. He was prepared to endorse all that had been said by the hon. Member for Leicester, and to support the appeal which had been made by the hon. Member for Shoreditch to bring the schools under the Education Department. The point, indeed, was at one time all arranged and settled, in 1885, between Sir John Hibbert and himself. It was an enormous loss to the children that they were not placed under the Education Department, and brought into contact with other children outside their own schools. The Report of the Departmental Committee, of which he was chairman, had to pass through a severe fire of criticism outside, and he had heard all that could be said in the House on the subject. The right hon. Gentleman should not forget that the Committee was appointed by the Local Government Board, and there were members on that Committee who had unique experience on all these questions. The right hon. Gentleman quoted with great approval what he saw at Sutton, but he forgot that the Rev. Brooke Lambert had signed the Report, and the reverend gentleman was not only chairman of the Sutton Schools, but the chairman of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. The right hon. Gentleman, he felt sure, would have to base his future legislation on the lines of this Report. After all the criticisms which had been passed on the Report, and after six months of deliberation, the Committee were prepared to stand by every line of the Report; they did not recede from one word of it. The right hon. Gentleman quoted a statement about idle boys whom he saw when visiting an institution; but he reminded the right hon. Gentleman of the words of Dr. Brydges, a most distinguished officer of the Local Government Board, who said that it was quite impossible from casual observation during a visit to a school to arrive at a true estimate of its condition and organisation. As to ophthalmia, he commended the two chapters in the Report on that subject to the attention of the Committee. Every word on the subject had been carefully scanned, almost written, by one of the ablest oculists in Europe, Mr. Nettleship, who was on the Committee, and who had made ophthalmia and the condition of the Poor Law schools in respect of ophthalmia a long study. Matters were undoubtedly better than they were, though there ought not to be even 50 cases of ophthalmia at Hanwell. One way of getting rid of ophthalmia was to scatter the children in small homes or board them out, to get rid of the aggregation of children in the same atmosphere and leading the same conventional life. He was glad to believe that no more large barrack schools would be built, and that there would be no enlargement of the existing barrack schools. They ought to be gradually disused. The Committee had found in the same wards children suffering from ophthalmia and others suffering from ringworm. Of course they infected one another. Ophthalmia, let the Committee remember, was a complaint which recurred in a child's after life, and a man suffering from it might be unable to obtain employment. In fact, the disease often brought its victims to poverty, misery, and ruin. On the subject of boarding out, he agreed that cottage homes were a great improvement on barrack schools. There were, however, some disadvantages in the English cottage-home system. The system was carried out better in Scotland, where

84 per cent. of the pauper children were boarded out. They were brought up with the children of the neighbourhood, attended the ordinary schools, and were absorbed in the population. To board out a child cost only £13 a year, whereas the cost of a child in a barrack school was estimated at £29. A very urgent matter was the question, what ought to be done with the people known as "ins and outs?" There were parents who dragged their children from fair to racecourse, and who went into the workhouse in the intervals. Some of them went into the workhouse every month, some every fortnight, and some every week. Mr. Lockwood, a Local Government Board Inspector, mentioned eleven families who led this kind of life. One of these families, in which there were three children, were "in and out" 62 times between October 3, 1893, and November 19, 1894. This class of people was seen nowhere else in Europe, and their mode of existence was a scandal and stain upon our civilisation. Only last Saturday, in the richest part of London, he had seen a woman with a baby in her arms and three children dragging at her skirts. They were simply bundles of rags. Such exhibitions of misery and squalor could not be seen anywhere else than in England, and the reason why such sights were common here was that we allowed the Poor Law to be abused. Parents went into the workhouse for a few days, and then left with their children to attend race meetings and fairs. What could be expected of these poor children when they grew up? He urged the Committee to give careful attention to the Report which had been published. If it had done nothing else it had already had good results in drawing attention of the Local Government Board, and of Guardians, to the present deplorable state of things. Nothing short of the recommendations of the Committee would be of any real avail. He thought that the President of the Local Government Board, who he was glad to say regarded the Report with some sympathy, would find that it must be adopted *en gros*.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY begged to remind the Committee that the discussion of Supply could not extend beyond 10 o'clock. He, therefore, hoped that the Committee would consent to finish the discussion of this particular Vote now. There were, he knew, many hon. Members who desired to ask questions concerning some of the remaining Votes.

SIR JOSEPH SAVORY (Westmorland, Appleby) said he wished to bring before the President of the Local Government Board a grievance felt by the Borough of West Ham. He thought the Committee and the right hon. Gentleman would feel great sympathy with the borough in the exceptionally heavy rates it had to bear at the present time, which were certain to increase in the future. The authorities were extremely anxious to exercise economy wherever they could, and in December last they applied to the Local Government Board to give them permission to appoint overseers under Section 33 of the Parish Councils Act of 1894. That section gave the Board power to make an Order conferring on a council any powers, duties or liabilities of overseers. The Borough of West Ham applied to the Board to give them this power in order that they might effect an economy in the collection of the rates. The Board had not actually declined to do this, but they so far withheld their decision. The matter was of very great urgency and importance, as notice had been given to the poor rate collectors to determine their office with a view to new appointments being made at fixed salaries, and these notices would expire on December 29th of this year. He therefore appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to give the Borough of West Ham the privilege to which they were entitled.

*COLONEL MELLOR (Lancashire, Radcliffe) called attention to the fact that the town of Radcliffe, which he represented, had applied to the Local Government Board for a loan of £6,800 to enable them to construct some new intercepting sewers, to provide for a new urban district which would add 5,000 population to the district and bring its numbers up to 25,000. The Local Government Board refused its consent to the loan unless the local authority purchased fifteen additional acres of land for surface filtration purposes. In Lancashire they had an authority called the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, which was appointed by the County Councils of Cheshire and Lancashire under a special Act of Parliament. The officials of that body examined the effluent of the Lancashire towns periodically, and published a report. It was shown by the report that the effluent of Radcliffe was one of the very best in the whole county. Sir H. Roscoe was the chemist who dealt with the matter, and he applied simple but effective tests. By his tests Manchester came first on the list, Eccles second, and Radcliffe third. Their effluent was described as clear and colourless, and about as perfect an effluent as could be produced. With such a report as that, issued under such authority, and by such an eminent chemist as Sir H. Roscoe, it was too late in the day for the Local Government Board to tell them they could not purify the sewage unless they bought land for surface filtration. The land which was recommended by the Local Government Board to be bought for that purpose was in every way unsuitable. It rested on the coal measures, the neighbourhood was honeycombed with colliery workings,—subsidences were constantly taking place,—it was some 80 feet higher than the outfall works, 1,200,000 gallons of sewage would have to be raised to that height every 24 hours and conveyed some 600 feet in pipes; a costly installation of steam engines and steam boilers would have to be laid down in duplicate, and to do this and to purchase the land, estimated to cost £6,000, would involve an extra expenditure estimated at £30,000. This would impose on the district a load of debt which would hang round the necks of the people an increased weight of taxation, and would probably do a great deal to crush the industries of the locality and add to the expense of the production of their manufactures, so that competition with foreign goods would become increasingly difficult. The Local Authority would undertake that if the loan was granted, and if they should hereafter fail to satisfy the requirements of the Board with regard to the sewage effluent, then they would face the expenditure which was now attempted to be forced upon them. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would allow them to have the loan on that understanding. ["Hear, hear."]

MR. FREDERICK CAWLEY (Lancashire, Prestwich) wished to call attention to the fact that the District Council of Prestwich required a loan of £1,600 to defray the cost of making a sewer which was greatly needed for new property. An application was made to the Local Government Board, who sent down an inspector to make the usual local inquiry. No opposition was offered, and the inspector was satisfied with the plans, and indeed no exception could be taken to the council's proposals, but the Local Government Board refused to sanction the loan, on the ground that the arrangements of the council for dealing with the sewage at the outfall were not satisfactory. They required that, in addition to the precipitation tanks which were now in operation and a filter bed which was in course of construction, a large area of land should be acquired for service filtration. This the council were of opinion was a stipulation which was wholly unreasonable. The loan was refused, not on account of any objection to the works, but on a purely theoretical objection to the council's system, largely adopted in Lancashire, and one which was approved by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee. This system, which was that of precipitation and filtration, was deemed the best by many experts, but the question was whether the Local Government Board were right in saying that one system of dealing with sewage, and one only, was the right system, whatever the formation of the land, and whatever the other difficulties of adopting that system. He did not think it was right, and he wished the President of the Local Government Board to consider the subject with a view to a remedy of the grievance.

*MR. EDWIN LAWRENCE (Cornwall, Truro) said that he was sorry that the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board was not in his place, because he wished to express his surprise at the extraordinary credulity which the right hon. Gentleman displayed in believing statements which had been made to him in contradiction to the Report of experts, whose assistance had been called in to advise the Department on the subject. It was impossible that one visit paid by the right hon. Gentleman to these Poor Law schools enabled him to understand the matter. The Report that had been drawn up by the experts was true.

MR. ARTHUR JEFFREYS (Hants, Basingstoke) wished to ask the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Local Government Board a question with regard to the election of Parish Councillors. Under the Local Government Act it was necessary that before a poll could be had at the election of Parish Councillors, the poll must be demanded by five parish electors, otherwise the parish was not to be put to the trouble and expense of an election. The Local Government Board, however, by their circular, had set aside the provision of the Act, and directed that a poll should be had in the event of a single parish elector demanding it. The consequence was that under the circular one man had the power to put the parish to the trouble and expense of an election. This matter had been brought to the notice of the right hon. Gentleman by Questions that had been put to him by hon. Members on both sides of the House, on the ground that the operation of the direction in the circular had created great ill-feeling. He hoped that the hon. Member the Secretary to the Local Government Board would not by legislation, because that was not required, but by a statement of opinion in that House, put this matter right.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT said that last year he had brought the subject of the greater classification of paupers and workhouses under the notice of the Government, and he should like to know whether his proposals in those directions could be carried out without recourse to legislation. He highly approved the circular since issued by the Department with those objects, for the people expected that something would be done quickly to better the condition of the deserving poor, both by pensions and by workhouse and other administration.

***THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD** (Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, Tyrone, S.) said that the subject to which the hon. Member for South Islington had called his attention was one which involved a mere question of administration and the various proposals could be carried into effect without further legislation. With regard to the question of the number of parish electors who were entitled to demand a poll at a parish council election, he might say that next year no regulation would be made and the provision of the Act would be interpreted by the Chairman of the parish meeting. ["Hear, hear!"] He would see what could be done in order to carry out the views of the hon. Member for West Ham. The question of the Radcliffe sewage was not very easily dealt with. The hon. and gallant Member for the Radcliffe Division of Lancashire had referred to what he called the cast-iron rule of the Local Government Board in this matter, but it was the duty of the Board to see that in regard to the sanctioning of loans the law was not broken. The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act rendered it an offence to discharge sewage into any river, and the question the Board had to decide in this case was whether the proposals of the local authority, upon which they asked for the sanction of a loan, would comply with the law. The Board had recognised the advance of science in this matter, and that sewage could be treated, and was being treated, by chemical means with very good effect, but in this case the Board had come to a decision on the advice of their chief engineer, who was sent down to Radcliffe to investigate the question, even after the local inquiry had been held. The report of both the experts was to the effect that the purchase of land was necessary, and that the scheme could not be safely carried out by chemical means alone, and that the sewage would have to be distributed over land. In the face of these two distinct reports, it was not possible for the Local Government Board to act upon anything else, but as the case had been pressed upon the Board he would undertake to look into it, and see if it were possible to do anything. Another question that had been raised was as to the date of parish meetings, which had been fixed for the 9th March and the 25th of March. The true remedy for this state of things was to alter the Act of 1894, and he did not think that any opposition would be offered to a Bill brought in for that purpose. The difficulty did not arise out of any action of the Local Government Board, but out of the Act of Parliament itself. The Local Government Board would do their best to obviate any difficulty in the future. He might take that opportunity of stating that the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board had been compelled to retire from the House by indisposition.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs) said that on behalf of the hon. Member for West Carmarthen he desired to call attention to the illegal appointment of a highway surveyor by the District Council. The Committee was aware that the Local Government Board exercised a dispensing power in matters of this kind, often beneficially, but this case appeared to be hardly one that ought to be passed over. These people, although they knew perfectly well that they had no right to appoint a new officer, did so in defiance of the law. If the Local Government Board did not exercise its authority in a case of this kind, he wished to ask in what cases it would exercise its authority?

MR. PRYCE-JONES (Montgomery Boroughs) called attention to the case of a man who suffered from an infirmity, who received 3s. a week from a benefit society, and was not, in consequence, relieved as he should have been. He regretted that in many instances only partial relief was given instead of full relief. This man should have been allowed to live outside the workhouse and have his liberty while having his relief, but the Board of Guardians treated him in exactly the same way as the man who had not exercised any thrift in order to provide for his old age. He wished, also, to call attention to the case of a man with a large family and a very small wage, who was actually called upon to help to maintain his father and mother in the workhouse. He congratulated the Local Government Board and the Government upon the steps which they had taken to bring about the classification of paupers, and he hoped that they would now turn their attention to the classification of workhouses. In Montgomeryshire a considerable saving, and greater efficiency would, he believed, result from reducing the number of workhouses in the county. He hoped, also, that the Local Government Board would show their sympathy in providing trained nurses in workhouses, and in giving some useful employment to those who had to live in workhouses. He regretted that this important Department should have to be discussed at the tail end of the Votes in Supply, as, in view of its having to deal with workhouses and the poor he thought it was the most important Department in the State. Up to the present our poor houses had had no direct representation in that House.

MR. CAWLEY thought that his remarks had been misunderstood. Borrowing powers were refused for making a sewer for drains to new houses. The loan was not required for sewage purposes at all, but for new drains to new property. It was refused by the Local Government Board because they were only willing to grant a loan when the scheme was accompanied by land filtration.

*MR. T. W. RUSSELL replied that the Local Government Board could not consider the question of sewerage apart from the question of the disposal of the sewage. But he would undertake to look into the whole matter. The case which had been raised by an hon. Member in regard to a member of a friendly society who received 3s. a week, as outdoor relief was, he considered, one for the discretion of the Guardians. In regard to the second point, that was not a matter either for the Local Government Board or the Board of Guardians, but would involve legislation. The details of the case mentioned by the hon. Member for the Flint Boroughs had been correctly stated by the hon. Member; the highway authority dismissed the surveyor when they had no legal right to do so; the County Council, which alone had the power of dismissal, declined to confirm the act, but the highway authority appointed another man, to whom they paid money for the purpose of repairing the roads. When the auditor went round he declined to sanction the payment, and the matter came before the Local Government Board. The Board took the view that this money had, at all events, been expended for public purposes, and that there had been no attempt at fraud, and, although the highway authority were recalcitrant and had acted illegally, they thought it right, in view of this circumstance, to remit the surcharge. The appointment had been set right, and the matter was not likely to rise again.

*Mr. HAZELL asked leave, in view of the sympathetic speech of the right hon. President, to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Original Question put and agreed to.

Class V.

2. £237,318, to complete the sum for Diplomatic and Consular Services.

*Sir ALBERT ROLLIT said he had to express, on behalf of the Chambers of Commerce, and the commercial public generally, the great obligations they were under to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to Sir Henry Bergne and his staff for the energy they had thrown into the administration of the Department. Last year he was critical and suggestive, though appreciative, and drew attention to the necessity of more Attachés abroad, and he was glad to know that the number had been increased by ix or seven for Europe and Asia. When the subject was raised last year they were told that the members of the Embassies ught to do this work, without adding to he staff. While they acknowledged the ood will of the whole Diplomatic ervice, and that they did a great deal or the commerce of the country, they conidered that they had not the necessary training. This was a matter which should be in the hands of practical experts, and those who attended to these matters should be able to give experienced information to the traders of this country. He had urged that these Attachés should possess commercial qualifications and that it was essential that they should be what they ought to be—the heads of outposts and intelligence departments of British commerce in other countries. At the same time, he urged that they should still be increased in number, as had been done by Germany in the United States, and in the amount of remuneration. He thought it was said last year that the commercial classes in this country did not read the Consular Reports. He took that opportunity of saying that he had constantly impressed on their attention the vast importance of reading these Reports. They were mines of commercial information, and they owed a great debt of gratitude to the Consuls for this source of international commercial information, which now reached them quicker than hitherto. There was only one objection, and that arose from the very mass of the reports received in hundreds at one time. He thus found it almost impossible to go through them. He would express a hope that in addition to the index, which was an excellent one by Mr. Maycock, there should be a summary printed, for a great deal of the matter was of no general value at all, while other portions of it were of infinite benefit. Again, some of it should be grouped in juxtaposition with the cognate contents of other reports. He also urged last year that their Diplomatic Consular Service might render more active assistance to British traders. He knew of one case where they had been compelled to appeal to the Ambassador of a friendly Power, but he acknowledged much assistance from both the present and late Under Secretaries. In looking at the Estimates he was glad to see that there was an increase by a few thousands, especially for China and Japan. He also urged the importance of their interests in the far East, and congratulated the Government on the opening of the West river in China. That river, flowing into the China Sea from the districts of south-west China, formed an alternative route to Yunnan which was of great value, and better than the French routes by the Mekong or Red Rivers. This was a matter for great congratulation to this country and to the Government. They were just now receiving the most distinguished and progressive of Chinese Statesmen, who was most willing to extend our trade to that vast empire. He hoped he would take back with him the assurance of a reciprocal feeling, and that they would take care to ascertain the wants of the Chinese people, and give them goods which were most beneficial to them, and thus open and retain new fields and markets. He was glad to see that there had been an increase of their Consuls in China and Japan. There was, however, need for some revision, particularly with regard to Spain and Turkey, which were over-Consulled; and he urged that there should be an increase in France, Germany, the Balkans, the United States, and the Far East. And, our Consuls ought, wherever practicable, to be British subjects. He could not but be struck with the fact that there was not a single Consul in Venezuela, where we had so many difficulties, even at Caracas. He acknowledged the much greater co-operation and consultation of the Department with Chambers of Commerce, as was so much the case abroad, and, when referred to as to the revision of the Consular Regulations, as to the international exhibitions and other matters, the Chambers had gladly rendered the Government all the assistance in their power. He would like in this connection to acknowledge the useful State Paper issued from the Colonial Office. If through the Colonial Office we could ascertain what we could advantageously supply to the colonies, and how they could reciprocally deal with us, that mutual trade, whatever might or might not come of commercial union, could not fail to be beneficial to them and to ourselves. Already this had been followed out by patterns and samples being sent from the Foreign and Colonial Offices to the London Chamber of Commerce, stored for inspection, and circulated throughout the country, and which he hoped was the nucleus of a commercial museum—of which we ought to have more than one—such as existed at Brussels and other centres. At the Commercial Museum at Frankfort he had seen all the chief products of our Colonies exhibited, with prices, etc., for the guidance of German traders in their growing competition with us. Trade, with one exception, was undoubtedly better in this country, probably than it had been since 1890 or 1891. But statistics showed that not only relatively, but in some cases absolutely, there was a depreciation of British trades. There were certain facts which we could not disguise from ourselves. There was the fact that the foreign Governments gave subsidies to their steamship lines, that many of them gave bounties for the building of ships, and to the productions of their own countries, and there were other forms in which aid was rendered by Governments to their own trades. They had also to deal with the fact that hostile tariffs, whatever otherwise might be their effect, undoubtedly restricted our trade in dealing with those countries. These were difficult subjects to deal with, and he had not seen any very adequate remedies proposed so far. On the other hand we had great trade advantages. His own view was that the greatest of these was our Free Trade system. If we enjoyed nothing else from it we had favoured-nation treatment in all parts of the world, and he should be among the very last to propose a material departure from our present fiscal system. There was also the fact that we had accumulated capital; that we had great hereditary skill on the part of our workmen; that we had a climate which made this country the best workshop in the world, and that we had an organised system of communication which practically united us with the most distant parts of the world. But there were some things which did not depend upon legislation or fiscal systems, which our traders could do for themselves, and which he thought the Government of the country could legitimately and usefully aid them in doing. His experience told him that the aid could be of the very greatest advantage—although he did not say our traders should rely solely upon it, and should not continue that enterprise which had marked and made the commercial history of this country. One of the first things was that we should always get the earliest possible knowledge of what other nations were doing, and it was through our Diplomatic and Consular Services, the eyes as it were of the country, that we should best be able to obtain information of where we were being competed with; what were the causes of the competition, so far as it affected us; what new lines of action we might take, what new markets could be resorted to, and what possible developments might take place in our commerce throughout the world. He was by no means unfavourable to the suggestion made recently by an eminent Statesman that it might be well to appoint a small Commission for the purpose of dealing with that vast mass of our Consular and other special Reports, and putting the information into a form that would indicate what were the chief difficulties with which we had to deal, and what might be the best remedies for the purpose of overcoming them. In some other respects, information of vast advantage could be given to the traders of this country. He did not hesitate to say that in the scientific bases of many of our trades, we were becoming very greatly behind many other nations. They had only to refer to the Report made by the Iron Trades Delegation to Germany, in order to see that with regard to the newest processes and methods, there were some respects in which we had a great deal to learn. This pointed to the necessity for education, especially scientific and technical education, and he hoped we would obtain from our Consuls and from other sources much more detailed information of what had been done and was doing in other countries. It was wise to be taught by the enemy. The enemy could teach us a great deal that we ought to know. Notably, that in some of their manufacturing works the most skilled scientists were employed in much larger numbers than here, *e.g.*, in one single one there were 67 Doctors of Science permanently at work, in another, near Mannheim, upwards of one hundred chemists; and that even now, as at the time of our Technical Commission, we were exporting refuse and other products to be treated scientifically in Germany and to be re-exported to us, instead of which we might, with better educational conditions, do the work here and give employment to our workpeople. The manufacture of glue was a case in point, and here happily, as with the aniline dyes, we were improving, but the Consuls told us of much we had still to grasp, both of facts and examples, and especially of the restrictive effect in our foreign trade of our obsolete and isolated system of weights and measures. But, while he invited in the very strongest terms the assistance of the State, which was able to render help of the most reliable character, and should be constantly on the alert for the benefit of the trade of the country, he hoped that lessons would be learned from the Consular Reports and otherwise, which would go to show traders the necessity of being themselves also on the alert, and the wisdom of being able, by a knowledge of the newest developments of science, to rapidly direct capital and interest from one branch of manufacture and workmanship into another. Thus the reduction of economic friction was one chief value of technical education, and our traders must also grasp the need of taking more trouble as to the package and preservation of their goods; of engaging educated commercial travellers; of business organisation and co-operation, especially, as in Denmark, in relation to agriculture, for this alone could redeem it from its depression, as he had urged years ago and often since, and in achieving and applying this knowledge for the people a highly effective Diplomatic and Consular service would prove itself the greatest blessing to the nation.

*SIR C. DILKE said the practical moral he had always drawn from the remarks of the hon. Member was that on the whole, in the past, the most important Consular posts of this country had not always been filled by the men most fitted to fill them. There was, perhaps, a tendency towards improvement in this respect, but still there were a great number of very important Consular posts filled by men who had not the knowledge of tongues and acquaintance with trade which enabled them to compete with scientific Consuls of the new type. There were two matters to which he desired to draw attention on this Vote. The Vote contained the salary of our principal officer on the Congo, and he should like to ask, without going into the question of the recent trial, whether it was possible to regain for British subjects throughout the Congo, the Consular jurisdiction which we temporarily gave up. The matter did not only concern the older Congo State. It also concerned the territory leased to the King of the Belgians by us. That territory adjoined our Uganda Protectorate. There was also the territory south-east of Katanja district, where the Congo State came in contact with our Central African possessions, and in both these districts there would undoubtedly be a good many British subjects, and a considerable amount of British trade. He believed that when we recognised the Congo State we surrendered our jurisdiction, and he wished to know whether that was done once for all and for all time, or whether circumstances might make it possible for us to revert to our original Consular jurisdiction in the Congo State. It would be remembered that, when the lease was granted to the Congo State, the Congo State guaranteed to us in return a strip of territory to the north and west of Tanganyika as a road. Germany caused the Congo State to denounce that treaty, and we did not obtain that road, and it was a question whether we should not, therefore, declare that that which we gave as compensation for this right we should now resume for ourselves. With regard to Korea, he asked whether the Russian sailors were still ashore on the peninsula, and whether Her Majesty's Government were engaged in any negotiations there, or whether they were treating the state of things in Korea as a matter to be settled between Russia, Japan, and China.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. GEORGE CURZON, Lancashire, Southport), in reply, thanked his hon. Friend the Member for Islington for the generous tribute he had paid to the Foreign Office. He also thanked him for the aid which the great commercial associations of which he was the spokesman had always given to that Department. It seemed right there should be this frank and happy co-operation between the Government and those independent organisations — ["hear, hear!"]—which from their constitution were well fitted to represent the commercial opinion of the country. With regard to the proper qualifications for commercial Attachés, no doubt they must be men competent by experience and capacity to handle commercial subjects, but the question of salary was also one of importance, not so much from the point of view of the individual as from the point of view of the public service. Now, in a great many foreign countries, commercial Attachés, to be of real use, must be men who were on good terms with Ministers, heads of Departments, and persons holding responsible positions, and with the heads of great commercial firms. For that kind of work men were wanted of certain social position, able to observe certain social amenities, and to sustain the credit attaching to them as British representatives in an adequate manner. More particularly was this the case in Germany and some other great countries on the Continent, and he would suggest to his hon. Friend that there were in reality involved in the work of a Commercial Attaché two separate classes of functions. There was, on the one hand, the duty imposed upon him to secure early and accurate information, to exercise whatever influence he legitimately could in favour of British commercial interests, and to prepare reports. That was a sort of work for which they required a very superior man occupying a good position. On the other hand, there was the work of more directly pushing British wares; and in this connection he might be permitted to suggest that much more might be done by commercial associations as well as by private firms in sending out to foreign countries men of that description. There was an increasing need for commercial travellers on the Continent—["hear, hear!"]—and in every part of the world. The State could not turn its commercial Attachés into commercial travellers. The latter were essentially the forerunners of private enterprise, and if his hon. Friend would use his great influence in pressing upon the Chambers for whom he so often spoke, the duty of sending out commercial travellers who knew the language as well as their business, he would add one more to the many services he had already rendered to British trade in this country. As to the question of reports, he quite felt that in many cases those commercial reports were too long. What they wanted was to get the information condensed and put in a business-like form. Excerpts from the present commercial reports, however, appeared almost daily in the Press and attracted considerable attention, while, as regards matters in them which were liable to be overlooked, there was the *Board of Trade Journal*, which gave to commercial circles information of a very valuable character, put in a shape which was both concise and to the purpose. Stress had been laid upon the obligation that should lie upon British Consuls to assist British trade. On that point the instructions of the Foreign Office were definite and clear; but it was only fair to those gentlemen to remember that Great Britain being a shipping country to at least five or six times the extent of any other country in the world, the time and attention of our Consuls were enormously occupied by shipping matters. It was a little hard that a Consul at some great commercial port, whose whole time was taken up with consular duties, should be expected to bestow almost undivided attention on the commercial aspect of his duties also. That marked the great difference between a British Consul and a German or American Consul. ["Hear, hear!"] What had they to do in respect of shipping as compared with a British Consul? And whilst on the one hand it might sometimes happen that individul Consuls, oppressed with consular duties, showed an indifference to the commercial aspect of their work, on the other hand it sometimes occurred that commercial firms and individuals were a little exacting in supposing that the whole time of the Consul ought to be devoted to pushing their particular interests or supplying them with the information they desired. With regard to the better distribution of Consuls and the excess of Consular representation in parts of the world where their services were not required, he could only say that from his experience in the Foreign Office it was almost as difficult to abolish posts as to create them—[*laughter*]—and the Minister who undertook to reduce an establishment, however much in harmony such a course might be with the dictates of economy, would not make his lot a happy one. He thought, however, that the subject raised by the hon. Gentleman was well worthy of attention, and he should be happy to give it his attention. As to whether a Royal Commission was needed to inquire into British trade, he hesitated to give an opinion on the point, because Royal Commissions had too often been the means of shelving the questions they had been appointed to inquire into. This, of course, was not always the case, because they obtained the benefit of expert evidence; but supposing a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the alleged decline of British trade, and supposing they found that it was largely due to the fact that the working classes in foreign countries were compelled to work for longer hours and for lower wages, he did not think that this result would carry them one step forward in recovering the jeopardised position of this country. Our fiscal system was fixed; our labour system was constantly being modified in the interests of the workmen, and not in the direction which seemed to prevail in foreign countries. As to whether it was possible for the Government to recover the consular jurisdiction in the Congo Free State, which a few years ago had been surrendered, he had to tell the right hon. Baronet that he thought it was possible. The surrender was not once for all; but this was a matter to which he could not, without consultation with others, give a reply now, because the question must depend on our power of exercising the re-assumed responsibility, and also on the action of other Powers, as well as on general political considerations. As to Korea and the state of affairs there, it was true that a body of Russian sailors were still in Seoul, but their number had been considerably reduced. The King had not yet gone back to his palace, but efforts were being made to induce him to take that step. As soon as he could be provided with a guard in whom he could place reliance, the King might be persuaded to return. The Government were not engaged in any negotiations with regard to Korea. They had an interest in that country, but it was an interest secondary in character to that which directly neighbouring Powers must feel.

*Mr. JOHN BURNS (Battersea) referred to allegations made in the newspapers with reference to one or two consular officials at Constantinople. One or two of these gentlemen, instead of occupying their time in commercial and shipping business, had sufficient time to devote to private commercial undertakings, which had caused comment in newspapers here as well as in the Levant. He should like to see our Consular Service above reproach to the same extent as our judiciary at home and abroad. He asked that these gentlemen should be asked to abstain from land and building society speculations—transactions which had involved them in a considerable amount of disrepute.

*Mr. CURZON said the question had already occupied a great deal of their time at the Foreign Office, and he agreed that the scandals at Constantinople and squalid and disreputable dispute brought discredit on the Consular Court in that city. The matter had been in litigation for some time, and it was hoped to clear up the affair soon by sending out a Judge to settle the case and make a special report.

*Mr. JOHN BRIGG (York, W.R., Keighley) said that, though the Consular Reports fell into the hands of different Chambers of Commerce, the members felt that they were not in sufficiently close connection with the Foreign

Office. He thought that if the Foreign Office could offer some inducement to the Chambers of Commerce to take up the question of asking from the Consuls more details of the different trades, and to form deputations to send abroad to inquire into the causes from which trades were suffering, something valuable might be achieved. Commercial and manufacturing men wanted to know the qualities and more details of the kinds of goods sent abroad by our foreign competitors; and the Foreign Office might give access to the Consuls in the various ports and help the deputations to obtain information on arrival at the different places. If out-of-pocket expenses could also be paid the reports obtained might be made public property for the benefit of all.

*Mr. CURZON said that the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce had itself very liberally organised an expedition to make investigations in Western China and Yunnan. The Foreign Office, he was glad to say, had been able to do a good deal to assist them. The Department had given introductions to the gentlemen selected for the mission, and a British Consul had been specially detached to act as cicerone to the party. The presence of that official afforded an almost certain guarantee of the success of the mission. The Foreign Office could not undertake to pay the expenses of missions of this kind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be likely to view any undertaking of that kind with approval.

Sir GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN asked that Members should be supplied with the reports on the trade of foreign countries as soon as the press. At present these reports appeared in the newspapers at least three or four weeks before they got into the hands of Members of Parliament.

*Mr. CURZON said that the right hon. Baronet could assure his constituents that the Queen's printers would be pleased, for a very small sum, to supply them with the reports which they wanted.

Vote agreed to.

Class VI.

3. Motion made and Question proposed:—

"That a sum, not exceeding £271,028, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities under sundry Statutes, and for Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities awarded by the Treasury, and for the Salaries of Medical Referees."

Dr. CLARK (Caithness) called attention to the pensions of £84 granted to the three Sheriffs who were members of the late Scotch Board of Supervision. These gentlemen, he said, held judicial offices, and were also allowed to practise as barristers in the Supreme Court. They were in the prime of life, and two out of the three were only connected with the Board of Supervision for two or three years. He protested against this subsidy of £84 to each of these three gentlemen, and to mark his disapproval he begged to move to reduce the Vote by £100.

Mr. HANBURY explained that these pensions were granted by the late Government. He admitted that, *primâ facie*, there might be something in the hon. Member's objection, but he understood that the late Government had no option in the matter, and that the pensions had been granted under the law. If the hon. Member wanted any further information he should be happy to give it to him at the Report stage.

Dr. CLARK remarked that he did not think that the right hon. Gentleman could really be responsible for these pensions. It was now clear that the late wicked Government were responsible. These three gentlemen were drawing at the present time official salaries ranging from £800 to £1,000 a year, and in addition they could earn fees as barristers. They certainly ought not to receive compassionate allowances, because they had been ornamental and semi-active members of the late Board of Supervision. He regretted that the Members of the late Government were not present to answer for their conduct in this matter.

*The LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. Graham Murray, Buteshire) said that what had been said was quite right and proper. The legal members of the late Board of Supervision used to give most assiduous attention to the business of the Board. He had himself once been a legal member of the Board, and all he received was £150 a year. For that he attended a meeting nearly every week, the meeting lasting over an hour, and gave several opinions every week. He hardly thought an English lawyer would fulfil such duties for £150. The real point was this. These three gentlemen were members of the Board *ex-officio*, and the figures of their salaries as Sheriffs were considered in connection with what they would receive as members of the Board. They were appointed to their sheriffdoms upon the understanding that they would get so much money a year. In consequence of the reconstruction of the Board, the work they performed upon it was taken from them, although they were quite willing to continue doing it.

Mr. J. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid) urged that this was not a case of a man being deprived of an office which was his whole means of subsistence. These sheriffdoms were really stepping-stones to the Bench, and the position of these gentlemen on the Supervision Board was merely a perquisite of their office. They were now relieved of their office on that Board, and would no longer be required to give the opinions they formerly had to give, and they would really be the gainers by the change that had taken place.

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 42 ; Noes, 146.—(Division List, No. 399.)

Original Question put and agreed to.

4. £3,100 to complete the sum for Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, agreed to.

5. £31,089, to complete the sum for Trustee Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency.

Dr. CLARK said this Vote had often been divided against. It would constantly increase, because the value of money was constantly decreasing and he protested against the House of Commons beng called upon to make up the deficiency.

Vote agreed to.

6. £822, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable and other allowances, Great Britain.—Agreed to.

The Lord Advocate.

Class VII.

7. Motion made and Question put :—

"That a sum, not exceeding £8,740, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and other Expenses (including certain Grants in Aid) of Temporary Commissions and Committees, and Special Inquiries."

Dr. CLARK pointed out that some Commissions had been six or seven years in existence. The Vaccination Commission was an instance of this. They had been sitting year after year, and he hoped the Secretary to the Treasury would see that some limitation was put to their sittings.

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 157 ; Noes, 45.—(Division List, No. 400.)

And, it being after Ten of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 27th February last, proceeded to put forthwith the Question on the outstanding Votes in the Committee of Supply, as followeth :—

8. £2,449, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Expenses.

9. £7,602, for Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund.

Class I.

10. £41,375, to complete the sum for Harbours in the United Kingdom and Lighthouses Abroad under the Board of Trade.

Class II.

11. Motion made, and Question put,

"That a sum, not exceeding £11,663, be granted to Her Majesty to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the House of Lords."

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 159 ; Noes, 54.—(Division List, No. 401.)

12. £22,036, to complete the sum for House of Commons Offices.

13. £61,000, to complete the sum for Treasury and Subordinate Departments.

14. £29,400, to complete the sum for olonial Office.

15. £32,500, to complete the sum for Iercantile Marine Fund (Grant in id).

16. £12, to complete the sum for ankruptcy Department of the Board f Trade.

17. Motion made, and Question put,

> "That a sum, not exceeding £35,529, be ranted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum cessary to defray the Charge which will come course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries d Expenses of the Board of Agriculture, and defray the repayable Expenses to be incurred matters of Inclosure and Land Improvement, d to pay certain Grants in Aid."

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 168; oes, 54.—(Division List, No. 402.)

18. £28,869, to complete the sum for harity Commission.

19. £14,918, to complete the sum for e Public Record Office.

20. £13,800, to complete the sum for oods, Forests, and Land Revenues, c., Office.

Class III.

21. £426,290, to complete the sum for risons, England and the Colonies.

22. £126,746, to complete the sum for eformatory and Industrial Schools, reat Britain.

Class IV.

23. £16,154, to complete the sum for ientific Investigation, etc.

24. £64,179, to complete the sum for niversities and Colleges, Great Britain, d Intermediate Education, Wales.

25. £10, to complete the sum for ndon University.

Class V.

26. Motion made, and Question put,

> "That a sum, not exceeding £104,000, be anted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum cessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Grants in Aid of Expenses connected with the British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa."

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 177; Noes, 44.—(Division List, No. 403.)

27. £52,738 (including a Supplementary sum of £27,550), to complete the sum for Colonial Services, including South Africa.

28. £1,000, to complete the sum for Cyprus (Grant in Aid).

29. £700, to complete the sum for Slave Trade Services.

30. £34,100, to complete the sum for Subsidies to Telegraph Companies.

Resolutions to be reported To-morrow.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lords Amendments to be considered To-morrow, and to be printed.—[Bill 339.]

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Lords Amendments to be considered To-morrow, and to be printed.—[Bill 340.]

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Will the Land Bill be taken To-morrow?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: No. I should imagine it would be impossible to take it To-morrow. I propose To-morrow, after the Report of Supply is concluded, to move that the six o'clock Rule be suspended on Wednesday in order to conclude the consideration of the Lords' Amendments.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. J. W. Lowther, Chairman of Ways and Means, in the Chair.]

Resolved,—

> "That towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, the

sum of £35,709,841 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."—(*Mr. Hanbury.*)

Resolution to be reported To-morrow.

WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY GUARANTEE BILL.

As amended, considered.

Clause 1,—

POWER FOR TREASURY TO GUARANTEE INTEREST ON CERTAIN CAPITAL OF WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, ETC.

The Treasury may, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the agreement dated the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, between William Hayes Fisher, Esquire, and Edward George Villiers Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the West Highland Railway Company, being the agreement in the schedule to this Act, guarantee for a period of thirty years from the date of the opening for passenger traffic of the railway, the payment of interest or dividend at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum on two hundred and sixty thousand pounds of the share capital to be raised under the West Highland Railway Act, 1894, and may on the completion of the said pier, breakwater, and other works, pay to the company the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, and the sums required for the purposes of this section shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and if those moneys are insufficient shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof. During the said period of thirty years the Board of Trade shall make an annual report to Parliament as to the condition and working of the railway and the receipts and expenditure of the company with regard to the railway.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.), moved to leave out the words "and the receipts and expenditure of the company with regard to the railway," in order to insert

"the rates and charges for traffic and the receipts and expenditure of any company in working the railway."

He had thought it necessary, he said, to state in the Act that the Board of Trade should make a report, not only on the condition and working of the railway, but also the rates and charges upon it, and he had substituted "any company" for "the company," because the company referred to the West Highland Company, and the railway, he understood, was to be worked by the North British Railway Company.

MR. J. H. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) asked whether the Report was to be made separately from the ordinary Board of Trade Report?

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said it would be presented once a year as a separate Report.

*MR. EDWARD STRACHEY (Somerset, S.) asked whether the Amendment covered the tolls that might be charged for using the harbour and the pier, as well as the railway rates?

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had no doubt the Report would be upon the whole.

*MR. J. McLEOD (Sutherland) asked whether it was the intention to introduce some condition into the agreement between the West Highland Railway and the Treasury, similar to the arrangement intoduced into the Highland Railway Bill of 1892, by which rates leviable upon open boats were not to be charged in respect of this particular pier?

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought the best time to consider the point would be when the Board of Trade Report was laid before Parliament.

Amendment agreed to.

*MR. STRACHEY moved, at the end of the clause, to insert:—

"Provided that the Treasury shall not give any such guarantee or make any such grant—

(a) Unless it shall be certified to them by the Secretary for Scotland that the making of the railway would benefit agriculture in the district traversed by the railway, and that such railway is necessary for the development of the fishing industry;

(b) Unless they are satisfied, after local inquiry, that the said railway, pier, breakwater and other works would not be constructed without special assistance from the State, and that the same if constructed would not unduly compete with any existing railway undertaking;

(c) Unless they are satisfied that landowners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have, by the free grant of land, given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the said railway, pier, breakwater and other works."

He said he had no intention to move any Amendment on Report, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer had thought it necessary to prevent free discussion of the Amendment in Committee. The Amendment divided itself into three heads, and each followed the lines of the Light Railways Bill. He could not see why the Government should refuse to apply to Scotland provisions which they thought good enough for England.

*THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he could only reply to the hon. Member as he had replied on several previous occasions—[*cheers*]—that his proposal was taken from an enactment in the Light Railways Act, which applied to cases which might in future come under the consideration of the Treasury for their decision. It was impossible to apply it to this Act, which simply confirmed an agreement already made by the Treasury.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The House divided :—Ayes, 37 ; Noes, 158.—(Division List, No. 404.)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved, "That the Bill be now read a Third time."

*MR. STRACHEY said the usual practice was that, in the case of a Bill imposing taxation, the Third reading could not be taken at the same sitting as the Report.

*MR. SPEAKER said this Bill would not come within that Rule.

*MR. STRACHEY asked whether this Bill did not impose taxation ?

*MR. SPEAKER said the Bill did not impose taxation.

Bill read a Third time, and passed.

LARCENY BILL.

As amended, considered.

MR. T. LOUGH (Islington, W.) apologised for introducing Amendments at this stage; but the Bill had been brought to them from the Lords, and its stages in this House had been taken at such uncanny hours that he hoped the Attorney General would excuse him moving a few Amendments. The Bill was of a very sweeping character. For instance, it provided that—

> "if any person receives, or has in his possession, any property, knowing it to have been stolen outside the United Kingdom, he shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not less than three years and not more than seven years."

There were two classes of property which had not been sufficiently considered in drawing this very drastic Bill, and he desired to move, to insert after the word "kingdom" the words "other than warlike spoil or loot." [*Laughter.*]

*MR. SPEAKER thought that "loot" was hardly a word to introduce into an Act of Parliament. [*Laughter.*]

MR. LOUGH was prepared that his Amendment should end at the word "spoil." If it could be proved that King Prempeh's jewels were stolen, those people who bought them at the recent sale would be liable to three or seven years' imprisonment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Isle of Wight) wished to treat the hon. Member with all respect, but he would forgive him for saying that he had made an absurd suggestion. [*Laughter.*] The words of the Bill were exactly the same as those of other Larceny Bills.

MR. T. M. HEALY said the Bill, as amended by the House of Lords, placed him in a position of great intellectual difficulty. It provided that no person without lawful excuse should receive property knowing it to be stolen. He wanted to know under what conditions one could receive property with lawful excuse knowing it to be stolen? [*Laughter.*] The Bill had not been drafted with the care for which the House of Lords was so distinguished. He was sure, however, there were Irish landlords who could enter into this question of property knowing it to be stolen with lawful excuse—[*laughter*]—the question of turbary, and so forth.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill read the Third time, and passed, with Amendments.

VEXATIOUS ACTIONS BILL [H.L.].

Considered in Committee.

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER, CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS, in the Chair.]

Clause 1.—

POWER OF COURT TO PROHIBIT INSTITUTION OF ACTION WITHOUT LEAVE.

It shall be lawful for the Attorney General to apply to the High Court for an Order under this Act, and if he satisfies the High Court that any person has habitually and persistently instituted vexatious legal proceedings without any reasonable ground for instituting such proceedings, whether in the High Court or in any inferior Court, and whether against the same person or against different persons, the Court may, after hearing such person or giving him an opportunity of being heard, order that no legal proceedings shall be instituted by that person in the High Court or any other Court, unless he obtains the leave of the High Court or some judge thereof, and satisfies the Court or Judge that such legal proceeding is not an abuse of the process of the Court, and that there is prima facie ground for such proceeding.

*MR. J. F. OSWALD (Oldham) moved the omission of the clause, because he thought that the Bill established a principle unknown to the English law. For the first time in the history of Parliament a Bill had been brought in practically shutting the doors of all Courts of Justice to particular subjects of the Queen, and that because one individual had made himself somewhat obnoxious in bringing proceedings. The Court already possessed powers to stop proceedings which might be considered to be vexatious. He was opposed to officialism —[*laughter*]—and he objected on behalf of the people of this country to a Bill which established that the Attorney General, himself an official, might come to the Court and make an application to shut the doors of the Courts to the whole of her Majesty's subjects, because Her Majesty's subjects were naturally inclined to be litigious. [*Laughter.*] The Bill ought to be most carefully considered, and it was not a Measure which ought to be thrust on the country at the last moment of an expiring Session. The Courts of Justice ought to be open to all. This clause actually proposed that a Judge of the High Court, on the application of the Attorney General, should have the power to shut the doors of any inferior Court against any particular person. If an application had to be made it ought to be made to each separate Court. He was opposed to the clause because it infringed the first principle of public justice, namely, that it should be free to all alike. The Queen's Courts were public Courts, and all classes of litigants were entitled to free and unimpeded access thereto. The clause might lead to abuse; the courts had already ample power to summarily and inexpensively stop any vexatious or frivolous action.

Question put, "That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 144; Noes, 41.—(Division List, No. 405.)

Clause 2,—

EXTENT AND SHORT TITLE.

(1.) This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

(2.) This Act may be cited as the Vexatious Actions Act, 1896.

MR. DOUGLAS COGHILL (Stoke-on-Trent) asked why this Bill was not extended to Ireland, if it were a good Bill?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that no necessity for the Bill had arisen in Ireland. In England there had been three or four cases within the last ten years.

MR. T. M. HEALY said it never entered into the mind of anyone to interfere until great people were attacked and put to inconvenience. Then the officers of the State stepped in at once to give protection. Poor men and women might be attacked until they were black in the face—[*laughter*]—and put to all kinds of expense, but nothing would be done.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said that these proceedings had during the last few years cost the public a considerable sum in respect of persons whom it was the duty of the public to protect.

MR. T. M. HEALY said that the Lord Chancellor and officers like him were in no need of protection, because they were learned in the law and had plenty of money. [*Laughter.*] This was a piece of class legislation. In Ireland they had no desire for this Bill; and in England, if there were any abuse of process, the

Judge would give relief. The House of Lords never initiated any Bill for the benefit of the common people.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*MR. LEWIS moved a new clause (Duration of Act), providing that the Act should only remain in force till the end of 1907. This was an experimental measure, and really it ought to be passed for only five years, but he would consent to a limit of ten years if the Government would consent to that.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the House would not be doing wisely in adopting such a time limit. It must be presumed that people were going to act reasonably. Action could only be taken on the motion of the Attorney General, and the Order was to be made by the High Court after hearing counsel. These precautions were sufficient.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Clause be read a Second time."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 39; Noes, 141.—(Division List, No. 406.)

Bill reported, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered To-morrow.

SUPPLY [AUGUST 8TH.]

Resolution reported.

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1896–7.

CLASS IV.

"That a sum, not exceeding £595,922 (including a Supplementary sum of £4,125), be granted to Her Majesty to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, for Public Education in Scotland."

*MR. SPEAKER having put the Question, That the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution,—

*MR. McLEOD said that the Education Department had for a number of years endeavoured to plant an Episcopalian school in the parish of Ardchattan against the opinions of nine-tenths of the ratepayers; and, as a protest, he moved the reduction of the Vote by £100.

*MR. SPEAKER said that, as the Resolution had been put to the House, the hon. Member could oppose the Vote, but he could not move a reduction.

*MR. McLEOD regretted that his ignorance of the forms of the House had prevented him from interposing at the proper moment. [*Laughter.*] The heads of the Education Department were clearly placing themselves in opposition to the local authority in a matter in which no question of education was concerned.

*THE LORD ADVOCATE explained that the Education Department only did what they were bound to do by law in regard to such matters.

Resolution read a Second time.

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

The House divided:—Ayes, 141; Noes, 33.—(Division List, No. 407.)

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

Second Reading deferred till To-morrow.

BURGLARY BILL.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Isle of Wight), in moving the Second Reading of this Bill, explained that its object was to relieve assizes of the trial of simple cases of burglary. In substance, it was to enable magistrates to convict at Quarter Sessions in cases of burglary which were not of a serious character.

MR. E. H. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) remarked that the Bill was really of a more comprehensive character than might be inferred from the few perfunctory observations with which it had been introduced. The first section gave Quarter Sessions the jurisdiction to try burglary, or, in other words, it gave to a Court, upon which there need not necessarily be a single trained lawyer, jurisdiction to try offences which were punishable by penal servitude for life. That was a large order. This having been enacted in the first section it seemed to have occurred to the author of the Bill that it was going a little too far, and in the second section he began to hedge a bit. This latter section proposed that the Magistrate should commit to the Assizes, unless, in the exercise of his discretion, he chose to commit the prisoner to the Quarter Sessions. But the committing Magistrate was a member of the very Court which, if this power was exercised, would have to try the prisoner. They were thus giving power to a man to confer jurisdiction upon himself. By the law, a single magistrate had power to convict, and this was far too large a discretion to give a single magistrate. He objected to extending the jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions, because he found that the Judges on the one hand, and the Justices of the Quarter Sessions on the other, had different standpoints of inflicting punishment, and that meted out by the Justices at Quarter Sessions was much more severe than the sentences imposed by the Judges, especially in so far as related to police supervision. There were many hon. Members who would agree with him when he said that police supervision was admirably designed for preventing a man who had once fallen from ever getting on his legs again. It was the rarest thing in the world at Assizes to impose police supervision, whereas at Quarter Sessions the Justices dealt it out with a most unsparing hand.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH (Anglesey) cordially supported the Bill.

Bill read a Second time, and committed for To-morrow.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading (26th June) read and discharged; Bill withdrawn.

POOR LAW OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Order for Consideration, as amended, read.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now considered."

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Consideration, as amended, deferred till To-morrow.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill read the Third time and passed.

QUARTER SESSIONS (LONDON) BILL.

Read a Second time, and committed for To-morrow.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL [H.L.].

Read a Second time, and committed for To-morrow.

LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the Third time:"—Debate arising;

Debate adjourned till To-morrow.

MILITARY LANDS ACT (1892) AMENDMENT BILL.

Order for Committee read and discharged; Bill withdrawn.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 20th day of July last, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

House adjourned at Twenty-five minutes before One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 11th August 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

DUBLIN CORPORATION BILL.—[h.l.]

Report of the Standing Orders Committee, considered.

*The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES (The Earl of Morley) said that this was a Gas and Water Bill when it was originally introduced into the House of Lords. The Lords' Committee threw out the gas clauses, and when the Bill went to the Commons it was purely a Water Bill. In the Commons the Committee were instructed to deal with the municipal franchise of Dublin, and clauses were introduced into the Bill for that purpose. It was obvious that those clauses could not be covered by the original notices, and when the Bill as amended came before the Examiners they found that there had been a non-compliance with the Standing Orders. The Standing Orders Committee had met that afternoon, and had heard the promoters and certain of the opponents of the Bill, and they had come to the conclusion that the Standing Orders in this case should not be dispensed with, and that the third part of the Bill relating to the municipal franchise should be struck out. This case was different from the Drogheda case, in which there was no opposition. But in this case there was opposition to the dispensation of the Standing Orders; and, further, as the Bill originated in the House of Lords, and these Amendments, which were never contemplated in the first instance, were introduced in the House of Commons, it would now be impossible for anyone who wished to oppose to be heard in the House of Lords. He hoped the House would agree with the decision of the Standing Orders Committee; and he wished to lay emphasis on the great importance of keeping matters dealing with public interests, such as the municipal franchise, out of Private Bills altogether. It was not right that large constitutional changes should be introduced in a manner which gave no public notice of what was taking place. Further, it had an extremely prejudicial effect on private legislation that it should be possible in a Gas and Water Bill to introduce subjects which were not cognate to the subject of the Bill. Therefore, he asked their Lordships to agree to the Report of the Standing Orders Committee which he now presented to the House.

Motion agreed to.

*The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES moved that the House do disagree with those portions of the Commons' Amendments which dealt with the franchise clause of the Bill, and that the House do agree with the rest of the Commons' Amendments.

Motion agreed to.

A Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendments. The Committee to meet forthwith.

Report from the Committee of the reasons prepared by them read, and agreed to; and a Message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reasons.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Brought from the Commons; Read 1ª, and to be printed.—[No. 248.]

WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY GUARANTEE BILL.

Read 1ª; to be printed; and to be Read 2ª on Thursday next.—(*Lord Balfour*).—[No. 249.]

AGRICULTURAL RATES, CONGESTED DISTRICTS AND BURGH LAND TAX RELIEF (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (LORD BALFOUR) moved that the Bill be now read a Second time. He said that the purpose of the Bill was to relieve from a pressing injustice the agricultural occupiers of Scotland by lightening the burdens of taxation which they had to bear, and to that extent mitigating the depression under which agriculture was suffering. It was upon the agricultural occupiers in Scotland that the chief injustice of the present system of local taxation fell; and it was to them that the chief benefits of the Bill would go. Many people thought that the heritable property, as a whole, bore an unjust proportion of the local burdens. But that was to be the subject of an inquiry, and before pronouncing any opinion on the question, it would be prudent to wait for the result of the inquiry. But the injustice to the agricultural occupier was perfectly obvious. It could not be denied, and it had long been the subject of urgent complaints from the agricultural occupier. It was especially obvious at the present time, when by common consent the condition of agriculture was such that it was specially indefensible to place upon it any undue burden of taxation. As to the amount which would be available for distribution, and the method by which that distribution was to be effected, the amount was not a fixed sum. It could not at the present time be accurately ascertained, because, according to the existing system of allocating the grants of the class to which this belonged, the amount allocated to Scotland and Ireland bore a certain fixed proportion to the amount which was given from the Imperial Exchequer to England. In the case of Scotland, the proportion was eleven-eightieths of the sum distributed to England. He believed that proportion to be absolutely fair to Scotland; but he rested his case on the fact that it was the accepted proportion which had been in force for many years, and he had not seen it seriously challenged. But he could not say precisely the sum which would be available for Scotland until the total sum to be expended in England was known. As nearly as it could be estimated, however, the sum that would be available for Scotland, would be £214,000. Next they had to consider whether the circumstances of Scottish agriculture required the whole of this amount. He had no doubt whatever that agricultural values in Scotland had fallen very seriously. Some Members of Parliament had attempted to deny that this was so. He thought that they had better go down to the agricultural districts of Scotland, and endeavour to convince the agriculturists themselves that their theory was true. He thought that they would have some difficulty in doing so. All the figures and statistics available to him proved that the agricultural depression was very real and serious in Scotland, though it had not gone so far as it had in some parts of England. In 1879 the value of agricultural heritable property in Scotland was £7,769,000. In 1893 it had fallen to £6,251,000—a drop of a million and a half in the 14 years; which was equivalent to 20 per cent. on the sum which he had mentioned. It was estimated that the depreciation in value in English agricultural subjects extended to some 24 or 25 per cent. The depreciation had not been felt in Scotland as it had been in some of the eastern counties of England, but there was real and serious depreciation in agricultural values over nearly the whole of Scotland. Of course it was more severe in the districts adapted to the growing of corn than in the pasture districts. In his own county 25 years ago, what was known as the fair price for wheat was 24s. 6d. per quarter, and since then it had fallen to 19s. He also knew land in the same county which had depreciated in value to the extent of 40 or 45 per cent. It was equitable in the opinion of the Government that the larger part of the money should go to the relief of the agricultural occupiers. The precise method which had been chosen to help the agricultural ratepayer was to reduce his local rates; and the problem the Government had to solve was how to effect that object without making any undue disturbance in the incidence of the system of local rating. The cardinal feature of the Scotch system of local rating was, that the sum to be raised was equally distributed between the owner and the occupier. The only exception to that rule was in he case of what was known as the owner's sterotyped rate which it was necessary to explain in detail. The county rates were at present assessed upon the gross value of the subjects liable to them; but the parochial rates were subject to what were known as deductions and qualifications. Deductions were given for certain statutory reasons, with which they had nothing to o, for the purposes of the Bill; and they need only deal with the difficulties raised by the system of classification. The classification of the various subjects which were liable to rates applied to the occupiers' rates only. The system was ot universal throughout Scotland. Any Parish Council could, with the consent of he Local Government Board, bring in lassification if it chose; but at present here were only 170 out of 800 parishes hat had adopted the system. Still it was a system that had to be reckoned with in dealing with the system of rating in Scotland. But there was this feature hat was common to all kinds of classifiation that, almost without exception, every parish that had adopted the system ad given agricultural land, so far as the ccupiers' rate was concerned, the most avourable position in that classification. He did not think that at the present me it was expedient to raise any uestion as between the owner of he kind of property and the owner of nother. They were rated upon the annual value of the subjects which they wned. There might be questions etween the owners of one class of roperty and the owners of another, but r the purpose they had in hand, the overnment relief resolved itself into ving this money to the occupiers for e reasons which had been indicated. He did not think he need delay the House by elaborating the question whether the existing system was or as not unjust to the agricultural cupier. The man who occupied a use was rented upon the annual value that house, but the occupier of a farm as rented not only on the annual value the house but on the actual value of e subjects which he occupied, which as more analogous to rating him upon s stock-in-trade than upon the corresponding system of the other occupiers with whom he was classed. The proposal in the Bill was that this grant should be applied to paying five-eighths of the agricultural occupiers' rating, and it was estimated that to do that would take an annual sum of about £187,500. The result would be that while the agricultural occupier would only pay three-eighths of his share of the rate the Government grant would make up the other five-eighths. The only difficulty in applying the system was in connection with those parishes which had adopted some form of classification. According to the original proposal in the Bill as introduced in the other House, classification would have been superseded altogether. But after consideration it was found that in some few places, mostly rural in their character, it would be desirable to make a change, and therefore the Government proposed an Amendment which would have the effect of preserving all existing classifications and yet give equal advantage to the agricultural occupiers with that which was first proposed. So much for the county and parochial rates. What was proposed with regard to the Public Health Rate was that it should cease in future to be levied according to the parochial classification, that it should be levied like the county rate upon gross values, and that so far as the agricultural occupier was concerned, the same system should prevail as regarded other rates, and that he should pay only three-eighths. The other circumstances he had mentioned included an expenditure of some £8,000 in relieving the Royal Burghs which were liable to the Land Tax. The justification for that was that while it was not possible to give equal relief to any occupiers of agricultural land whose land might be situated within the limits of the Burgh, it was probably fair that something should be done for those communities. That tax was universally admitted to be inconvenient in incidence, and very expensive to collect, and it was certainly the fact that this repeal had been long and urgently demanded. They proposed to set aside a sum of £15,000 for the improvement of congested districts in Scotland, which would be the poorest parts of Scotland, and would be chiefly found in the Highlands. At present they put forward no scheme for dealing with this money, but left that for the future decision of Parliament. He believed it would severely tax the wisdom and energy of Parliament to find a satisfactory solution of the many difficulties now present in the Highlands. He ventured to say there had seldom been put forward a scheme so generally acceptable to the people of Scotland as this one. It was sometimes said that it was not the outcome of any spontaneous desire on the part of Burghs, but he took that to be an absolutely erroneous statement. He believed this subject of justice to the agricultural occupier was one upon which the public mind of Scotland had been thoroughly prepared after long discussion and full consideration of the whole subject. Others might have received objections to it of which he did not know, but he could say that since this Bill was published not half a dozen letters of objection to any of the provisions of the Bill had come to him at the Scotch Office, and if he might gauge outside opinion from those he had had an opportunity of consulting, he could truly say he believed this scheme to be generally acceptable to the people of Scotland. Apart from the special circumstances of the case, the Government thought that hitherto the occupiers of agricultural land had borne an unjust share of the burdens which must be borne for local purposes by the community, and he was entitled to say that nothing in the way of any alternative proposal had been so much as indicated in a form in which it was possible to criticise or discuss it. He believed the Bill would give great satisfaction in Scotland and prepare the way for greater reforms in the near future. [" Hear, hear ! "]

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN said he did not propose to enter into any of the details of the Bill, with regard to which he agreed with what had been said by the noble Lord who had just sat down. He only wished to make one or two remarks as regarded the principle of the Bill itself and the Commission which had been alluded to. They had heard in the country (and he had no doubt they would hear again in the course of the autumn) that this Bill and also the Bill for England were Measures devised for the relief of landowners, and landowners only. At all events he hoped nothing of that kind would be said or hinted at as regarded Scotland, because, as the noble Lord had said (and he wished to emphasise it), this was a Bill devised for the relief of occupiers, and occupiers of land alone. He did not think it made any difference whether the occupier of land hired it from someone else or owned it himself. Indeed, he thought the House would agree that in the case of small owners of land, the boon was even more required than in the case of persons who owned property and let it to others. The remedy proposed by this Bill was good so far as it went. It was given to the occupiers, but nobody contended—and he was sure the noble Lord did not claim for the Measure—that this was anything in the nature of a complete meeting of the agricultural difficulty. What this Bill did was to recognise the grievance which the noble Lord very properly said was absolutely undoubted, and he undertook to say that grievance was admitted, just as fully in the towns scattered about the country as in the country districts themselves which were affected. But the point on which he wished to lay stress was that they did not look to this Bill alone, or mainly to this Bill for the redress of this grievance. What they looked to was the Report of the Commission, which he was glad to see from the papers was now very nearly completed in its composition, which it was announced the noble Earl himself was to be the Chairman of. To that inquiry all those connected with land must look forward with the greatest anxiety and interest. They knew very well that the position of agricultural land, as distinct from business and other sorts of property, had hitherto occupied in the amount of taxation it had been called upon to bear, would be fully laid before the country, and that the value of that would be very great. But what they felt in the meantime was that this Bill admitted the grievance, and all they had to say was that the sooner this Commission could report the better; and then the agriculturists of Scotland would be perfectly ready to accept their relief not alone, or in any selfish way, but in common with all the other persons who owned real property in Scotland, and who had to bear the burden of local taxation. The appointment of this Commission was the most important thing the

Government had done during the present Session, and he could only say that the noble Lord (if it were true that the noble Lord was going to be Chairman of the Commission) had his very best wishes in the work to which he hoped he would apply himself as soon as opportunity was given.

Bill read 2ª, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

STANNARIES BILL [H.L.]

The consent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in right of his Duchy of Cornwall, signified; Commons Amendments considered (according to Order), and agreed to.

LIGHT RAILWAYS BILL.

Amendments reported (according to Order.)

*THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES moved the insertion, after Clause 2, of the following new clause:—

> No application for an order under this Act shall be granted by the Light Railway Commissioners, unless such railway is projected, mainly—
>
> (*a.*) For the conveyance of agricultural produce; or
>
> (*b.*) For communication with harbours and fishing villages; or
>
> (*c.*) To open up remote and thinly populated districts; and does not exceed 20 miles in length.
>
> Provided that the Light Railway Commissioners may sanction a railway of greater length, but in that case they shall make a special report to the Board of Trade, and such report shall, with the decision of the Board thereon, be laid before Parliament.

The noble Earl said the object of his proposed new clause was to attempt to confine the scope of the Bill to the objects which its promoters avowed it was intended to meet. But it was desirable to give some elasticity to it, so he proposed that where the Light Railways Commissioners thought a greater length than 20 miles was desirable they should sanction it, provided they made a special report to Parliament. If the Government could suggest any other purposes than those mentioned in the clause to which the Light Railways might be adapted, he should be glad to add them. He had taken the words nearly *verbatim* from the 5th Clause of the Bill itself, which set out the conditions under which special advances by the Treasury were to be made, and they were confined to the cases enumerated in his clause. The objections he took to the Bill on the Second Reading were by no means removed by anything that had subsequently taken place. Those objections were mainly to the uncontrolled transference to a branch of Executive and certain Commissioners of powers that had hitherto been exercised exclusively by Parliament. Under the Bill at present those powers were practically undefined. They extended over every tramway and every railway in the country or could be so extended if the Commissioners and the Board of Trade agreed. Under the Bill there was nothing to prevent a limited company or an individual applying for and obtaining powers to construct a light railway through any street of the Metropolis or any large town; and so, under the pretence of a light railway, evading all the provisions of the Tramways Acts as to provisions that the rails should not be above the surface of the road; that the frontages should be consulted, also the local authorities; nor was there anything to prevent a large railway company—the Great Western, or London and North Western—making branches all over the country, which could not be differentiated from branches made by their less fortunate rivals. The answer of course was, "You must trust that the Commissioners and the Board of Trade will use these powers with discretion." He hoped they might trust them, and he had no reason at present to doubt that their confidence would be well placed. But the Commissioners and the Presidents of the Board of Trade were not everlasting. Individuals changed, and it was an entirely new principle in our legislation that they should give to branches of the Executive unlimited powers simply in the confidence that they would not be abused. Let the House consider for a moment what the principle led to. If they gave the Board of Trade these powers in the case of railways, what argument could they use if the Local Government Board applied for similar powers in the case of sanitary and street improvements and the hundred and one objects which localities now came to Parliament to obtain under Public Health Bills. It was a principle capable of large development, and development not without danger. One of the arguments of his hon. Friend who had charge of the Bill in favour of the clause relating to compulsory taking of land was that it had a precedent in the Allotments Act. That pointed to the danger of development. Compulsory powers under the Allotments Act were given to meet a special case absolutely different from giving powers for constructing or making railways or tramways, and how could they draw an analogy between two or three acres that might be wanted for an allotment ground, and the miles of land that might be wanted for constructing railways. He had called attention to these matters, because it showed how dangerous it was to apply to one set of conditions principles that had been applied already to another set of conditions absolutely and totally different. He would say no more on the subject. The object of the clause he had moved was to limit to some extent the area over which the principle of the Bill would have its scope. The object of the Bill was to make the construction and promotion of railways cheaper. With this he was certain their Lordships would all sympathise. But let them remember that cheapness might be purchased at somewhat too great a sacrifice of important principles, and he ventured to say the object might have been efficiently attained without so violent a departure from the existing methods of legislation. He believed the clause he had proposed would somewhat improve the Bill by limiting its scope, and he hoped the Government would see their way to accept it.

*THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (The EARL of DUDLEY) said it was not necessary for him to follow his noble Friend in the observations he had made as to the powers it was proposed to confer on the Commissioners and the Board of Trade under this Bill. That matter had already been fully discussed upon the Committee stage of the Bill, and it therefore seemed to him only necessary he should remind their Lordships that this Commission was limited to the specified term of five years, and therefore, it would be always open to Parliament at the end of that time, if it disapproved of the action the Commission had taken to put an end to the procedure set up in this Bill. He hoped the House would not be led away by the arguments which his noble Friend had so ably put before it into accepting the Amendment because it would injuriously affect and limit the scope and provisions of this Bill. It would exclude the schemes which the Government hoped would be promoted under the facility clauses of the Bill and confine the establishment of light railways to those very cases in which the prospect of profit was the smallest. He might remind the House that under the provisions of this Bill they contemplated the establishment of two different classes of railway, and they had in view the extension of railway communication in two different sorts of districts. On the one hand there were districts in which the establishment of light railways would be for purposes such as those specified in the Amendment of his noble Friend—railways for agricultural produce, for communication with harbours and fishing villages or to open up remote and thinly populated districts, and they believed that in regard to those districts it was only by State aid and by a cheapening of the procedure that they should be able to facilitate the extension of railway communication. But there was also another sort of district they hoped to develop under the provisions of this Bill, districts which could not be called "remote and thinly populated," but which were not thickly populated; districts in which various small industries existed, and in which a light railway was wanted not mainly for any particular purpose, but for general convenience; for instance, for connecting one village with another, or one small town with another in exactly the same way, but on a different scale, as large trunk lines were required throughout the country generally. Why was it such districts were at present very often without adequate means of railway communication? Because the capital cost of promotion under the existing procedure was so large that the receipts from such districts would not probably return a fair rate of interest upon the money invested in making the line. But if the procedure was cheapened, the circumstances would be altogether changed and under the altered conditions they believed many other lines would be constructed by existing railway companies as feeders for their main system without any application to Parliament whatever for State aid. If, however, they analysed too strictly the precise objects of these light railways it might be found absolutely impossible to make them conform to the limitations desired by his noble Friend. They might not be intended for any particular purpose; they might be required for all sorts of purposes, and therefore, unless it could be shown that they were intended either for the carriage of agricultural produce or for the development of the fishing industry, his noble Friend would forbid their establishment, and force the promoters either to abandon the whole scheme or to fall back upon the present expensive procedure before Parliament. As he had said before, he believed the provisions of this Bill would be mainly used by existing railway companies for the construction of light branch lines, and they could not get these railway companies to promote schemes if they tied them down merely, or even mainly, to the unremunerative traffic involved in the carriage of agricultural and fishing produce. This was one of the main objections he had to the Amendment of his noble Friend, but there were also one or two minor defects. In the first place, under the Amendment who was to decide if a light railway fulfilled the conditions laid down by his noble Friend? He had no doubt the noble Earl meant that the Commissioners were to decide it, but he did not say so, and he was advised that if the clause was inserted in the Bill there would be constant danger of continual legal contests as to whether a light railway was really intended for the one purpose specified in the Amendment. Again, supposing a light railway was established from an agricultural district into a town and conveyed agricultural produce to that town, who was to decide whether it was mainly an agricultural railway or a railway to convey town produce. Possibly the bulk and value of the produce that it took back to the country from the town would be greater than that which it brought from the country into the town, and yet if that were so, according to the Amendment, he took it, it was a railway which ought not in fact to have been established. Then why did his noble Friend fix upon agriculture and fishing as the only industries which were to benefit under this Bill? Why should not light railways be established, for instance, in Wales, to some of the slate quarries, or some of the coalfields throughout England and other parts of the Kingdom? His noble Friend was good enough in his speech to say that if the Government could suggest any other industries that required light railways, he would extend his Amendment to cover them. But there might be requirements for light railways where it was impossible to specify any particular industry that would benefit by them and, therefore, the Government wished to make the provisions of this Bill so elastic and wide that cases of that sort would be taken into account, and light railways, no matter for what purpose, would be established, and the trade of the community, no matter to what branch it might belong, would derive the benefit it was hoped would result from the provisions of the Bill. He hoped he had said enough to convince their Lordships that if the Amendment was inserted it would very injuriously affect the provisions of the Bill and limit its scope. He therefore hoped his noble Friend would not press it to a Division.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES said that, after what had fallen from the noble Lord, he did not think it wise to press the Amendment to a Division, and would therefore withdraw it.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES called attention to the fact that in paragraph (*c*) Sub-section (1) of Clause 5, the expression was used "and every such parish shall be notified of the intention, etc." The word "notified" in that sense was new to the Statute Book, and he suggested that "informed" would be a better word.

*THE EARL OF DUDLEY said he would accept the word "informed" in place of "notified."

Word "notified" struck out; word "informed" inserted instead thereof.

On the Motion of the EARL of DUDLEY, certain verbal Amendments were agreed to.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

Considered in Committee (according to Order); Bill reported without Amendment; Standing Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

[The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES in the Chair.]

Clause 2,—

POWER TO EXECUTE WORKS IN ADJOINING DISTRICTS, AND TO COMBINE FOR EXECUTION OF WORKS.

Any sanitary authority may, with the consent of the sanitary authority of any adjoining district, execute and do in such adjoining district all or any of such works and things as they may execute and do within their own district, and on such terms as to payment or otherwise as may be agreed on between them and the sanitary authority of the adjoining district, and any two or more sanitary authorities may combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining any works that may be for the benefit of their respective districts or any part thereof. All moneys which any sanitary authority may agree to contribute for defraying expenses incurred under this section shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by them in the execution of works within their district.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY moved, after the words "adjoining district," to insert the words—

"or between them and any person with the consent of such last-mentioned sanitary authority, and may, with the like consent, supply and sell water to any person in such adjoining district."

This Amendment was by way of enlarging the powers, so that with the sanction of the central authority another contractor, independent of the central authority, could do the work.

Amendment agreed to; clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10,—

JURISDICTION OF PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The order of the Local Government Board constituting a port sanitary authority shall be deemed to give such authority jurisdiction over all waters within the limits of such port, and also over the whole or such portions of the district within the jurisdiction of any sanitary authority as may be specified in the order.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY moved, after Clause 10, to insert the following clause:—

"The Local Government Board may by order assign to any port sanitary authority any powers, rights, duties, capacities, and obligations under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, with the necessary modifications."

He said this clause incorporated the English Port Sanitary Bill, passed this Session.

Clause read 1ª and 2ª, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 30,—

INTERPRETATION OF 41 & 42 VICT., c. 52, s. 2.

In the interpretation of the expression "Sanitary Acts" in Section two of the principal Act, the expression "in force" means in force for the time being.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY moved, after Clause 30, to insert the following clause:—

31. All buildings, offices, and premises vested in, or in the occupation of Her Majesty the Queen, either beneficially or as part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, or in trust for the public service, or for public purposes, or in the occupation of any department of Her Majesty's Government, or used or employed for public purposes, shall be and are hereby exempted from the provisions of this Act, and also from the provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1890: Provided that nothing in this Act shall in anywise prejudice,

affect, or make void any matters or things heretofore done by any sanitary authority in pursuance of the said Acts in connection with or in relation to the buildings, offices, or premises referred to in this section.

He said this clause was proposed by the Treasury simply for the protection of its buildings, such as post offices.

Clause read 1^a and 2^a, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 32,—

DEFINITIONS.

In this Act the expression "the principal Act" means the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878; and the expression "the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1890," means the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1884, the Public Health Act, 1889, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Earl of RANFURLY moved, at the end of the clause, to insert the words "and the expression 'town' includes a township having Commissioners."

Amendment agreed to; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Standing Committee negatived; Standing Order No. XXXIX. considered (according to Order), and dispensed with; Amendments reported; Bill read 3^a, with the Amendments, passed, and returned to the Commons.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order); Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3^a on Thursday next.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order); Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3^a on Thursday next.

TELEGRAPH MONEY BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order); Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3^a on Thursday next.

LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ESTATE DUTY BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order); Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3^a on Thursday next.

The LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL (The Duke of Devonshire), in moving the adjournment of the House, said he understood it was necessary for their Lordships to meet at a Quarter past 11 To-morrow night.

House adjourned at Twenty minutes before Seven o'clock, till To-morrow, at a Quarter past Eleven o'clock p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, 11th August 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

LONDONDERRY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered (by Order), and agreed to.

EAST INDIA (LEAVE AND PENSION RULES OF THE CIVIL (UNCOVENANTED) SERVICE).

Return [presented 7th August] to be printed.—[No. 339.]

COUNTY COURTS (PLAINTS AND SITTINGS).

Return [presented 10th August] to be printed.—[No. 340.]

POLICE PENSIONS, ETC. (SCOTLAND).

Return [presented 10th August] to be printed.—[No. 341.]

COMPANIES BILL.

Paper [presented 10th August] to be printed.—[No. 342.]

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION BILL AND SAFETY OF NURSE CHILDREN BILL.

Paper [presented 10th August] to be printed.—[No. 343.]

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Return presented relative thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 398, of Session 1, 1895) [ordered 6th July—*Sir Henry Fowler*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 344.]

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS (REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 30th July—*Mr. Hanbury*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. —[No. 345.]

POST OFFICE (REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE).

Return presented relative thereto [ordered 30th July—*Mr. Hanbury*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 346.]

LAND REGISTRY.

Account presented, of Receipts and Payments in respect of the Land Registry for the year ending 31st March 1896 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 347.]

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

Return presented relative thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 466, of Session 2, 1895) [ordered 13th April—*Mr. Ritchie*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 348.]

GAS UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).

Return presented relative thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 467, of Session 2, 1895) [ordered 13th April—*Mr. Ritchie*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 349.]

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE).

Further Return relative thereto [ordered 10th August 1894—*Mr. Francis Stevenson*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 350.]

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER 17.

Return relative thereto [ordered 4th August—*Dr. Farquharson*]; to be printed.—[No. 351.]

CLOSURE OF DEBATE (STANDING ORDER 25).

Return relative thereto [ordered 4th August—*Dr. Farquharson*]; to be printed.—[No. 352.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (DAYS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT AND BY PRIVATE MEMBERS).

Return relative thereto [ordered 4th August—*Dr. Farquharson*]; to be printed.—[No. 353.]

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Copy ordered :—

"Of Returns of the names, objects, or business, places where business is or was conducted, date of registration, number of persons who signed the Memorandum of Association, total number of shares taken up by such subscribers, nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken up, amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received of all Joint Stock Companies formed since the 1st day of January 1895 to the 31st day of December 1895, inclusive, distinguishing whether the Companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said Companies at the date of the last Return, and whether still in operation or being wound up."

"Of the total number having their registered offices in the City of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office."

"And, of the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered Companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time."—(*Mr. Ritchie.*)

Copy presented accordingly; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 354]

KITCHEN AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS (HOUSE OF COMMONS).

Power given to the Select Committee to report their Observations;

Report brought up, and read;

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 355.]

COAL MINES REGULATIONS ACT (1887) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucester, Forest of Dean) said it was not the intention of the hon. Member for the Rhondda Valley (Mr. Abraham) to reopen at this period of the Session the question affected by one of the Amendments which he carried, and which had been changed in the Lords.

Lords' Amendments agreed to.

TRUCK BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered and agreed to.

QUESTIONS.

SLAVES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

SIR C. DILKE: I beg to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether an arrangement was made by the British East Africa Company, in February 1890, by which slaves escaping from their own owners were to be pursued and brought back to their masters by the Company's police; and whether the Company declared in it that, in the case of fugitives taking refuge outside the Zanzibar dominions and under the British flag, villages affording asylum to fugitives would be attacked; and, whether Her Majesty's Government put an end to this agreement?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. GEORGE CURZON, Lancashire, Southport): An arrangement was made in the time of the Imperial British East Africa Company that slaves escaping from their owners should, under certain circumstances, be returned by the Company's police to them. Her Majesty's Government, however, on assuming the administration of the Protectorate at once issued a Proclamation discontinuing the practice.

INCOME TAX AND JUDICIAL RENTS (IRELAND).

DR. McDONNELL (Queen's Co., Leix): I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he is aware that tenants in Ireland whose rents are less than the valuation are compelled to pay Income Tax on the difference unless they prove each year on appeal that the valuation is greater than the fair annual value; and, whether he will direct the Inland Revenue authorities that when the rent is a judicial rent it should be taken for this purpose as the fair annual value, without putting the tenants to the trouble of appealing?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.): The case mentioned by the hon. Member is, I understand, of rare occurrence. The law is, that under the Income Tax Acts assessments under Schedule A have to be made on the full annual value of the land, and in Ireland the value in the Poor Law valuation is, subject to appeal, taken to be the value for this purpose. Where the rent is less than this value, the assessment is divided between landlord and tenant—the landlord being charged on the rent, the tenant being charged in respect of his beneficial occupation, on the difference between the rent and the full annual value. A judicial rent is fixed, not as being the full annual value in the sense required by the Income Tax Acts, but as representing that part of the annual value which is fairly due to the landlord in respect of his interest in the land, as distinct from that of the tenant. The fact, therefore, that a judicial rent is fixed below the Poor Law valuation cannot be held to show, of itself, that that valuation is in excess of the annual value for the purposes of Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts.

EXPLOSIVES (MONTHLY RETURN).

MR. JOHN AIRD (Paddington, N.): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade if he will consider the desirability of requiring a monthly return of all gunpowder and other explosives kept upon public works, manufactories and shops in the metropolis and elsewhere?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Lancashire, Blackpool): There are 35,000 places in the United Kingdom where explosives are manufactured or kept for sale, and the quantities in these places vary from day to day. The hon. Member will, I think, agree that it would be hopeless to attempt to obtain with any accuracy such returns as he suggests.

FOREIGN-MADE CHAIRS (HOUSE OF COMMONS).

MR. J. W. MACLURE (Lancashire, Stretford): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether the chairs in the Reporters' Gallery and furniture in other parts of the House are of foreign manufacture; and why preference is given to foreign over British and Irish trade?

MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS (Kent, St. Augustine's): The only furniture of foreign manufacture in the Houses of Parliament consists of a limited number of chairs which were two years ago supplied to some of the rooms occupied by representatives of the Press on account of the lightness of the articles and their special suitability for the purpose. Except in such particular cases, preference is always given to articles of British manufacture.

APPRENTICES (MERCANTILE MARINE).

MR. C. W. CAYZER (Barrow-in-Furness): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether, having regard to the fact that, in reply to the inquiries made by the Board of Trade of the engineer firms, associations and shipowners, they have generally approved of the extension of the period of apprenticeship to be required of candidates for examination for engineer certificates in the Mercantile Marine from three to five years, and that a third-grade certificate should be created for those who have passed the prescribed examination and have the necessary workshop and sea service, he (the President) will state whether the Board of Trade will now amend the existing regulations to be required of candidates for marine engineer certificates and create a third-grade certificate?

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. C. T. RITCHIE, Croydon): The proposal to extend the period of apprenticeship for marine engineers could be carried into effect by Board of Trade regulation, but, although it has been strongly supported, it is opposed by the Chamber of Shipping and other important representative bodies, and must therefore receive further consideration before any change is made. The suggestion that a third-grade certificate should be created would require legislation to give it effect, and I am afraid the prospects of such legislation are remote.

DEATH OF A BOY (COOKSTOWN).

MR. P. C. DOOGAN (Tyrone, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has his attention been called to the proceedings at the inquest which was held in Cookstown on 10th June last touching the death of a boy named Patrick Coleman; if he is aware that two medical gentlemen, having made a *post mortem* examination, testified that the injuries on the neck of the deceased were not self-inflicted, and although death resulted from strangulation, that it was not a case of suicide by hanging, and that accordingly the jury returned an open verdict; and, whether the Government will order further inquiry and investigation with a view to clear up the mystery of Coleman's death?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): My attention has been directed to a report of the circumstances attending the death of this boy. The medical gentlemen who carried out the *post* *mortem* examination did not state, as alleged, that the injuries on the neck of the deceased were not self-inflicted; their evidence showed that the boy came to his death by strangulation, though how caused they could not state. No further light had since been thrown on the cause of the lad's death, but the police are pursuing their inquiries and are giving the matter their special attention.

ADEN HOSPITALS (TRAINED NURSING STAFF).

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.E.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any reply to the reference made last April to the Government of India relative to the provision of a trained nursing staff for hospitals at Aden; and, if a reply is received, will he state what provision is intended to be made?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Middlesex, Ealing): No reply has been received from the Government of India. I have requested that the Report regarding the medical arrangements at Aden may be expedited.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

MR. BHOWNAGGREE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Inquiry regarding applications for concessions for the building of railways under the scheme promulgated by the Government of India in 1893 which he had instituted is complete; and, if he will place upon the Table of the House at an early date the Return promised by him on 19th June last?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: The promised Inquiry was duly made by a letter addressed to the Government of India on the 26th June, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed for receipt of a reply. As soon as the Return is received it will be laid upon the Table.

PASTURE HOLDINGS (IRELAND).

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, if he could state to the House the number of holdings in Ireland let as pasture, and of a rateable value exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: There are no statistics available that would enable me to state the number of pasture holdings in Ireland, but it appears from a Return which was published in 1870 showing the tenure by which agricultural holdings were held at that time, that the number of agricultural holdings of £50 rating and under £100, not in occupation of proprietors, was 22,728. This Return was presented to Parliament in 1870. (C. 32.) I may add that the term "agricultural" here includes the term "pastoral."

IRISH MAILS.

MR. T. J. CONDON (Tipperary, E.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that on Thursday last, the English and Dublin mails were again delayed for six hours at Limerick Junction. Whether he has taken any notice, and, if so, what, of the representations of the merchants and traders of Clonmel on the delay of the mails for the same length of time on four days of last week. And, if he has taken any definite steps to compel the Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Railway Companies to put an end to the great inconvenience and loss sustained by the merchants, traders and general public of the towns of Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick-on Suir caused by the unpunctuality of the trains?

*THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston): The Postmaster General regrets that on Thursday last, and also on each of the two following days, a failure of connection between the day mail trains occurred at Limerick Junction. The delay in the arrival of the train from Dublin has in each of the cases referred to in the question been due to the late arrival of the mail steamer at Kingstown, which in its turn was due to the delay in the arrival of the London and North Western train at Holyhead, and representations have accordingly been addressed to the London and North Western Railway. The Department is in communication with the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway Company with the view of ascertaining what arrangements are practicable for reducing the inconvenience caused to the residents in the districts served by the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway when the English mail is late.

MR. MICHAEL AUSTIN (Limerick, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, pending the concluding of negotiations for an improved service for transmission of the mails, a special train could be run from Limerick Junction to Limerick when the English and Dublin morning mail train is late?

MR. HANBURY: The Postmaster General is already in communication with the Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway Company on this subject; but without further inquiry, he cannot undertake to incur the cost of a special train.

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork, E.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether the definite acceptance of the new Irish mail time table will be postponed for a sufficient period to enable inquiry to be made as to the possibility of acceding to the request of the deputation from the Irish Chamber of Commerce which recently waited upon the Postmaster General?

MR. HANBURY: Any representations in the sense indicated by the question which may be made, will be considered, but the Postmaster General believes it to be altogether impracticable to agree to the request of the deputation.

ARMY LANCE STAVES.

COLONEL WELBY: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether it is intended to manufacture any more ash lance staves for use in peace time; whether he is aware that the bamboo staves are subjected to a far more severe test than the ash ones: and that there are plenty of bamboos of lesser quality which will stand a much greater test than the ash staves; and, whether he can see his way to replacing the unreliable ash staves with these bamboos, so that the men in peace time may be trained with a weapon of the same weight and balance as that which they will have to use in war?

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): Ash staves will neither be manufactured nor issued when suitable bamboos can be obtained. Both ash staves and bamboos are subjected to practically the same test. Recently some bamboo lances which were not quite up to the standard were issued to the troops for trial. They did not prove serviceable, and bamboos vary in weight more than ash staves.

WAR TROPHIES.

COLONEL WELBY: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War, whether he can see his way to causing a search to be made in the store rooms at the Tower, Windsor Castle, and elsewhere for trophies, or relics of trophies, captured in the wars of the last century, and accidentally stored out of sight, with a view to their being placed in Chelsea Hospital where they can be publicly seen?

*MR. BRODRICK: All trophies in the charge of the Secretary of State are either exhibited locally at such places as Edinburgh and Stirling Castles, or they are concentrated at the Tower of London, where they are probably more accessible to the public than they would be in Chelsea Hospital. The Secretary of State has no control over Windsor Castle.

LENNARD ESTATE, CLONES, COUNTY MONAGHAN.

MR. D. MACALEESE, (Monaghan, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland if the Land Commissioners were acting legally in obliging the proprietor tenants on the Lennard Estate, Clones, to hand over documents which those tenants had paid for; and, if so, will he point out the Act of Parliament and section under which the Commissioners derive this authority?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I presume the documents referred to are the copy Vesting Orders issued to the tenant purchasers before the Registration Act, 1891, came into operation. The 94th Section of that Act empowered the Land Judge, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, to make rules for the custody of any instrument coming into the hands of the Central or Local Registration Office, and one of the rules made under the authority of this enactment provides that the Registering Authority shall retain in Court all documents of title relating exclusively to registered land. Copy Vesting Orders relate exclusively to registered land and are retained as subsequent dealings must be recorded on the register.

JUDICIAL RENTS (COUNTY MONAGHAN).

Mr. MACALEESE: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland how many second term cases of judicial rents have been fixed in County Monaghan? What is the average percentage of reductions made in those cases? And in how many have appeals been lodged by landlords against the decisions?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: Rents have been fixed for a second statutory term in 33 cases from the County Monaghan. The average percentage of reductions in the rents so fixed, as compared with rent fixed for first statutory term, is 23·6 per cent. Notices of appeal on behalf of the landlords have been lodged in 13 of these cases.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

Mr. ELLIS GRIFFITH (Anglesey): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade what steps have been taken during the past year with reference to Holyhead Harbour to improve the shipping accommodation of the harbour, to secure the greater safety of the harbour as a port of refuge, to remove the Platters' Rocks, to extend the dry-dock accommodation of the harbour, and to increase the facilities for landing goods at Holyhead?

Mr. RITCHIE: At the Mail Jetty in the old harbour at Holyhead, works are now in progress to afford increased accommodation for the larger mail boats which are being constructed in connection with the acceleration of the Postal Service; but no special works have been undertaken during the past year to improve the shipping accommodation of the harbour, to extend the dry-dock accommodation or to remove the Platters' Rocks. As regards the Platters' Rocks, the question still stands at the point indicated in the reply of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the then hon. Member for Anglesea, on the 4th April 1892. This was to the effect that the plan suggested for the partial removal of the rocks had not met with sufficient support to justify the Government in proceeding with it. I hope myself shortly to visit the harbour, and shall be glad to take that opportunity of further inquiring into the matter. Meanwhile I shall be glad of any information which the hon. Gentleman can give as to the local views on the modified proposal to which I refer.

DUBLIN ARTILLERY MILITIA.

Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR (Wicklow, W.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that whilst the Dublin Artillery Militia were encamped at the Murrough, Wicklow, drink was supplied to civilians on Sundays at the canteen, with the result that cases of drunkenness have been brought before the Wicklow magistrates; that Mr. Wynne and other magistrates have said in Court that it was very improper to supply drink to civilians in canteens on Sundays when local publicans were obliged to keep their houses closed; and, whether the War Office will put a stop to this abuse of the canteen system?

*Mr. BRODRICK: The Adjutant of the Dublin City Artillery telegraphs that civilians were not supplied with drink from the canteen in Wicklow during training, and if any such occurrence came to notice it would be stopped at once.

BARRACK ROOM COAL SUPPLY.

Mr. C. T. GILES (Cambridge, Wisbech): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that the weekly allowances of coal served out to the regiments are often insufficient to keep up fires in the barrack rooms; whether the allowances are generally augmented by subscriptions among the men; whether last autumn it happened on several occasions that soldiers returned wet through after a long march, and had no fires in their rooms at which to dry their clothes or warm themselves;

and, whether he will take steps to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things?

*Mr. BRODRICK: The allowance of coal to a regiment is not weekly but annual, and it has been found sufficient. The men used to subscribe for additional fuel, but, so far as is known to the War Office, the practice does not continue under the present system of allowances. No such occurrence as that referred to has been reported, and it is believed that with ordinary management of the coal supply it could not occur.

ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT (HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT).

Mr. SYDNEY GEDGE (Walsall): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he can now give an assurance that on Saturdays in future the chapel in St. Stephen's Crypt shall be open to the public under the same regulations as other parts of the Houses of Parliament; and whether the time has come for allowing persons of either sex to walk through Westminster Hall when it is open?

Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS: I am in correspondence with the Home Office with a view to arrange for the reopening of St. Stephen's Crypt to the public on Saturdays, and Westminster Hall daily at hours when Parliament is not sitting. I hope that these arrangements may very shortly be completed.

CRETE.

Mr. C. J. MONK (Gloucester): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he is in a position to state whether there is any foundation for the report contained in the *Daily News* of 10th August that 1,000 armed Mussulmans butchered 30 unarmed Christians and wounded eight others within the precincts of the monastery of St. John, at Anapolis Pediada, near Heracleion; that they then desecrated and plundered the churches of St. John, Panagia, Prophet Elias, Archangelos, and Metamorphosis, and burnt the priest, Jeremiah, alive over a fire made of the sacred pictures, after cutting off his ears and nose; and that among the slaughtered were three priests, three women, and three small children; and, whether the Great Powers are now agreed as to the means to be adopted for the prevention of further massacres of the Christian subjects of the Porte in the island of Crete?

Mr. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has he any information as to the statement of the Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* yesterday relative to the roasting of a priest in Crete by Turkish soldiers on a fire made from pictures pillaged from churches?

Mr. CURZON: A telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Consul in Crete reporting an attack by armed Mussulmans on the monastery referred to, and stating that 29 men, women and children and three monks had been killed and eight other Christians wounded. The desecration and burning of the monastery and four churches is also reported, as well as the plunder of cattle and sheep. A report has also reached Constantinople from the Greek Consul in Crete, mentioning the burning of a priest, but this statement has not so far been confirmed by any telegram from the British Consul. The representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople are in almost daily communication with the Porte with the view to the suppression of these disturbances and the restoration of order in the island.

GOVERNOR OF CANDIA.

Mr. MONK: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Hassan Pasha has been recalled, and Abdullah, a Kurdish Colonel of Gendarmerie, has been appointed Governor of Candia in his stead, with the consent and approval of the Great Powers?

Mr. CURZON: No confirmation of this report has reached Her Majesty's Government from Her Majesty's Consul in Crete, and, according to the most recent telegrams, Hassan Pasha would appear to be still at his post.

HER MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR (CONSTANTINOPLE).

Mr. MONK: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the continued absence of the British Ambassador from Constantinople is seriously impeding the settlement of the Cretan Question; and whether he can inform the House when Sir Philip Currie will return to the Embassy at Constantinople?

MR. CURZON: Her Majesty's Government do not think that the absence of the British Ambassador from Constantinople is likely to be attended by the consequences suggested by my hon. Friend. They have complete confidence in Mr. Herbert, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, who has shown great tact and ability in the discharge of his duties. Sir Philip Currie will return to his post at the expiration of his leave of absence later in the autumn.

WINCHESTER BARRACKS.

MR. W. H. MYERS (Winchester): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether, seeing that the negotiations for the purchase of additional land by the War Office are practically complete, he is now able to state when the rebuilding of the Winchester Barracks will be commenced?

*MR. BRODRICK: I regret to say that the rebuilding of Winchester Barracks, for which full provision is made in the Military Works Bill, will be delayed owing to the information conveyed to the Government that the Bill would be strongly opposed if pressed in the present Session. The preparation of plans, however, is being proceeded with, and it is hoped the Bill will be passed before the 31st March next.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN (Banffshire): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether, with a view to a more systematic and effectual consideration of Indian Finance by this House, he will favourably consider a proposal to appoint each year a Select Committee of the House to examine and report upon the East India Accounts?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: Any effective annual examination of the accounts of the Government of India by a Select Committee sitting in this country would raise many grave difficulties, would seriously interfere with the administrative work of the Government of India, and would entail upon the revenues of India an expense which the results would in no sense justify. I cannot therefore hold out any hope of assenting to any such proposition.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN asked whether the noble Lord thought that the present arrangements did not admit of improvement?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said that he would have an opportunity of referring to this subject in introducing the Indian Budget. The control exercised over the East India accounts was, as far as he knew, a singularly effective control.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

MR. BHOWNAGGREE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of Bengal has submitted any proposals for amending the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal as settled by the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885; and, whether any opportunity will be afforded to the landlords and tenants of the province to represent their views regarding the provisions of the Act of 1885 before any fresh legislation on the subject is proceeded with?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I have received no official information as to any proposals to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, but, as stated yesterday in answer to a similar question, I am inquiring of the Government of India as to the recent working of the Act. Should any fresh legislation be necessary, persons interested will undoubtedly have an opportunity of placing their views before the Government of India.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES (MR. MERRICK'S REPORT).

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE (Leeds, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he has yet received Mr. Merrick's Report on the Working of Prisoners' Aid Societies; and, whether this Report will be presented to Parliament?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: I have not yet received Mr. Merrick's Report, but I understand that it will be ready before the end of this month.

Until I have seen it, I cannot, of course, say whether I shall be able to lay it on the Table of the House or not.

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether any arrangement has yet been made with the Treasury concerning Recommendation VII. of the Departmental Commission on Prisons with regard to the supervision of prison industries?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: The first part of that recommendation has been carried out, as I have already informed the House, by the appointment of a comptroller of prison industries. As regards the further suggestion of the Committee that the number of skilled teachers of industries should be increased, no definite arrangement has yet been made. A scheme is in course of preparation by the Prison Board, but the subject is a difficult one, and I cannot at present express any opinion on it.

DURATION OF SENTENCES (ROYAL COMMISSION).

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the Government has arrived at any decision in respect to the proposed inquiry by Royal Commission into the duration of sentences?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: I have been attempting to procure an Inquiry by Royal Commission into the inequality of sentences, but up to the present have not been able to overcome certain difficulties which have presented themselves.

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

MR. JAMES STUART (Shoreditch, Hoxton): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he has received a memorial from the Abstractors employed in the Statistical Office of Her Majesty's Customs, praying for an increment of salary at least equal to that granted to the new class of Abstractors after seven years' service; whether these latter have an increment of £5 per annum after seven years' service, whereas the memorialists have an increment of £2 10s. after 14 years; whether there is any difference in the class of work done; and, whether he can do anything to meet the prayer of the memorialists?

MR. HANBURY: These Abstractors were originally temporary Copyists, and the Ridley Commission recommended in 1888 that that class should be swept away, and be replaced by Junior Second Division Clerks or Boy Copyists; but the Treasury in 1891 gave a number of them permanent employment as Abstractors, with a title to pension and other advantages which they had not hitherto possessed. They are, of course, a moribund class, and no fresh appointments will be made. On becoming Abstractors they were allowed to commence at the rate of pay which they were actually receiving at the time (in some cases exceeding £100, and the average being about £90), and to rise to a maximum of £150 by annual increments of £2 10s., which commenced at once, not after 14 years as this Question implies. A class of men promoted under such conditions, which are superior to those under which they worked as Copyists, and entering the permanent service at a mature age and with a comparatively high initial salary, is manifestly on a different footing from others who, entering at a much earlier age and with a much lower salary, may naturally look forward to rising more rapidly. As a matter of fact, one of the new class of Abstractors, entering at a salary of £55, will attain the maximum of £150 after exactly the same number of years (viz. 22) as an Abstractor entering at £95 under the old system; but he will, of course, have received in the aggregate a much smaller sum.

MECHANICS AND LABOURERS (ROYAL PARKS).

MR. JAMES STUART: I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he has received a memorial from the mechanics and labourers in the Royal Parks praying for a diminution of their hours of work; what answer he has been able to make to that memorial; and what are the present hours of the men in question?

MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS: I have received memorials from workmen in certain of the Royal Parks for a reduction of hours of work, and I am making arrangements to meet this application by a grant of a half-holiday on Saturdays. The hours of duty vary with the time of year, but the general average has been about 57 per week.

PURCHASE OF HOLDINGS (IRELAND).

Mr. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether it is customary for clerks in land agents' offices to witness agreements to purchase their holdings made by tenants in the land agent's office; if he is aware that this practice has been followed in some recent cases in the county Cavan; and will he request the Land Commission to ssue a notice forbidding such practice?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: I have no information that the fact is as stated n the first part of the Question, nor am I aware that it is material who witnesses uch agreements in the sense indicated. The rules of the Land Commission require that every agreement shall be n the prescribed form and shall be erified by the affidavit of the tenant. Such affidavit can only be made before person duly qualified to take affidavits, nd the person administering the ffidavits must not be the vendor, his gent or solicitor, or the tenant's icitor. The Land Commissioners are ot aware that in any instance the requirements of their rules in regard to the taking of affidavits have not been omplied with.

SLYNE HEAD.

Mr. W. FIELD (Dublin, St. Patrick): beg to ask the President of the Board Trade whether he can state what enders were received in response to the vitation of the Irish Lights Commissioners for the Slyne Head boat contractor service from 1894 to 1895?

Mr. RITCHIE: The only tender ceived in 1895 for the Slyne Head boat ntractor service was that of John ing, of Slackport, County Galway, ferred to in my reply to the hon. ember on the 27th ultimo. This rvice has been undertaken by King for any years.

CHARGE OF MURDER (OMAGH).

Mr. MACALEESE: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with reference to the report recently received by the secretary to the Irish Prisons Board, stating that two youths named Maguire, under detention on a charge of murder, were marched on the 18th July through the streets of Omagh handcuffed to each other, it being market-day and the streets lined with crowds of people, who cheered and groaned, making a most unseemly demonstration, what notice has the Prisons Board taken of this matter?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: My right hon. Friend the Attorney General, when replying to questions put to him on the 23rd and 31st July, stated that there was no foundation for the allegation that these two prisoners had been marched from the gaol to the Courthouse on the date mentioned, but that they had been conveyed in the prison van in accordance with the usual practice. I am now informed, however, that the statement is correct, though I have no information as to whether any unseemly demonstration took place in the streets on the occasion. I am making full inquiry into the whole matter. The chief warder at the prison sent the prisoners to the Courthouse in charge of a police escort in consequence of the late arrival of the contractor who horses the prison van.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

Sir W. HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.): I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will make arrangements to secure the appointment of the Select Committee on British South Africa before the close of the Session, so that the Committee may proceed to business at once at the beginning of next Session; and that the necessary evidence may be got ready?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.): I concur in thinking that it is desirable this committee should be appointed as soon as possible. If it is not appointed very soon it may be difficult to obtain the necessary quorum at the first meeting of the Committee, as some of the gentlemen to be nominated may not wish to remain longer in town. I hope, therefore, that we may be able to nominate the Committee to-night, and I trust that the hon. Members will support us in the endeavour to constitute this Committee. As I am on my legs, may I remind the House that it is not in my power to arrange the Votes on Report in any other order than that in which they passed through Committee, but I understand that there are seven Votes which have not been discussed at all, and which hon. Gentlemen desire to deal with. There are others on which a further discussion may be desired, and perhaps, which might be taken with advantage after the Votes I have mentioned, and therefore I should ask the House to postpone them. Those passed last night without any discussion I think we might take as we reach them, and if that view commends itself to the House, I will take care that it shall be carried out.

SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (Sheffield, Ecclesall): Will my right hon. Friend say what will be done with the Colonial Vote? A pledge was given that there should be a further discussion upon it.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: I do not think there was any pledge. I certainly am quite ignorant of having given any such pledge myself, and I do not think my right hon. Friend the Colonial Secretary gave one on my behalf. When we reach the Vote I shall ask for it to be postponed, and even then I should think we shall probably reach it before 10 o'clock to-night.

WINE AND BEERHOUSE ACTS AMENDMENT.

Bill to amend the Law relating to the Licensing of Beerhouses and places for the Sale of Cider and Wine by Retail in England and Wales, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Cameron Corbett, and Sir Cameron Gull; presented, and read the First time; to be read a Second time on Thursday, and to be printed.—[Bill 341.]

WATERMEN'S CERTIFICATES.

Bill to grant Certificates to Watermen ordered to be brought in by Mr. Michael Austin, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Lough, Mr. John Burns, and Dr. Robert Ambrose; presented and read the First time; to be read a Second time upon Thursday, and to be printed.—[Bill 342.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY [10TH AUGUST].

Resolutions reported.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES 1896–7.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £116,997, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board."

SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether it is not the rule of this House that no Report of Votes in Supply shall be taken in the order in which they stand in the Estimates?

*MR. SPEAKER: That is being done.

SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I do not think you quite understand my Question, Sir. I do not refer to the order they were taken in yesterday, but to the order in which they stand in the Estimates.

*MR. SPEAKER: The Report is made from the Committee that they have dealt with certain matters in a certain order, and in that order the Votes are brought before the House. The House may, of course, postpone the consideration of any Resolution at its pleasure.

Resolutions agreed to.

CLASS V.

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £237,318, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on

the 31st day of March 1897, for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad, and of the Consular Establishments Abroad and other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote."

Class VI.

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £271,028, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities under sundry Statutes, and for Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities awarded by the Treasury, and for the Salaries of Medical Referees."

4. "That a sum, not exceeding £3,100, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for certain Pensions to Masters and Seamen of the Merchant Service, and to their Widows and Children."

5. "That a sum, not exceeding £31,089, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, to make good the sum by which the Interest accrued in the year ended 20th November 1895, from Securities held by the National Debt Commissioners, on account of 'The Fund for the Banks of Savings' and 'The Fund for Friendly Societies' is sufficient to meet the Interest which the said Commissioners are obliged by Statute to Pay and Credit during such latter mentioned year to Trustees of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies."

6. "That a sum, not exceeding £822, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for certain Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances in Great Britain."

Class VII.

7. "That a sum, not exceeding £8,740, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and other Expenses (including certain Grants in Aid) of Temporary Commissions and Committees, and Special Inquiries."

*Sir C. DILKE rose to call attention to the enormous amount of money spent on Commissions from which very little good resulted. The delay in the case of the Vaccination Commission had been a public scandal. If Commissions were appointed at all they should be very small bodies. When very large bodies were appointed, an enormous amount of time was occupied in the examination of evidence, a great many unnecessary witnesses were called and an immense amount of time given to the proceedings. There had probably never been a Royal Commission, the delay in which had given so much dissatisfaction as the Vaccination Commission. It was a well known fact that Boards of Guardians took advantage of the appointment of the Commission to suspend all action under the Vaccination Laws, and the result was that in many cases the existing law had become a dead letter. The sitting of the Commission had been the means not only of putting an end to compulsory vaccination, but largely to ordinary vaccination, and much less vaccination had taken place than would have been the case if there had been no Commission sitting. He did not wish to detain the House, but he was bound to protest against this enormous expenditure.

Resolution agreed to.

8. "That a sum, not exceeding £2,449, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for certain Miscellaneous Expenses."

9. "That a sum, not exceeding £7,602, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Repayment to the Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances."

Class I.

10. "That a sum, not exceeding £41,375, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for maintaining certain Harbours, Lighthouses, etc., under the Board of Trade."

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs) called attention to the condition of Holyhead Harbour. He said that its proper development affected not merely local interests but the whole of the shipping trade of the western coast. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had more than once petitioned the Board of Trade for the removal of the Platters' Rocks, which, situated as they were at the entrance of the inner harbour, had long been felt to be a serious bar to the proper use of the harbour. When the wind blew from the south-west it was practically impossible for a large sailing vessel to make her way into the inner harbour, the channel between the rocks and the breakwater being too narrow. Consequently, when the wind was in that quarter, there were a large number of vessels anchored in the outer harbour and the danger that arose from that was three-fold. In the first place the holding ground in this outer harbour was very bad; secondly, vessels in the outer harbour were exposed to a much greater force of wind, and thirdly, the vessels were anchored right in the way of the mail boats leaving for Ireland. Consequently a number of casualties had occurred. In one year there were no less than 15 or 16 vessels aground at the same time and many lives had been lost. No doubt it would cost a considerable sum to remove the Platters' Rocks, but the appliances for blasting were very much cheaper than they used to be, and he believed the *débris* removed could be made use of as a means of backing the breakwater. He appealed to the Board of Trade whether the time had not come when in the interest of the shipping trade of the western coast, these rocks ought to be blown up. He believed the London and North Western Railway Company once offered to clear the rocks away at their own expense if certain concessions were made to them by the Board of Trade. Those concessions had not been made, and the consequence was that the obstruction still remained. Between 2,000 and 3,000 vessels entered Holyhead harbour annually, and therefore it was of considerable importance that the harbour should be a safe one. It was an undoubted fact that the existence of the Platters Rocks, which were situated at the entrance to the inner harbour, made the navigation of the harbour very dangerous. In fact, so dangerous was it that when the wind was in certain quarters shipmasters preferred to run out into the open rather than try and enter the harbour. He hoped that the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade would give this matter his most serious consideration, with a view of ascertaining what could be done in order to get rid of these rocks, and to render the navigation of this important harbour safe. He was glad to see the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, because he was aware that the right hon. Gentleman had paid a visit to the harbour about the time that he held the office of President of the Board of Trade, and had made a very careful inspection of the harbour, and he understood that the right hon. Gentleman's impression at that time was that the Platters Rocks ought to be removed. The question was one of great importance, not only locally, but generally, and he trusted that it would receive the very careful consideration of the right hon. Gentleman who now held the office of President of the Board of Trade.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH (Anglesey) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1892 had stated that a plan had been suggested by which the rocks could be partially removed at a small cost, so as to allow the smaller class of vessels to enter the inner harbour without danger, but it was said that that plan had received no local support. But the matter was one not of local interest only, but was of importance to the general Mercantile Marine. Between one-and-a-half and two millions of public money had been spent upon improving Holyhead harbour, and it was strange that, notwithstanding that expenditure, it was impossible for vessels on certain occasions to land cargo in the harbour. At a small additional cost the harbour might be made perfectly safe at all times. With regard to the mercantile necessities of the case, he might point out that there was absolutely no harbour of refuge between Holyhead and Milford Haven. He joined the hon. Member who had last spoken in asking the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade to give his careful consideration to this very important matter. He had been informed that the London and North Western Railway Company had offered to contribute towards the expenses that might be incurred in blowing up these Platters Rocks. He trusted that the Government would take steps to remove this obstacle to navigation. ["Hear, hear!"]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. C. T. RITCHIE, Croydon) said that he must entirely indorse everything that had fallen from the hon. Members opposite with regard to the danger to navigation that the existence of these rocks caused to the navigation of the Holyhead harbour. The proposal for the removal of these rocks had been made from various quaters. The Board of Trade had always recognised that this subject was of great importance, and already soundings had been taken with a view of ascertaining the amount of work that the removal of the rocks would require, and what that work would cost to perform. The estimate for the removal of the obstruction was £250,000, but it was a question whether some less expensive mode of operation might not be devised so as to allow vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet of water to pass safely into the inner harbour. If he could obtain satisfactory information on the subject he should be glad to approach his right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the matter with the view of ascertaining whether money would be forthcoming for the purpose of carrying out the projected improvement in the harbour. [" Hear, hear ! "] Further inquiry had been directed to be made as to the proposal of the London and North Western Railway Company. He hoped to visit Holyhead harbour himself as soon as his other engagements would permit, and then he should be able to see for himself how the matter stood. [" Hear, hear ! "]

Resolution agreed to.

CLASS II.

11. " That a sum, not exceeding £11,663, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the House of Lords."

13. " That a sum, not exceeding £61,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury and Subordinate Departments."

15. " That a sum, not exceeding £32,500, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for a Grant in Aid of the Mercantile Marine Fund."

16. " That a sum, not exceeding £12, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for meeting the Deficiency of Income from Fees, etc., for the requirements of the Board of Trade, under the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890, and 'The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.' "

17. " That a sum, not exceeding £35,529, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Agriculture, and to defray the repayable Expenses to be incurred in matters of Inclosure and Land Improvement, and to pay certain Grants in Aid."

*MR. EDWARD STRACHEY (Somerset, S.) called attention to the question of weather forecasts. The Board of Agriculture decided to publish weather forecasts in various districts during the hay and corn harvests as an experiment. They first selected two counties in 1893, then in the spring of 1894 the experiment was further extended, and forecasts were given in the counties of Somerset, Carnarvon, Ayr, Cambridge, York, and Haddington. Speaking for the county, part of which he had the honour to represent, he might say that general satisfaction was expressed by the farmers and others interested in agriculture at these reports, which were exhibited every day giving the probable state of the weather for the next 24 hours. The Report of the Meteorological Council for the present year dealt with this question, and expressed regret that the Board of Agriculture had not continued these forecasts, and pointed out that a proper appreciation of the valuable information given by the forecasts could only be arrived at by a somewhat continued experience. In answer to a question, the President of the Board of Agriculture threw cold water upon the proposal that further experiments should be made this year, on the ground that these forecasts would entail a cost of £4,000 or £5,000 for the whole of Great Britain, that people did not very much care about them, and that they were not of very much practical utility. He was quite aware that it took some time to get people to take sufficient interest in these forecasts, but it was no use saying they were a failure when they had only been tried a year or two. He was quite sure the right hon. Gentleman sympathised with every endeavour to assist the farmers of the country, and he thought it was worth while to continue these experiments in order fairly and honestly to test whether they were of real advantage to agriculturists or not. It should also be remembered that the Central Chamber of Agriculture had unanimously declared in favour of these weather forecasts.

Mr. LEWIS called attention to the working of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, which had received the consent of both parties in the last Parliament. It was an Act which ought to be of the greatest value in protecting agriculturists against fraud by means of adulteration, but he regretted to say that in a great number of the counties of England and Wales it was practically a dead letter. The reasons alleged for the failure of the Act by the Board of Agriculture and by the County Councils Association were very different. The President of the Board of Agriculture rather threw the blame upon the agriculturists who were not ready to take advantage of the provisions of the Act; the County Councils Association, on the other hand, rather cast the blame on the regulations that had been issued. He was aware that the Board of Agriculture had issued thousands of pamphlets with a view of giving farmers an idea of what the provisions of the Act were and what was the best way of carrying them into force, but the net result was that the Act was not used as it ought to be. He asked whether it would not be possible, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, to make the regulations for the working of the Act more simple in character than at present. He was quite aware that it was necessary to take certain precautions, but he did not believe that it was necessary to have regulations so complicated that a large number of County Councils would not avail themselves of the benefit of the Act. He urged that the forms and schedules which were sent by the Board of Agriculture to the farmers to be filled up should, in the Welsh speaking districts of Wales, be supplied in Welsh. At present the farmers in these districts were obliged to resort to the Minister, or someone else, for an explanation of these forms. It was also most desirable that on the maps of the Ordnance Survey the commons should be marked in some way. Then there were a number of persons who desired access to the papers that were deposited at the Board of Agriculture relating to the time when the tithe commutation was settled. Those papers were not paid for by the central authority, but by the local authorities, and he thought it was very hard that, at least, representatives of the local authorities should not be allowed access to them, as was the case at present. He would venture to press for an answer on these four points.

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS (Denbighshire, W.) hoped the President of the Board of Agriculture would take into his favourable consideration the question of the schedules.

*The PRESIDENT of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE (Mr. Walter Long, Liverpool, West Derby) thought that the importance of the weather reports to agriculturists had been exaggerated. They had practically received no representations on the subject since the experiment had been discontinued. He did not throw cold water on the idea, but he had to recollect that he should have to apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for £5,000 or £6,000, and then he had to consider whether this money could not be better employed than in circulating these forecasts. His own experience was that agriculturists cared very little about them. There were many other ways by which they could get the information without any difficulty at all. Besides, any individual or local authority could get the forecasts from the Meteorological Department on a small payment during the harvest. He was not prepared to hold out any hope that he should be able to apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. With regard to the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, he explained that, as the analysis might be the subject of criminal proceedings, he did not see his way to simplifying the procedure in taking the samples. As to the complaint from Welsh-speaking districts as to the forms for the agricultural returns not being printed in the Welsh language, this was the first time that the complaint had been made to him, but he should give it his personal attention. ["Hear, hear!"] He saw no reason why the difficulty should not be removed. As to the question of the inspection of documents relating to the tithe-rent charge apportionments, he had not received any specific complaints, but he should inquire as to whether there were any obstacles in the way of this inspection of documents which could properly be made public. He explained the difficulties in the way of carrying out the suggestion as to the showing of common lands as such on the Ordnance Maps.

Resolution agreed to.

18. "That a sum, not exceeding £28,869, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Charity Commission for England and Wales, including the Endowed Schools Department."

*SIR FRANCIS POWELL (Wigan) said it was stated in the newspapers that Mr. Richmond had left the office and removed to an important position in connection with the Inland Revenue. It was of great importance that they should have the benefit of the experience of this valuable official.

*THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston) said that by arrangement this Vote would be postponed.

19. "That a sum, not exceeding £14,918, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Public Record Office."

MR. WILLIAM JONES (Carnarvon, Arfon) said that he wished to call attention to the Public Record Office with regard to Wales. There were in that office a multitudinous array of documents relating to the Principality—its history, its laws, its social life, and its customs. It was highly desirable that the Government should appoint a man competent for the work of arranging and classifying them in order to bring them to light. At the present moment, Wales and learning suffered a grievous loss because they lay all but unused. While Welshmen had in their country a splendid system of education, sad to relate, they had as yet no text-book on the history of their people, written in accord with the scientific and historic method, fit to place in the hands of students at their schools and colleges. The University of London had opened its doors for the admission of scholars to the M.A. degree, in part, for their proficiency in Celtic studies. Anyone who chose might read up books on the literature of Wales and its language, but none could possibly give fair play to its history. Wales stood in need of books written by scholars, with a sound knowledge of the Welsh language, who could satisfy the country with the results of a critical examination of facts bearing upon Wales at every epoch of its history. ["Hear, hear!"] It was true there were several books having pretentions of telling the country's story. It was but fair to say that, with one or two exceptions, their writers knew next to nothing of what they wrote; they were ignorant of the Welsh language, and lacked sympathy with the life of the nation. Some of them supplied great hunks of fancy mixed with homœopathic doses of facts. [*Laughter.*] They treated place names —ancient and modern—with such carelessness as to utterly spoil their sense and beauty. [*Laughter.*] It was hopeless to expect a good text-book of history without first of all securing a competent man in the Public Record Office who should catalogue and calendar Welsh documents. The request for such a one was both moderate and reasonable. ["Hear, hear!"] If one were forthcoming to classify and index these records, and to make a *précis* of the most important of them, it would prove an unspeakable boon to the students of research, and not only to Welsh students, but to all who were cognisant of the extreme value of possessing a minute and an accurate knowledge of a nation's history, extending from the primitive times to its periods of civilisation. ["Hear, hear!"] This was not a Party question. ["Hear, hear!"] It commended itself to every intelligent mind, and he was glad to have the sympathy of every part of the House with him on the subject. ["Hear, hear!"] It was not a subject of interest to Welshmen alone, as was clearly shown by the evidence of so eminent an authority as Mr. Seebohm. Whilst engaged in writing his excellent book on "The Tribal System in Wales," Mr. Seebohm had to examine numerous Celtic manuscripts at the Record Office. He had been compelled to confess that he had to rest content with gleanings, that the harvest was beyond his reach, as he was unfurnished with the necessary knowledge to gather it in. He could not attempt to exhaust the rich materials which lay there for the writing of Welsh history, nor could their contents, he said, be rightly appreciated except by competent Celtic scholars. ["Hear, hear!"] He had to thank the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury for the courtesy he had shown Welsh Members when they approached him privately on this matter. He ventured to make an earnest appeal to the right hon. Gentleman to prevail upon the Government to see the reasonableness of this request, and to grant it, for the sake of doing justice to the Welsh nation as well as for promoting the growth of an important branch of culture. He trusted the appeal would not be in vain. [*Cheers.*]

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS supported the case which had been put forward by his hon. Friend. In the Public Record Office there was an immense mass of documents relating to Wales which were entirely unindexed, and in this respect Wales had been a little hardly treated. This was by reason of the fact that there was no one in the office with the requisite technical and expert knowledge to deal with these manuscripts.

Mr. PRYCE-JONES (Montgomery Boroughs) desired to co-operate with his hon. Friends in the laudable object they had in view, and stated that in this matter Welshmen of all shades of politics were unanimous.

*Mr. HANBURY said the desire of the Welsh Members on both sides for adequate treatment of the valuable historical records relating to Wales, of course, had the sympathy of the House. It was necessary, in the first place, however, to understand the facts exactly. In speaking of Welsh records it must not be assumed that these were records written exclusively in Welsh. No doubt there were a great number of Welsh manuscripts in the Welsh tongue, but these were generally private manuscripts, dealt with not by the Record Office, but by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. He frankly admitted that exactly the same treatment ought to be accorded to the Welsh as to the English records. There were two questions involved—one the question of calendaring, and the other that of transcribing. As to the former, manuscripts dealing with only one locality were practically arranged under the heads of the particular county or counties, and that applied to English and Welsh counties alike. So far as the general interest of the documents was concerned, nearly all of them were calendared geographically, and, therefore, the Welsh documents were fairly accessible to Welsh scholars. With regard to those which referred to more than one locality it was quite impossible to have a separate list, because they referred to England and Wales generally, but where a paragraph referred to Wales or a Welsh county, attention was drawn to the fact in a side note. So far as calendaring was concerned, the arrangement was satisfactory. With regard to the question of transcribing local manuscripts, the work of calendaring had been so great that practically no English or Welsh manuscripts were being transcribed at all at present. As to manuscripts of general interest, the officers of the Record Office said, and he thought with justice, that it was not so much their duty to transcribe these manuscripts as to calendar them briefly so as to enable them to be worked up by Welsh and English scholars. Welsh work did not suffer in any way from the fact of there not being a Welshman at the Record Office with expert knowledge of old Welsh. At the same time, while it would be impossible to make an immediate addition to the staff for this purpose, he recognised that the case was one which ought to be borne in mind. When the first vacancy arose the question might be considered whether it would not be well to put a Welshman into the office. He was very anxious to meet the wishes of Welsh Members, though a great deal had been done in the direction indicated.

Resolution agreed to.

20. "That a sum, not exceeding £13,800, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and of the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments."

Mr. LEWIS called attention to the desirability of afforesting the Welsh hills. He knew there were certain common rights which would have to be extinguished before it would be possible for the Commissioners to attempt anything in the way of reafforestation, but he had been waiting in vain for them to take some practical steps in that direction. He believed it would be necessary to have legislation to reafforest the Welsh hills, and if that was the case, no Departmental Bill had so far been introduced. He had suggested that the difficulty might be met by means of purchase, and he thought that Wales had a right to some reinvestment of the proceeds of sales of Crown property in Wales itself. The policy of the Woods and Forests Department was described in the Report of the last Select Committee. Since 1851 £151,547 had been obtained from the sale of Crown lands in Wales. On the other hand, the Crown had done nothing in Wales in the way of investment, except to pay off a permanent charge amounting to £40,000 on its estates, and to buy property to the value of £1,900. In England, on the other hand, the Commissioners had invested a great deal more than they had sold. They had sold land to the value of £2,492,000, while they had purchased to the extent of £3,172,000, or £670,000 more than their sales. In Wales, on the other hand, their purchases were less than their sales by £111,000. In these circumstances, Wales had a fair claim to say that, if it was necessary to purchase any property for the purpose of the work of reafforestation, the Crown had plenty of money in its hands, and that it could well be invested in work of this description. Private landowners had done a great deal of work in this respect lately, and it was a work which added not only to the beauty but to the wealth of the country. The Crown, however, could afford to do work of this kind better than private individuals, because private individuals could not afford to wait for the return of investments. If the Crown were to undertake the work of reafforesting a large portion of its property in Wales, it would find that the investment was of a remunerative character. This country did infinitely less than foreign countries in the work of reafforesting. We needed a great deal more timber than foreign countries. We paid £18,000,000 a year for the timber we imported from foreign countries, and in that sum he did not include wood pulp used for newspapers, or mahoganies, but only ordinary timber. The timber supplies were by no means inexhaustible, and some of them showed signs of very rapid diminution. Sweden was actually importing logs from America, and this fact showed the beginning of the end. If the Crown, therefore, were to undertake in Wales the work of reafforesting they would really be rendering a national benefit to the country. They would give not only a large amount of work, but that work would be given at the time when men were most out of employment. Owing to the policy pursued in the past Wales had lost the most valuable portion of the Crown lands. The vast wealth of the great mineral basin of South Wales had entirely passed away from the Crown, and the best slate quarries in North Wales had passed away in the same way. It had been said, he thought by the right hon. Gentleman's predecessor, that whenever a sale of Crown lands took place the local authorities would be consulted as to the desirableness of the sale taking place. He asked the right hon. Gentleman to say that wherever it was practicable, any property of the Crown which might be either sold or let should be put up to public auction. The Draperstown railway case showed how public property was sometimes sold, though he did not hint that any of the proceedings of the Woods and Forests Department were to be compared with that incident. But for the protection and the information of the public he thought that wherever it could be done this class of property should be put up for sale at public auction on ordinary commercial principles. In the past landlords had been appointed as stewards of Crown property to collect rents for themselves. He asked that this policy should not be adopted in future.

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS pointed out that a Commissioner had been able to recommend the planting of plantations in certain districts in Denbighshire, and the result had been favourable. He should like to know whether the right hon. Gentleman could give any information as to what had taken place in Denbighshire, and whether a further experiment would be recommended in Denbighshire and other counties in North Wales.

*Mr. HANBURY agreed that it was desirable to deal with Crown property in the manner indicated, and it had been his object in all sales of Crown lands to see that they were effected by public and open competition. In all cases where publicity was an advantage, publicity as a rule ought to be adopted. With reference to landlords who had been appointed stewards in the past, he said, as a matter of fact there were only two landlords who had been appointed, and he was informed that they were not receiving rents; they were simply stewards of manors holding certain manorial Courts.

Mr. LEWIS asked whether the right hon. Gentleman was aware that in their case there were very considerable arrears of rent due.

*Mr. HANBURY thought that this was not so in the case of the two landlords he had mentioned. These gentlemen did not receive rents; they merely held certain manorial Courts in respect of enfranchisement and the copyhold. The receivers of rents were professional gentlemen. He thought that there was some misconception as to the power of the Crown in the matter of afforestation. The Crown held only a small amount of absolutely freehold land. On one part of it, he was told, considerable plantation had already taken place. But the bulk of the property of the Crown in Wales was subject to commoners' rights, and therefore plantation could not take place without the commoners' consent, and it had been found very difficult to obtain it. By voluntary arrangement, therefore, it was next to impossible to start planting on Crown property, where there were sheep runs or which was subject to other common rights. The hon. Member, he understood, was in favour of giving the Crown special statutory powers; but they must remember that a sheep run was a very important part of a farmer's interest. It would be very hard to confiscate the right in order that afforestation might be undertaken. Even if compensation were given, hardship must be caused, as the farms would depreciate in value considerably if the sheep runs were closed. It was recognised at the Office of Woods and Forests that reafforestation would be very advantageous to Wales, but, as he had pointed out, the difficulties in the way could not be easily overcome. He would inquire whether in some cases the existing common rights could not be purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but he knew that in most cases these sheep runs were so closely connected with the farms that if they were closed to the tenants the farms would lose much of their value.

Resolution agreed to.

Class III.

21. "That a sum, not exceeding £426,290, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the expenses of the Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies."

*Mr. H. C. F. LUTTRELL (Devon, Tavistock) said that he took it to be the duty of a Member to represent any grievances which were well founded of his constituents, and that this duty became more clear when one represented public employés. He had examined these grievances and he was of opinion that there was foundation and justification for them. There were, first, the grievances of the storekeepers and clerks, who maintained that they had not been treated fairly. They said that there had been unfair classification, and that the prospects held out to them when they entered the service had not been fulfilled. A large number of these men had entered the service after passing a special examination in respect of which they had paid fees amounting to £3. From announcements that appeared in the *London Gazette*, issued by the Civil Service Commissioners, the men were led to believe that they might expect to get a maximum salary of £400 or £450. As a matter of fact, however, they had no prospects whatever of obtaining this maximum salary under the present regulations. The great bulk of them could not hope for more than £200, and it was quite impossible for any of them to get more than £320, except in cases of exceptional promotion. Their classification, they said, was unfair. When they entered the service, in 1879, there were three grades. In 1886 these grades were increased to six, and in 1890 reduced to five. There were now, therefore, five different classes, and there were only two different sorts of work. The employés contended that there should be a reduction by amalgamation to two classes. The contention was that similar work entailing similar duties and similar responsibilities should have similar treatment. They wished to be put on the same footing as Second Class Clerks generally, with an upper and a lower grade. That change had been recommended by the Commission of 1888. Another class of prison officials who wished for an improvement in their position was the warders. They ought to be treated as well as the London police, but in all important respects they were treated less well. The warders worked for 10½ hours a day, and for 6¼ days a week, whilst the police worked only eight hours a day for 6½ days in a week. The warders' work was just as arduous, if not more arduous, than the work of the police, and it was horrible work that they had to do, and often extremely dangerous. There was also a great difference in the manner of their treatment in respect of retiring allowances. A policeman joined the force at 21 years' of age, and after 26 years' service, at 47 years of age, he could retire on a two-thirds pension. A warder, on the other hand, entered the service at 24, and if he wanted to retire on a two-thirds pension he had to remain in the service until he was 64. The warders asked that they should be permitted to retire sooner—say after 30 years—with a pension amounting to two-thirds of their salaries. There had, he was glad to say, been a falling-off in the number of prisoners, but what had been the effect of that? It was that the country annually saved a large amount of money, and therefore was in a position to deal generously with the warders. He would like to refer to the Report of the Departmental Committee of this year, which was of very great importance. That Committee recommended, amongst other things, that there should be a greater increase in the productive labour in prisons, and that unproductive labour should, as far as possible, be abolished. He was glad to find that the Department were trying to follow that recommendation, but he would like to suggest that, in order to have productive labour, it was necessary to have proper trainers, and he did not think the trainers in prisons were good enough now. The storekeepers, who now had to give instruction, had quite enough to do without this extra duty, and it would be better to have technical instruction given by men with the technical knowledge. Then the Committee reported in favour of the appointment of men who had had experience in the management of prisons to governorships. That part of the Report was most important, and he thought that all connected with prisons thought that it was so. It was thought that those appointed to governorships should be men of practical experience. The Committee pointed out that there had been a large number of military and naval officers appointed since 1877, and they thought that a great improvement might be effected by appointing men of practical experience in the work, men who had worked their way up from being warders or prison clerks, or others who had worked in prisons, instead of Army and Navy officers. He was pleased to find that the Home Secretary had been following the lines here indicated and appointing to governorships men who had experience of prison life. He hoped he would continue to appoint from inside rather than from outside. He did not mean to press the Home Secretary for an answer on these subjects now, but he would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider them, especially, in the light brought to bear on them by the Report of the Committee. In the few months that lay between the end of this Session and the beginning of next, the right hon. Gentleman might well consider these questions, and he hoped that another year the House might be able to look to him for an answer.

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE (Rochester) said that, as he represented a constituency in which there was a considerable convict prison, he would like to add his testimony to the various grievances of the warders. The hon. Gentleman opposite had pointed out how arduous were the duties the warders had to perform. It was not merely the danger to which they were exposed, but there was also the unceasing vigilance which it was essential they should exercise, and in that respect their work was certainly more arduous than that of the police. There were two particulars in which the work was very severe, one was the night duty. There was this difference between night and day duty—namely, that whereas on day duty a warder had one half-holiday in the week, the night warder had no corresponding indulgence. It very often happened, too, that a man would be two weeks on night duty and one on day duty, and on one occasion of changing from night to day duty, a warder was most of the 24 hours out of bed, though he, of course, had a very short interval. The warders had petitioned the Home Office for a consideration of their wishes in regard to superannuation, and he had ventured privately to bring the matter before his right hon. Friend. They sent up a properly worded memorial, and, although they did receive an acknowledgment of it, they had received no reply whatever on the merits of their petition. That they considered rather a serious matter, and they very much desired to have a reply. He did not desire to take up the time of the House, but he earnestly hoped his right hon. Friend would devote all the attention he could to the subject, and would bring to bear the particular experience he possessed upon the matter, in order to see whether he could not better to some extent the conditions under which the warders did their work.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Lancashire, Blackpool) said that the general position of prison clerks and storekeepers had received the most careful attention, and it was his hope that a scheme which the Department had in hand, and which to a certain extent had received the approbation of the Treasury, without satisfying all their demands, would certainly increase the advantages of promotion, which, he agreed, they ought to have. With regard to the warders, their case was gone into by a Committee in 1891 and 1892, and all their proposals were most carefully considered, and, as the result, their position had been improved to some extent. He would be the last to deny that the warders had very responsible and arduous duties to perform, and he could quite understand that they thought they ought to be put in a better position. His predecessor had made some recommendations to the Treasury upon which something had been done, and he himself had forwarded to the Treasury certain recommendations made by the Prison Commissioners and based on the demands of the warders. With regard to the question of making prison labour productive, there were great difficulties in the way. The moment prison labour was made productive it came into competition with labour outside. Still, he quite agreed that that was the direction in which a move should be made; and, in accordance with the Report of the Committee, a competent head man had been appointed to look after the industries in prisons and the teachers of those industries, and to see that the men and women in prisons should be employed not only in productive labour, but in labour which would be of advantage to them and lead to some useful work when they left prison. He had been blamed by an hon. Gentleman in Committee some time ago for appointing to an inspectorship of prisons a former prison governor. He submitted that that was a case in point of the argument of the hon. Member opposite—namely, that men of experience in prison matters should be promoted. The governor of Portland prison was a very good officer and strict disciplinarian, who had certainly earned the gratitude of the Government of the country for the manner in which he performed his duties, and when he appointed him an inspector of prisons, he not only made an opening in a lower post to be filled, but appointed as an inspector a man who thoroughly knew his work. He thought the argument was right that men in the prison service should be advanced as much as possible to important posts in the service. He could only assure the hon. Gentleman opposite and the noble Lord that he had not lost sight of this subject, and, although he was not in a position to fulfil all their hopes and expectations, he recognised the legitimate desire of the warders to improve their position, and he hoped he might be able to do something to effect it. ["Hear, hear!"]

Resolution agreed to.

CLASS IV.

23. "That a sum, not exceeding £16,154, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for sundry Grants in Aid of Scientific Investigations, etc."

Resolution agreed to.

25. "That a sum, not exceeding £10, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the expenses of the University of London."

Resolution agreed to.

CLASS V.

26. "That a sum, not exceeding £104,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Grants in Aid of Expenses connected with the British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa."

Resolution agreed to.

28. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for a Grant in Aid of the Revenue of the Island of Cyprus."

*SIR C. DILKE contended that the whole financial position in Cyprus was absolutely indefensible. This Vote was for a portion of £36,000 which was required to make up the deficit on the local budget. It was necessary every year to Vote large sums to make up the deficit on the Budget of the island; but it was not a real deficit. The island was able to pay the expenses of administration, but a large sum of money had to be paid over to Turkey as tribute, and it was a great grievance of the islanders that such heavy taxation should be imposed on them as was required to pay both this tribute to the Porte as well as the entire cost of the administration of the island, except so far as it was defrayed by this country. When the island was first occupied it was thought to be of such strategic importance to this country that, whatever arrangement might be made, it should be faced rather than that the island should be given up; but it was admitted now that the strategic importance of Cyprus was altogether exaggerated, and that was illustrated by the fact that the garrison of the island had now been reduced to a company of a regiment. If the trade accounts of the island were looked at it would be seen that the one thing we did for the island was to promote to a certain extent the growth of wheat there. The only purpose these annual grants served was that of subsidising the island in the growth of wheat. He now took the same objection to this Vote as he had already expressed on former occasions extending over many years past. He should leave his hon. Friend the Member for Warrington to deal with the question of tribute. ["Hear, hear!"]

*MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT (Warrington) said that his right hon. Friend the Member for the Gloucester Division of the Forest of Dean had referred in a brief way to the tribute paid by the island of Cyprus, and had practically left him to deal with the matter. The island of Cyprus was a small one, having a sparse population of some 210,000, who were not capable of raising any very large revenue. We had had possession of the island since 1878, and from that date to the present time there had been paid out of the tribute to the Turkish bondholders the sum of £1,450,998. During the same period the grants in aid furnished by this country had amounted to £562,085. Under the Convention entered into between England and France with regard to the Turkish-Crimean loan of 1855, England was to be the paymaster, and was to render an account to France. The result of our taking possession of Cyprus was that we had made a fairly good profit ourselves, while France had made a large profit. The saving of France had amounted to £725,499, whilst the saving of England had amounted to £163,414. The amount put away for the so-called Sinking Fund, including interest, amounted to £140,000. During the period that we had had possession of the island the gross loss to it had been £1,590,998, while the net loss to the island after deducting grants in aid, which amounted altogether to £562,085, was £1,028,913, or nearly £5 per head of the population, or about £25 per family. The result was that one-third of the revenue of the island was taken away every year and was spent outside of it. He confessed that he should like to know what hon. Members representing Irish constituencies would say if Ireland were treated in a similar manner. It used to be said that the English flag brought justice to every territory over which it flew, but he could not say that it had brought justice to Cyprus. When we first took over the island it was said that we were about to give an object-lesson to the eastern world as to the result of good government, but that lesson had not proved a very instructive one. He was willing to admit that the administration of the law in Cyprus under our Government had been good and just, and that it prevented injustice being done between man and man, and that criminals were fairly tried, and fairly punished when convicted. But those facts did not justify this country in taking away such a large amount of the revenue of the island. The result of our action in the matter was that public works in Cyprus were greatly neglected. Although the islanders acknowledged that they were happier under the English flag than they were under the Turkish crescent, it must not be forgotten that we held it only by a leasehold tenure, and that, therefore, the islanders could not claim the advantage of being subjects of the Queen; they could if their island actually formed a portion of the British dominions. The majority of the population were Greek by language and by religion. He was perfectly aware that the right hon. Gentleman was good enough to send over an engineer to the island to consider the possibilities of irrigation, and he should like to know what was being done in that matter, and whether there was any chance in the future of one of the ports being made a free port, so that merchants might store their goods, and ship them in small quantities as they were wanted. He also wished to know whether there was any possibility of the Imperial Government doing anything to help the people of the island to build the railways which they needed, and to obtain a direct line of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, so that once a week they might send vegetables and fruit into the Egyptian market quickly. The present service was practically useless for this purpose. He could not conceive that the island could be fairly called bankrupt, as it produced every year far more money than was necessary to carry on its own expenses. If they were to be told that it was morally or legally right that England should treat one of its colonies, because it was a small island, as the Spaniards used to treat their colonies in centuries gone by, he could not understand such a policy.

MR. R. B. MARTIN (Worcester, Droitwich) said that this was really a Vote in aid of the sum due under the loan of 1855, and not at all in aid of the revenues of Cyprus, which were quite sufficient to carry on the Government.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): My right hon. Friend the Member for the Forest of Dean appealed to my hon. Friend the Member for Warrington, as though they were in the same boat in this matter, but I think the discussion has shown that that is not at all the case. The sole object of the intervention of the right hon. Member for the Forest of Dean was to advocate the immediate abandonment of the island. His view is that the island is of no advantage to this country, I understand; and therefore I assume that, by asking the House to Divide against this Vote, he desires to commit the House to the opinion that we ought to hand it back to Turkey, because it is perfectly clear that, without the grossest breach of international faith, we could not dispose of it in any other way. I can only say that, if that really be the view that he takes on the subject, I cannot believe he would be supported by many persons on his own side, who have been, as we know perfectly well in recent times, very much disturbed by the treatment Turkey has meted out to her subjects in other parts of the world. ["Hear, hear!"] Coming to the speech of the hon. Member for Warrington, I must say that his language must have been used without sufficient apprehension of its probable effect elsewhere. My hon. Friend says that Cyprus is a small and powerless island, and being, as he represents, in the possession or under the control of Great Britain, it cannot get justice. He says that this country cannot, unfortunately, be arraigned before the Courts, but that it has been guilty of an offence, at all events, against the moral law. He says that Cyprus ought at least to be found none the worse for the British occupation, instead of which, as he represents, it is worse off by the action of the British Government, and I am sure the impression produced by his speech will be that we derive large sums from it in aid of this payment.

*Mr. PIERPOINT : I beg the right hon. Gentleman's pardon ; I said not much better off.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN : Quite so, but let me say that, if that is true, a more discreditable series of actions on the part of successive British Governments cannot be imagined than that we should have taken over this country, and that we should have used brutally our force in order to extract from it money which it could not pay for our personal advantage—that we should have treated it, in the words of the hon. Gentleman, as Spain used to treat her colonies. If that were the case, my hon. Friend has disclosed a state of things which is a disgrace to this country, and, as I say, to successive Governments. ["Hear, hear !"] But, if what he has said is inaccurate, then I cannot help saying that a speech such as he has made is really calculated to do a great deal of mischief — ["Hear, hear !"]—because there is no doubt that the Greeks and other people who inhabit Cyprus are perfectly ready to accept as gospel, statements of this kind, and to assume that they are badly treated, and to be discontented in consequence. The real fact is that this island of Cyprus, which has been so badly treated according to my right hon. Friend, is £500,000 better off than it would have been but for the English occupation. That is the pecuniary result alone, and that £500,000 has been taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers of this country.

*Sir C. DILKE : Oh no, it has not.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN : I am going to show that it is the case.

*Sir C. DILKE : It is contested whether they ever paid in gold to Turkey anything like the tribute which they are now paying.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN : I am quite aware that everything is contested, especially by persons who are only anxious to be convinced that they are badly treated in order to base a further claim on the British Exchequer ; but the arrangement was that they should pay after the occupation what they had paid before. An investigation with all the authority and information of the British Treasury was made. Our people had no object in raising the amount, but, on the contrary, their object was to make it appear as small as possible ; and, having gone into the facts, they came to the conclusion that the average sum which they had hitherto paid to Turkey amounted to the same at which the tribute was finally fixed. Where is the hardship there ? If this island had continued under the rule of Turkey, the whole of this amount would have been extracted from the inhabitants as it had been before, and not only that, but it would have been extorted from them by the means which we know are too frequently adopted in countries such as Turkey, in order to obtain the taxation which they derive from subject nations. ["Hear, hear !"] The island is infinitely better off pecuniarily in consequence of the acceptance of the control of this country than it would have been if it had remained under the control of Turkey. I do not say that the condition of the island is one upon which we may look altogether with satisfaction, but it is not our fault. I am perfectly ready to admit with my hon. Friend that the burden of the tribute is a very heavy one—it has been found too heavy for the island to bear ; and the consequence is that we have undertaken to bear the burden of nearly one-half. When I came into my present office, I found that in accepting this burden every effort had been made to secure economies in the administration of the island, and I admit that I think that attempt has been carried too far, and that the economies were passed to a greater extent than was—I will not say just, but wise—both in the interests of the island and of this country, because it is in the interest of both that its cultivation should be developed in order that it may bear the burden of its heavy tribute with greater ease than it can at present. Accordingly, when this matter was last brought before the House I promised that I would investigate the matter and endeavour, in the first place, to secure a larger amount for the current expenses of the island; and, secondly, to see if something could not be done in the way of developing its resources, either by improved communications or by a system of irrigation. My hon. Friend has, I think, been misinformed when he says that the miserable sum of £4,000 was all that was allowed to be spent on public works.

*MR. PIERPOINT: On the average.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: That is not the case. The real figures are as follows: In 1893–4, £11,942 was spent; in 1894–5, £9,917; in 1895-6, £7,900. The average of those three years was £10,000.

*MR. PIERPOINT: I mean the actual money spent on the works themselves, deducting expenses—excluding administration.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I am giving the actual expenditure on public works. What my hon. Friend means by expenses I do not understand; this is the actual money expended on public works in the island of Cyprus in the three years stated, and the average is £10,000 a year. But what I want to say is that for the present year, with the assent of my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I have nearly doubled that amount, and the expenditure estimated for 1896–7 is to be £19,000. At the same time an additional grant has been given for education and for certain other necessary expenditure. Now, that is distinctly in the nature of what was called the other day, in the case of the island of St. Dominica, a compassionate allowance; it is an extra grant made from the taxation of this country towards the expenses and expenditure of the island of Cyprus. I believe it is justified, but, at all events, it is entirely inconsistent with the language used by my hon. Friend, not only as to the niggardliness, but as to the injustice of this country in dealing with the island. But, what I look forward to with even greater interest and hope, is the proposals which may be made for increasing the resources of the island; if those proposals can be successfully carried into effect it will not only benefit the island, but will have the result of relieving this country of its heavy burden, or of a portion of it. In view of that we sent out an engineer to the island, an expert who is well acquainted with irrigation in India, to report; his report has now been received—up to the present time I have not been able to look through it more than casually—but it is being carefully considered and examined in my office, and all I can say at present is that I am hopeful that good will result. Then there is the question of a line of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, and I may say that I hope we shall establish a weekly mail service. As to the other matters referred to, they shall be carefully considered; and, as regards railways, I hope that, either by private enterprise or in some other way, railways will be made in the island. In the first place, the duty is to repair the roads and bridges, which is even of greater importance than the railways; and the additional sum which is now being granted in aid of public works will be mainly applied to this purpose. As to these matters, I hope we shall be able to give a better account in future years.

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

The House divided:—Ayes, 142; Noes, 38.—(Division List, No. 408.)

Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Resolutions agreed to.

Postponed Resolutions further considered.

12. "That a sum, not exceeding £22,036, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, for the salaries and expenses in the Offices of the House of Commons."

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) said he had inquired as to the licence for the sale of drink on the premises, but he had been unable to get any information. [*Laughter.*] There were five open liquor bars in the House, and it was not a proper thing that they should be carried on without a licence. There were at least four such places. He believed they were open to all comers, and therefore, in his opinion, the House of Commons was breaking the law by selling liquor to people without a licence. He would ask the Attorney General whether this was legal, and if he could say it was not illegal he would not divide the House. But otherwise, he would certainly take a Division, for, in his opinion, law-makers should not be law-breakers. It must not be supposed that he made this Motion in the cause of temperance—[*laughter*]—because if he did so he should get little support. [*Laughter.*] He was quite aware that many Members on both sides would be unwilling to come there at all unless they were able to get those luxuries—[*laughter*]—but he did not put the matter on that footing. He raised the question in defence of law and order, and he thought he was right in doing so. Whenever he made a proposition it was said to him, "My dear fellow, you are quite wrong; the proper thing to do is to see that the present law is enforced," and that was what he was doing now. He sought to enforce the existing law, and he simply moved the reduction of the Vote to give the Attorney General an opportunity of stating what was the law.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said the hon. Baronet had not quite satisfactorily stated the facts of the case when he said that anybody who came to that House was supplied with drink. That might be the experience of the hon. Baronet, but it was not in accordance with his own. [*Laughter.*] He was not prepared to say that everybody who came into that building could get drink by paying for it, nor did he know how far the hon. Baronet and his Friends could get drink. It would be more satisfactory if the hon. Baronet would tell the House what conduced the mischiefs he desired to complain of.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said he was not speaking of an abuse, but of breaking the law.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said that, dealing with the abstract question, he did not say there were not some circumstances in which they might be called upon to interfere; for instance, if it were a fact that at those bars—with which the hon. Baronet seemed to have so large an acquaintance—[*laughter*]—it was possible for strangers to get drink who had no connection at all with the House it seemed to him quite possible that under such circumstances there ought to be the protection of a licence. If, on the other hand, only persons who really had a right to get drink—Members and their friends, for whom the Members paid—he doubted very much whether a licence was required. For many years there had been the sale of intoxicating liquors in the other House, yet the conscience of the hon. Baronet did not seem to have been troubled by the fact that noble Lords got drink without having a licence. He would confer anxiously on the subject with his noble Friend who presided with so much satisfaction over the Kitchen Committee, and he would occupy whatever time was necessary during the Recess in considering the matter. His labours would be assisted if the hon. Baronet would submit to him a statement of fact with regard to the facilities with which strangers could be supplied with liquor in the House. He thought his noble Friend the Chairman of the Kitchen Committee had been perfectly justified a few days ago in saying that the system under which liquor had been supplied in the House had existed for upwards of a 100 years, and as it had never occurred to anyone before that a licence was necessary he did not propose to make any change in that system on his own initiative. If the hon. Baronet wished him to look into the matter he would do so, for the question whether a licence was required for the supply of intoxicating liquor within the Palace of Westminster was, no doubt, one of considerable interest.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn Resolution agreed to.

14. "That a sum, not exceeding £29,400, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, including a Grant in Aid of certain Expenses connected with Emigration."

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (Sheffield, Ecclesall) called attention to the fact that the discussion of the affairs of the Transvaal had been delayed to this period of the Session, and complained that a promise made by the Government that, after the Blue-book had been issued another day should be given for the purpose had not been fulfilled. He had repeatedly asked for an earlier date, but on one plea or another the Colonial Vote had been put off to the last moment. Before making a few general observations on the subject he wished to deal with certain statements the Secretary for the Colonies had made during the past week, with reference to the two gentlemen — British subjects — who were then held prisoners in the gaol at Pretoria, and with reference to the obligations of the Government towards them. The Secretary for the Colonies had on several occasions denied that there was any obligation on the part of the British Government to intercede on behalf of those gentlemen. He had, indeed, gone so far beyond that as to deny that there was any promise of protection made to them by representatives of Her Majesty. Those gentlemen were at present in gaol because they were unwilling to address an humble petition to an alien Government begging for their release on certain terms which they deemed unworthy of them, and they affirmed—and it was practically impossible on good grounds to dispute their statement—that they received a distinct pledge of protection from the representatives of the British Crown. It would be in the recollection of the House that on Tuesday last the Colonial Secretary distinctly denied that any promise of protection was given to those gentlemen. In fact, the right hon. Gentleman went beyond this, because he said that Sir Jacobus de Wet, who was Her Majesty's representative at Johannesburg at the time when the pledge was made, distinctly denied that any such statement was made, and that it was clear that it was never made properly. At another time and in another place he said that the allegation was contradicted by both the High Commissioner and Sir Jacobus de Wet. He would remind the House that three gentlemen—all of whom are well known—had publicly affirmed that Sir Jacobus de Wet did make the alleged promise of protection to the Reform League. Mr. Lionel Phillips, a gentleman who was respected by all who knew him, and who had occupied a prominent position in the Transvaal for some years, wrote to *The Times*, on August 4, to the effect that Sir Jacobus de Wet, in the presence of himself and a large majority of the Reform Committee, promised that if the inhabitants of Johannesburg would lay down their arms not a hair of the head of any member of the Committee would be touched, and that no personal indignity, such as imprisonment, would be inflicted on them. Mr. Salter White, another member of the Committee, had on August 5th repeated the words of Mr. Phillips, and said those words were as nearly as possible *verbatim* as he had heard them from Sir Jacobus de Wet. Another gentleman, Mr. Bisset, had made a similar statement in the Public Press, and he (Sir Ashmead-Bartlett) was assured by gentlemen who were in every respect worthy of credence, that authoritative declarations to the same effect could be obtained from many other persons who heard the pledges given by Sir Jacobus de Wet. What did the Colonial Secretary do? He ventured to say that the right hon. Gentleman had taken a course as a responsible Minister of the Crown which was without precedent in the House. He told the House last Tuesday that Sir Jacobus de Wet distinctly denied having given those promises or made those pledges of protection. Every hon. Member present who heard the right hon. Gentleman must have understood him to mean that that denial was made on the strength of official information from Sir Jacobus de Wet. ["Hear, hear!"] He asked the right hon. Gentleman on Friday last whether his attention had been called to the statements of Mr. Phillips and Mr. White as to the pledge having been given, and the right hon. Gentlemen asked him to postpone the matter until Monday, so that he might be able to give the House fuller information. The only just inference surely to be drawn from that request was that the right hon. Gentleman was in telegraphic communication with Sir J. de Wet in order to obtain his authorisation for an official denial. When the right hon. Gentleman answered the question on Monday he was obliged to confess he was relying for the alleged statement of Sir Jacobus de Wet upon a letter in the *Saturday Review*. He doubted whether there was ever before an instance of a Minister quoting a representative of the Crown on the strength of a letter in a magazine, a weekly newspaper, or even in a daily newspaper, the authenticity of which had not been proved. ["Hear, hear!"] He now asked the right hon. Gentleman whether he had communicated with Sir Jacobus de Wet directly, and, if so, what reply he had received. A movement had taken place in the Transvaal for political, legal, and social privileges, and that movement was, according to the Dispatches of the right hon. Gentleman himself, thoroughly justified; it was a protest, to quote the right hon. Gentleman's own words, against an "Administration that was defective and corrupt." The movement was, so far as it possibly could be, a constitutional movement; and it was not until President Kruger had insolently and offensively rejected their petitions and had threatened Johannesberg with violence under the famous metaphor of the tortoise, that the Uitlanders organised and, to a certain extent, armed. The action of Her Majesty's Government at the time of Dr. Jameson's raid laid them under peculiar responsibility to the people of Johannesburg. On the night Dr. Jameson's force was captured the Colonial Secretary authorised Sir Hercules Robinson to go from Cape Town to Pretoria to act as a peacemaker, and in his Dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson on January 13th the right hon. Gentleman said:—

> "The people of Johannesburg laid down their arms in the belief that reasonable concessions would be arranged through your intervention, and until these are granted or definitely promised to you by the President the root cause of the recent troubles will remain."

He went on to say it would be "the duty of Sir Hercules Robinson to use firm language." Those were admirable words, but for some mysterious reason which had never yet been explained the right hon. gentleman from that moment went backwards. Since then he had never endeavoured to fulfil a single pledge made by himself or his representatives, had allowed some 60 British subjects to be arrested and thrown into a most unwholesome and noisome gaol and kept there for weeks, and had then, without protest as far as was known, allowed heavy penalties to be imposed on the Reform leaders for their action in protesting in a constitutional way against a defective and corrupt Administration. What was worse than that was, that, after terms had been arranged by local influence for the release of these British subjects thus treacherously and unjustly imprisoned, the right hon. Gentleman advised the only two prisoners who refused to bow the knee to the Boer Government to make an humble petition and to give a ridiculous pledge to the Boers. The Colonial Secretary was not ashamed to advise those men to sign such a petition in order that they might obtain the clemency extended to others. That was without precedent, and he could not think that, when it became understood, such action would be approved in the country. There was one other important point. Sir Hercules Robinson was the Queen's High Commissioner. He was sent down to obtain, according to the Dispatches of the Colonial Secretary, good terms for the Uitlanders. Sir Hercules Robinson sent Sir Jacobus de Wet to Johannesburg as his representative, and it was acting as his representative that Sir Jacobus de Wet made solemn pledges to the Reform leaders, about the reality of which there could not be the least doubt. The High Commissioner had previously paralysed the action of the Uitlanders by publishing the Queen's proclamation at Johannesburg, and by ordering the people to disarm. Such a step involved great responsibility on the part of the British Government. He had also appealed most solemnly to the Uitlanders to disarm in order to save the lives of Dr. Jameson and his comrades. That was a mistaken plea, but it was the High Commissioner's own fault that he had not found out the truth as to the terms of Dr. Jameson's surrender. ["Hear, hear!"] He thought Sir Jacobus de Wet had been very unjustly treated. Sir Jacobus de Wet bore a Dutch name, but he had always honourably represented this country in Pretoria. If the Dispatches were published, it would be found that the fault lay with the Colonial Office and not with Sir Jacobus. Notwithstanding the misleading and rather disingenuous statement of the right hon. Gentlemen as to Sir Jacobus de Wet and Amatongaland, it was a fact that Sir J. de Wet did warn the late British Government of the Boer designs upon the territories between Swaziland and the sea. It was owing to Sir Jacobus de Wet that the territories of Zambaan and the other chiefs were annexed to this country by the late Radical Government and the Transvaal was thereby prevented from obtaining a seaport. Thus a great danger to this country was averted, for if once the Boers had a footing on the sea coast they would invite some foreign power to plant their flag there. He, however, had been practically cashiered on a pension of £300 a year, yet the High Commissioner, who was sent to Pretoria to protect British interests, who absolutely failed to do a single thing for British interests there, but sat trembling in his lodgings during the whole affair, who showed the most absolute ignorance of everything that was going on, who knew nothing about the movements of the Chartered Company or of Dr. Jameson, who did not even take the trouble to inquire what were the terms of Jameson's surrender, who allowed the Boer Government to dictate the very conditions on which his aide-de-camp should interview the Reform prisoners, was promoted to the Upper House. He fully admitted that the conduct of Sir Hercules Robinson at Pretoria was a very great excuse for the failure of the Colonial Secretary to achieve some beneficial results for the Uitlanders. What had happened since January 13th? There had been no redress of the Uitlanders' grievances, and the right hon. Gentleman had apparently given up asking for it. His recent communications with President Kruger had been confined to apologies and explanations, which had followed each other with the rapidity of Maxim shot. At one moment he was apologising for sending an extra five hundred men to Matabeleland, and inviting a Boer officer to see that there were no more. At another he was explaining away his own Dispatches and accepting the most humiliating ultimatums from the Boer Government. At the next the right hon. Gentleman was informing President Kruger and the world that the Uitlanders had only suffered what they deserved for having dared to take up arms. [*Ironical Opposition cheers and laughter.*] The cheers for the right hon. Gentleman's policy always came from the other side; that was one of his greatest complaints against it. The right hon. Gentleman began his statement of Transvaal policy this year by an attempt to justify the infamous capitulation after Majuba. Ever since, his policy had been greeted with the cheers of the "Little Englanders" on the opposite Benches. He was, now abandoning the rights of British subjects in the Transvaal much as they had been abandoned in 1881. While on one side the right hon. Gentleman had pursued a policy of surrender, on the other side he had done his best, perhaps unwittingly, to aggravate Boer feeling and foreign feeling generally against this country. It was part of this new diplomacy and amateur statesmanship, which consisted in trying to adapt our Imperial and colonial policy to the momentary exigencies of the House of Commons without regard to tradition and consistency of national honour, that it should involve consequences the opposite of what were intended. The Uitlanders were now in a worse position than ever. They were practically helpless. The Boer population was armed to the teeth, and were much more difficult to deal with now than six months ago. The Orange Free State was also largely armed, and had made secret arrangements with the Transvaal Republic. Emissaries from the latter State had organised the Boer population even in Natal and the Cape Colony. No doubt the right hon. Gentleman meant well when he made his suggestion of Home Rule for the Rand on February 4th, but that suggestion and the most undiplomatic publication of that Dispatch before it was received by the Boer Government greatly irritated President Kruger, and made this country ridiculous in the eyes of the world. In his speech at the Constitutional Club on April 22nd the right hon. Gentleman denounced the Transvaal administration as defective and corrupt; that too, had an unfortunate effect on the Boer Government, and kept the prisoners longer in gaol. Why did he make that speech if he intended to follow a policy of universal surrender. Then the right hon. Gentleman must, on the same occasion, flaunt the Union Jack in the face of Foreign Powers and exasperate German feeling against us. There were facts connected with the Jameson raid and the attitude of Germany which might have justified a strong line in January on the part of the British Government—a line which would have been supported by the country. But at later periods it had always been most necessary to conciliate Germany as far as possible without of course permitting foreign intervention in South Africa. The whole of our relations with the Transvaal during the last six months had been one of the most deplorable episodes of our modern history. The right hon. Gentleman's policy had been marked by complete failure. He had failed to carry out the pledges of his earlier Dispatches. He had failed to obtain real protection for the Reform leaders or benefits for the Uitlander population; and he had failed to conciliate Boer feeling. In South Africa we stood in a position of the greatest danger, not so much from the arms of foes, as for the feeling of discontent, dissatisfaction, and disgust which had been aroused in almost every British subject throughout South Africa. It was hardly possible to find a man of British blood in South Africa, except for a few millionaires—whose policy was naturally from financial reasons *quieta non movere*—who did not speak in the strongest condemnation of the Government's policy in South Africa during the past six months. It had been hoped always that there would be some turn in affairs. Many hoped the Colonial Secretary had a marvellous plan concealed somewhere, which would be brought forth in due course. But this plan turned out to be like General Trochu's plan, it had no existence. Our position had steadily drifted from bad to worse. The right hon. Gentleman could not complain that he had been excessively pressed. He had been given practically a free hand throughout the past seven months. But failing any effort to defend and uphold British interests, he felt justified now in putting his sincere views before the House in regard to South Africa, and our immense interests there, interests which were of the very greatest importance, both for political and commercial reasons, to this country.

*Sir CHARLES DILKE said that it was not for him to undertake the defence of the right hon. Gentleman against his infuriated follower. [*Laughter.*] But the hon. Member had done scant justice to the Colonial Secretary in attributing to him the unfortunate disruption of friendly relations between the Boers and the British. The hon. Member ascribed to the right hon. Gentleman all the consequences which had followed from the unfortunate raid. ["Hear, hear!"] But what he wished to ask his right hon. Friend was whether anything had been done, and, if not, whether he could promise that nothing should be definitely done to commit this country to a cable across the Pacific in the direction suggested by the recent conference. The cable had been recommended on military grounds, and if the Admiralty and the War Office considered it was wise to make the cable and contribute money towards it, he would not oppose it. But before it was too late he would like to suggest that there were other directions in which expenditure might be more profitable, especially from a military point of view. It was to be hoped that it would never be necessary to defend the Canadian frontier from not only a general attack, but from even a raid, for it was weak in a military sense, and the Militia of Canada had neither the number nor arms to defend it. The first cable that ought to be made ought to be, in his opinion, a line to Gibraltar and Sierra Leone and to the Cape, with a branch to Mauritius and from the Cape to Australia. That would pass along a line more traversed than the Pacific, and would be far more important from a military point of view.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, who was received with cheers from both sides of the House, said: In answer to the last speaker, I do not know whether he entirely understands the position in regard to the proposed cable. The question is raised, as he is probably aware, at the instigation of the Governments of the Canadian Dominion and the Australian Colonies; and it was a joint proposal from them that an Inquiry should be held, in the hope, of course, that it would result in the laying of a cable to which we would be willing to contribute. Up to the present time there has been absolutely no pledge on the part of this country. All we are bound to is to institute an Inquiry as to the making of the cable, the best route to be followed, and, as a subsequent consideration, the proportionate amount of our contribution towards the cost. May I say, in regard to the suggestion of my right hon. Friend of an alternative route for the cable, that of course strategical reasons will have great importance in the consideration of matters of this kind. Hitherto, the British Government has never subsidised a cable intended solely for commercial purposes. Every subsidy hitherto has been justified by strategical reasons.

But if we are to enter into a comparison between the Pacific line and the line suggested by my right hon. Friend, there is this to be said in favour of the Pacific line, that we should have large contributions towards its cost both from Canada and Australia, for that route is one which is very favourably viewed by both those great colonies. ["Hear, hear!"] Now I turn to my hon. Friend the Member for Sheffield. I say at once that I do not complain in the slightest degree of the attack which it has amused him to make upon me this afternoon. [*Laughter.*] I have been aware for some time, by the rather numerous questions which he has addressed to me during the Session, that he was anxious for an opportunity of expressing his dissent from the policy which I have had to announce on behalf of the Government. I am only sorry that the opportunity could not have been found for him earlier. But I hope that now that he has relieved his mind he will feel more comfortable. [*Laughter.*] I am sorry to say that I cannot follow him at length into his speech, partly because the greater portion of it was a violent diatribe and an exaggerated attack upon the Colonial Secretary, and partly because I do not think that even now the time has come to discuss fully the policy of this country in regard to South Africa. There are too many open questions still before us to make it possible for any one in my position to go at great length, or with any particularity, into the various difficulties that have presented themselves. ["Hear, hear!"] But I will deal with the personal question which the hon. Gentleman raised in the early part of his speech. He referred again to the case of Messrs. Samson and Davies, the prisoners in Pretoria. It is very difficult for me to add anything to what I have already stated in the very full reply which I gave the hon. Gentleman on this subject yesterday. What is the position of the hon. Gentleman? He asks me a question as to which, of course, I can have no personal knowledge, because the transaction referred to in the question occurred between the members of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg and Sir Jacobus de Wet. I can only give an answer on the information supplied me by Sir Jacobus de Wet and the High Commissioner. I gave the hon. Gentleman yesterday an answer definite and conclusive, so far, at any rate, as a statement made by the High Commissioner and Sir Jacobus de Wet can be conclusive.

SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman—

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: No, I must ask the hon. Gentleman to hear me out. [*Laughter, and general cheers.*] After giving the hon. Gentleman that answer yesterday, he gets up again to-day and for twenty minutes he repeats the statement as if it were a proved statement—a statement that could not be denied by any one, although it is a statement absolutely denied by one of the parties to the supposed transaction. [*Cheers.*] On what grounds does he think the answer I made on the authority of Sir Jacobus de Wet is insufficient? Because he says it is an unofficial statement. I do not distinguish between a statement made by an official to the Government, and one made to the newspapers. ["Hear, hear!"] I do not understand that a man lies when he writes to the newspapers, and that he tells the truth when he makes an official ststement. [*Laughter and cheers.*] If he is capable of lying in one case he is capable of lying in both. [*Cheers and laughter.*] Although it has not been in my power to communicate with Sir Jacobus de Wet, who is no longer a servant of the Crown, I have had the opportunity of communicating with Sir Hercules Robinson, and I have not the slightest doubt that in the statement made to him, Sir Jacobus de Wet has only stated what he firmly believed to be true—namely, that although when he was asked what would happen to those gentlemen he expressed his private opinion that nothing whatever would happen to them, he did not give them, for he could not give them, any pledge whatever on the part of the Government. Will the House bear in mind what was the course of these proceedings? In the first place, Sir Hercules Robinson was informed by the Transvaal Government that Johannesburg must lay down its arms unconditionally. That was the knowledge possessed by Sir Hercules Robinson when he sent Sir Jacobus de Wet to inform the Reform Committee of the demands of the Transvaal Government. Very well. The Reform leaders, after this conversation with Sir Jacobus de Wet, passed a resolution in which they said not a single word about protection or about having been influenced in their decision by promises in regard to themselves. The resolution says "That, having seriously considered the ultimatum of the Government, we unanimously decide to comply with that demand." They then go on to say that in coming to that decision they desire to secure the safety of Dr. Jameson, to advance the amicable discussion of a settlement with the Transvaal Government, and to support the High Commissioner. These are the terms upon which those gentlemen in their own resolution expressed their readiness to lay down their arms. But that is not all. The Transvaal Government were not satisfied with this resolution. They said it was a conditional laying down of arms, and, accordingly, they telegraphed to Sir Jacobus de Wet that the surrender must be unconditional. They rejected the conditions which formed part of the resolution of the Reform Committee as having nothing to do with the laying down of arms. After receiving this message the Reform Committee telegraphed, "We lay down our arms unconditionally." As I said yesterday, I do not want to impute to these gentlemen anything more than a misunderstanding. I do not doubt they are under the impression that they received something more than the mere statement of Sir Jacobus de Wet as to what would probably happen. But I can only say that in my position it is impossible for me, in view of the facts I have brought before the House, to doubt the word of Sir Jacobus de Wet when he said, "I did not pledge the Government; I only expressed my own personal opinion." [*Cheers.*]

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Will you ask him?

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: The hon. Gentleman says, "Will you ask him?" I should think I would insult him if I asked him whether the letter he wrote to the *Saturday Review* was untrue. [*Cheers.*] That is the question the hon. Gentleman asks me to put to Sir Jacobus de Wet, whose praises he has been sounding. [*Cheers.*] He makes a charge against me of having caused this valuable servant of the Crown to resign, and of then giving him a miserable pension of £300 a year. I have not a word to say against Sir Jacobus de Wet. But he was not forced to resign. His health suffered greatly during the last few months. I am speaking from memory now, and I do not wish to be held positively to what I say, but during four months Sir Jacobus de Wet was obliged on four separate occasions to absent himself from his official duties entirely owing to indisposition, and he himself expressed the desire to retire. He expressed the wish to resign to the High Commissioner, provided some arrangement could be made for a pension. He entered the public service when somewhat advanced in years. He served six years, and the terms of his appointment precluded any pension at all; but, having regard to all the circumstances and that Sir Jacobus thought he had done the best in his power for the interests of the British Government, I was able to persuade the Treasury to treat this case as entirely exceptional, and do what the Treasury had seldom done, and where the engagement contained no reference whatever to a pension, and therefore precluded it, to grant a pension of £300 a year. I think, under these circumstances, it is absurd to say I have been unfair to Sir Jacobus de Wet. There are two statements which have been put forward on behalf of the Reform leaders. The first is—made now for the first time—that they laid down their arms on a promise of personal protection to themselves. Perhaps I ought to say that, to their credit, they have not put this forward themselves. We have not heard of it until recently. But the second statement put forward on their behalf is, that they laid down their arms on the understanding that Sir Hercules Robinson and the British Government would intervene to secure the rights for which they had been agitating. No pledge of any kind was given to secure those rights. But, undoubtedly, the High Commissioner has been instructed by me that the British Government are prepared to do everything in their power to acquire such rights as may be just and equitable. It was not a pledge for which these gentlemen laid down their arms. I cannot admit that for a moment. Having regard to the condition of Johannesburg when the surrender of arms was made, the British Government, without making a pledge, held themselves bound by friendly relations to secure that result. That I have been trying to do. But what is the alternative — the policy which the hon. Member would have put forward if standing in my place? We know what it would be. He would have sent an ultimatum to President Kruger that unless these reforms (which he would have specified) were granted by a particular day, the British Government would interfere by force, and then he would have come here and asked the House for a Vote of Credit of 10 or 20 millions (it would not matter which particularly) and sent an army of 20,000 men at least to force President Kruger to grant reforms in a State with which we had pledged ourselves repeatedly—not this Government, but previous Governments, by the vows of successive Secretaries of State—that we would have nothing to do. That is his policy. It is not my policy, and never will be. My policy—and I am not sorry that the Debate enables me to make it clearer—has since this unfortunate raid been to restore the state of things that existed before it, to restore the good feeling which was beginning to exist and had been created between the Dutch population on the one hand, and the British population on the other. Does not the hon. Gentleman see that, whatever may have been the grievances of the Uitlanders when the raid (which I believe even he does not defend) took place, there must have been a feeling of irritation among the inhabitants of the Transvaal, and common prudence demanded that we should give time for that to subside, and not base upon our own wrong a demand which would be even more unjustifiable. I say that has been my policy, and I believe it has succeeded. If I may trust the reports I get—and I get them from every quarter, I do not receive reports from one side only (my complaint of the hon. Member is that all his reports come from one side, I receive them from all quarters and all sides)—I think I am justified in saying that already there has been a considerable change for the better, and that, probably, in a short time we may be able to report a much more satisfactory condition of affairs. Meantime, these reforms, which the hon. Member thinks we have lost sight of, have been considered, and I think there is every reason to believe we are making considerable progress. What is the news telegraphed from the Transvaal within the last few weeks? That the Transvaal Government have passed a law, very much desired by the population of the goldfields, restricting the supply of liquor to natives, and that they have passed an education law by which children of every nationality are to be brought up at the expense of the State in the language of their own nationality; and a Bill is under consideration by which a new municipality is to be granted to Johannesburg, and, if the conditions upon which that grant is made are at all satisfactory, it will not be far from the suggestion of Home Rule for the Rand which has received the approval of the hon. Member. Although these reforms are not all the reforms for which the Uitlanders asked, or for which, in my opinion, they were justified in asking, it is a great experiment, especially if you take into account that these reforms were given at a time when feeling was much excited and there was a great deal of irritation. I think the hon. Member is too impatient. I do not think a policy of this kind, the carrying out of which must extend over a considerable period, should be judged at such a short interval on insufficient information. I hope, however, the House will be satisfied, at all events, with the general lines of the policy I have explained, and that it may be such as to justify their approval.

Resolution agreed to.

18. "That a sum, not exceeding £28,869, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Charity Commission for England and Wales, including the Endowed Schools Department."

*Sir FRANCIS POWELL alluded to the promotion of Mr. D. C. Richmond, of the Endowed Schools Department of the Commission, to an important position in the Exchequer and Audit Department, and rejoiced that Mr. Richmond's eminent services had been rewarded. Like the office of the

Local Government Board, the Department of the Charity Commission was greatly under-manned, and the public interest suffered in consequence. The delays of which complaints were sometimes made were not due to neglect or want of capacity, but because the staff was not numerically equal to the work imposed upon it.

Resolution agreed to.

18. "That a sum, not exceeding £28,869, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Charity Commission for England and Wales, including the Endowed Schools Department."

Resolution agreed to.

22. "That a sum, not exceeding £126,746, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for the Expense of the Maintenance of Juvenile Offenders in Reformatory, Industrial, and Day Industrial Schools in Great Britain, and of the Inspectors of Reformatories."

*ADMIRAL FIELD (Sussex, Eastbourne) complained that though the age for the admission of boys to reformatory and industrial school-ships had been raised it was still too low. Then there were general complaints that the British Mercantile Marine was being filled up by foreigners. There were 27,000 foreigners in the Mercantile Marine, whereas here ought not to be one. The Mercantile Marine were the great reserve of he Navy in time of war, so this became an Imperial question. The Manning Committee had suggested the establishment of Mercantile Marine training ships in all the ports of the country. It was much to be desired, but what he complained of was that no Minister of the day would bend his mind to make use of means at hand in the matter. Reformatory and industrial school-ships, if properly worked, would make up for much of the waste of life in the Mercantile Marine, and his object was to draw attention to the abominable way in which the ships were worked. He found no fault with the Committees or Captains, who worked hard to turn out good material with inadequate means. On the *Mount Edgcumbe* the staff had been reduced from 12 to seven, and on the *Southampton* from 14 to eight. He desired that the ships should be filled up to their proper complement, instead of being so much below their strength. One ship which had accommodation for 500, had only 250 on board. He objected to the system of Magistrates committing to the ships, as they were not always the best judges as to the boys who were most fitted for sea life. He urged that the different training-ships should be affiliated to the land schools, and that boys from the latter should be allowed to volunteer for the training-ships, provided they were physically fitted for sea life. Boys should be allowed to volunteer at 14, be trained till they were 16, and then sent to sea. At present boys went on these ships at 12, and a considerable number of them were under 12. He considered that this was too young, and that they should not be allowed to enter until they were 13, only healthy boys who could bear the hardships of sea life being taken from the land schools. At present not more than 46 per cent. of the boys trained on the ships afterwards went to sea. They were trained at great expense and afterwards left the sea for land, thus flooding the labour market. Matters for the last five years, from 1891 to 1895, had been even worse than for the previous five years. In the previous five years there were discharged to the shore (he supposed as unfit for sea life) 1,206 boys, and 2,800 were sent to sea. What was the return of the last five years? 2,073 were discharged to the shore, and only 2,500 sent to sea. The matter was going from bad to worse, it was high time it should be dealt with, and he had shown how it was possible to make these ships supply the great waste that was going on in the Mercantile Marine. There was one ship which deserved to be honourably mentioned, and that was the *Wellesley* in North Shields, where there was a good land school in connection with it. The *Wellesley* took no boy who was under 14 years of age, and she sent her best boys to sea instead of discharging them to the shore. He thought the whole question ought to be considered by the Departmental Committee which had been sitting for a year or two. He urged that these training-ships, to be of value, should be affiliated to the land schools, from which the supplies should be taken, instead of from magistrates' commitments, and that only boys physically fit should be selected. If these recommendations were carried out good would result from this large expenditure of money, whereas a large portion was now wasted, only 46 per cent. of the boys going to sea.

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY thought it was rather hard that the hon. and gallant Gentleman should find fault with the Home Office for not supplying a reserve to the Mercantile Marine of this country. He was not concerned to deal with the Report of the Manning Committee. He scarcely knew what that Report advised, but he did not think part of their recommendations was that the reformatory and training ships of this country should be the main source from which they should look for the extra reserve supply of seamen for the Mercantile Marine. There could be no doubt that these ships were established not directly by the Government, but by philanthropic persons, in the hope that both from the industrial as well as from the reformatory side boys might be taken into the Navy or into the Mercantile Marine. He agreed with the hon. and gallant Gentleman it was a matter of regret that so very few boys had left these institutions for the service of the Queen, or of the Mercantile Marine, or the Army. Those interested in such institutions would, he was sure, only be too glad to use every effort to see that the boys from reformatories or industrial schools should either take to the sea or join the Army. A Departmental Committee had been sitting for a year or two, and he imagined that one of the subjects they would have considered would be whether these ships could be affiliated to the schools on land and made more efficient. The Report of the Committee was not yet in his hand, so that he did not know its tenour. He would be very glad to have any suggestions from the hon. and gallant Gentleman on this subject, the importance of which he fully recognised.

SIR W. HARCOURT would like to point out a fallacy running through the argument of the hon. and gallant Admiral—namely, that all these boys who were in ships and who did not go to sea were discharged because they were unfit to go to sea. That was not the real ground. They were discharged because either the boys themselves did not wish to go to sea or their parents objected to their going. These industrial and reformatory schools did not undertake to send the children into professions which the parents did not desire for them, and if the parents thought they could do better for the children than by sending them to sea they did not send them.

*ADMIRAL FIELD: They ought not to go to the ship.

SIR W. HARCOURT said they must take their chance of that. A boy was sent to a ship as part of the training and discipline of the school. On the ship he received certain instruction to enable him to go to sea, but if he did not want to go to sea, and his parents did not want him to go, he did not go, however fit he might be. He did not say that the affiliation which the hon. and gallant Admiral spoke of was not worth consideration, but he would not seriously alter the matter. He might fill up the ship, but when he had filled up the ship he had no security whatever that the boys would go to sea. The hon. and gallant Member must remember that there always would be a large percentage of those boys who, having been trained for the sea, would not go to sea, just as there were a large number of Her Majesty's subjects who did not prefer to go to sea, and, unfortunately, they were an increasing number in this country. That was really the cause why it had become worse. It was because parents were less and less disposed to send their boys to sea. The hon. and gallant Member must not suppose that there was any power in those who had the control of industrial and reformatory schools to increase the number of boys who went to sea contrary to the wishes of the children or the parents.

Resolution agreed to.

24. "That a sum, not exceeding £64,179, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for Grants in Aid of the Expenses of certain Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, and of the Expenses under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889."

On the return of MR. SPEAKER, after the usual interval,

*MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS (Notts, Mansfield) said he moved the reduction of this Vote in order to afford the House an opportunity of protesting against the action of the present Government in restoring the grant to King's College, after it had been withdrawn by the late Government, and withdrawn with the sanction of the late Parliament. He had not a word to say against King's College as an educational institution. It probably deserved all that was said of it for its efficiency and usefulness; but, so far as a right to share in a Parliamentary grant was concerned, it was open to the fatal objection that it was a distinctly sectarian institution. All the other colleges participating in the grants given under this Vote opened their doors freely to all professors, teachers, and students without imposing upon them any theological or ecclesiastical tests; but at King's College no person who was not a member of the Church of England was competent to fill any office, except the Professorships of Oriental literature and modern languages. To quote from a speech of Lord Herschell in the House of Lords a few nights ago—

> "Under the system now pursued at King's College, a new Professor, though of the highest possible capacity, must be set aside if he is a Presbyterian, for instance, in favour of one of far less capacity and reputation, because he is not a member of the Church of England."

And that the practice of the College corresponded with the theory was shown by the letter of a civil engineer which appeared in the *Daily News* a short time ago; the writer stating that he had been a student of the College, and wished to become a professor of engineering, but was informed that he could not be appointed if he were not a member of the Church of England. Now that was distinctly opposed to the policy adopted by Parliament when, after a lengthened agitation, it passed the University Tests Act of 1871, which enacted that—

> "No person shall be required to subscribe any article or formulary of faith, or to make any declaration, or take any oath, respecting his religious belief or profession," or "to belong to any specified denomination."

The exclusive character of King's College was not only opposed to the principle of that Act, but it had been condemned by authorities of great weight on purely educational grounds. This was a passage contained in the late Duke of Devonshire's Commission on scientific instruction:—

> "With regard to King's College, we would further suggest that the College should apply for a new Charter, or for an Act of Parliament, with a view of cancelling the proprietary rights of its shareholders, and of abolishing all religious restrictions (so far as any such exist) on the selection of professors of science, and on the privilege extendings to students of science. We consider that any grant of public money which may be made to King's College should be conditional on such a reconstitution of the College as should effect these objects."

The Commissioners were not opponents of King's College, and certainly were not opponents of the Church of England; for they included, besides the then Duke of Devonshire, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Professor Miller, a Professor of King's College, Professor Stokes, and Sir John Lubbock. This weighty advice of the Commissioners was not taken; for, when King's College obtained its new Act of Incorporation, these restrictions were not, as they then might have been, removed, but the authorities of King's College deliberately resolved that it should remain a denominational institution. The question might be asked, How came King's College to become a recipient of a Parliamentary grant? and that brought him to the Parliamentary history of the question. The grant neither originated with, nor received the saction of this House. In 1889 Parliament voted a lump sum for universities colleges in Great Britain, and the then Government appointed a Committee of four persons to advise them as to the best mode of distributing the grant, and they recommended its distribution for the next five years among 11 colleges; one of them being King's College, and the amount allocated to it being £1,700 a year. In 1892 a second Departmental Committee was appointed to report as to the results of the grants, and to consider whether they should be increased, diminished, or withheld. The Report of that Committee contained this very significant addendum, which was signed by the present Member for the University of London and by Sir Henry Roscoe, formerly a well-known Member of this House:—

> "'We have not dissented from the recommendation of the Committee that King's College, London, should be included in the grant to University Colleges, because we understand that

> questions of general policy have not been referred to this Committee. But we desire to record our view that King's College, being by its constitution a strictly denominational institution, so far as relates to its governing body and its teaching staff, stands in a position differing from that of the other Colleges dealt with in this Report; and we reserve our own freedom of action on the subject, as Members of the House of Commons, in case the question of the right of King's College to participate in the grant should hereafter be raised in Parliament.'"

When this Report appeared, he called the attention of the House to the subject, and the late Government promised to take it into consideration. The result was that, when a third Departmental Committee was appointed, they were instructed that they would—

> "be bound by the principle that a share in the grant cannot be for any college in which any denominational or religious tests are, or can be, demanded from, or are applicable to, any member of the teaching staff (other than theological teachers), or any of the students."

But while the Committee necessarily reported against the continuance of the grant, they acted with the greatest consideration towards King's College, for they further reported as follows :—

> "The Committee, bearing in mind that it is not improbable that King's College may take steps to remove the denominational tests which now apply to most of its chairs, have thought that, without finally excluding it, the principle laid down in the last paragraph of the Terms of Reference may be carried out, by provisionally retaining King's College in the list for a grant of £1,700, contingent, however, upon its removing the tests from all its teachers (other than theological) within the present year."

This was a second, and still more serious warning to the authorities at King's College to bring the institution into harmony with the liberal spirit of the times—[*ironical cheers*]—but what had they done? They first of all resolved to abide by their narrow constitution, and therefore to abandon the grant. Then they appealed to the supporters of the College to either raise an additional £3,000 a year, or £100,000 as an endowment fund. But their supporters did not appear to be willing to pay so high a price for the retention of ecclesiastical tests; for after repeated appeals during many months, he believed that only about £25,000 was promised. Then came an event which had proved a most fortunate one, not for King's College only, but some other vested interests also. The present Government came into office—[*Ministerial cheers*]—and forthwith King's College appealed to the new Government to undo the work of its predecessors by restoring the grant. And they complied with the request so promptly that as early as the 3rd of October last there was adopted a Treasury minute which, without assigning any reason for adopting such a course, stated that "My Lords have decided that the College may be placed in enjoyment of its share of the grant next year without stipulation as regards tests." So, unless the House saw fit to adopt the Amendment which he was about to move, King's College would keep its grants and keep its tests also. Not only so, but it was likely to draw more money from the national Exchequer; the Government having appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of increasing the amount annually voted to university colleges. He protested against such a reversal of a policy which had been deliberately sanctioned by Parliament, and which was, he believed, in harmony with the opinion of the country, and in the hope that the Committee would respect that opinion and maintain a liberal educational policy, he moved that the present Vote be reduced by the £1,700 proposed to be voted to King's College.

*SIR ALBERT ROLLIT (Islington, S.) said that in August last he drew the attention of the House to the rescission of the grant to King's College, and elicited from the Secretary of the Treasury the promise of its renewal, which had since been fulfilled. ["Hear, hear!"] He reminded the House that the hon. Member who had just moved the reduction admitted he had not a word to say against the utility of King's College or against its educational efficiency, which was tested by special inspection under the direction of the Treasury, as a condition of the grant. Yet King's College had lost through the action of the late Government in two years £3,000, which went towards its educational work in science and art alone, for this was the most costly of all instruction, owing to the expense of apparatus, etc. Now, he defended the grant on the ground of the service which King's College rendered to the State. ["Hear, hear!"] The necessities of the State required that this grant should be made. Why had it been refused? On principle—because it was a

Church of England institution! A French Statesman once said, "Perish the colonies rather than principle!" In this case to refuse this Vote would be to proclaim a principle and at the same time to do that which was unjust to the institution and disadvantageous to the State. This was no principle, but a want of principle, against which, in the name of principle, he protested. ["Hear, hear!"] His hon. Friend had also appealed to the policy of Parliament and to precedents. But was he right? Parliamentary grants were made to elementary schools, and yet they were distinctly, in many cases, denominational institutions, and both sides of the House now conceded that more must be given to them; and the same remark applied to the grants to the training colleges and to denominational colleges in Ireland. ["Hear, hear!"] What was done at King's College, moreover, was done under the authority, and according to the requirements, of its Act of Parliament, and, therefore this expressed the policy of Parliament *qua* King's College. ["Hear, hear!"] King's College had now, as many of them on its Council had long demanded, a conscience clause, and he hoped this improvement would be followed by others; though, perhaps, the conscience clause might be *ultra vires* the King's College Act of Parliament. For he was ready to admit, as a friend of King's College and a former member of the Council, that he thought the theological tests imposed were unwise and wrong, and he and several others had resigned from the Council rather than, in the interest of the College and education, be parties to the continuance of them and to other things. ["Hear, hear!"] The staff, too, had been much opposed to them. He thought that what was good enough for Oxford and Cambridge was good enough for King's College. ["Hear, hear!"] To that extent he agreed with his hon. Friend opposite. More than that, he knew the tests were illusory, and they tended to exclude the conscientious and admit the unconscientious or indifferent. ["Hear, hear!"] He could, for instance, name one Professor who was tried for heterodoxy as a Professor, but he became a teacher in the College, the tests notwithstanding. But in his opinion his hon. Friend exaggerated somewhat the practical effect of these tests. He knew of no case of real exclusion by reason of them, though he had been told they had occurred, and, if it were so, it was, of course, of serious moment educationally. ["Hear, hear!"] And he was of opinion that when King's College, as it did, forewent the tests in the case of its teachers of foreign and Oriental languages, it surrendered the whole case for the tests so far as the secular, as distinguished from the theological, departments were concerned. ["Hear, hear!"] But while making these concessions, he still defended the grant on educational grounds and for the State. ["Hear, hear!"] In this country we needed much greater provision for the higher scientific and secondary education. The two years' arrears of £3,000 ought, in fact, to be paid, and the grants to the University Colleges ought to be at least doubled, as had been recommended by a Committee, [Hear, hear!"] Vast branches of trade were actually being diverted from our country, and there was great difficulty in keeping our commerce owing to the want of higher scientific and art instruction, to say nothing of higher personal considerations and of individual happiness and power. In many instances we were following upon instead of leading other nations In Germany, since the war, they had restored the University of Strasburg, which had cost £800,000 and which had an income of £60,000 or £70,000 a year, and each of the eight departments of which was larger than the very best modern university college that could be named in this country. He thought he might say that the fees paid by the whole of the students at the German universities were not more than were paid in fees at King's College and University College alone. Only the other day at the Society of Arts they had to offer a prize as an inducement to the study of photogravure, because it was found that pictures were being sent out of this country to be reproduced in Germany, and they advisedly concluded that this was due to the defect of scientific and technical education. In many chemical and metallurgical processes we were much behind our German competitors. In France, in Paris, at the University, many were holders of perfectly free and open studentships, and the total cost to each student of education in science each year did not exceed £5. Hence in Paris the university had nearly 18,000 students, and crowded class rooms, while 2,000 went out annually in law, compared with our five-and-twenty LL.B.'s at the University of London. What we wanted here was a university which was in accordance with the type and requirements of the day for a great commercial community, and not merely starved and limited colleges. In Scotland, for example, £42,000 a year was given in aid of university work, and last year £13,000 was given for the purpose of university buildings in Aberdeen. In Wales £44,000 was given, while in England only £15,500 was given for the university colleges, which were doing such good work for our manufacturing and other districts. So far, therefore, from reducing or refusing this grant, they ought really to increase it. The teaching work of the Metropolis ought also to be coordinated, and, by joint arrangements between King's, University, and other Colleges, much economy of both pecuniary and educational effort might be effected, and with more liberal aid, we might emulate the national and international success of Gresham College, during the time when our commerce was being built up, which was crowded out with students and led to the foundation of the Collège de France. [*Cheers.*]

Amendment, by leave withdrawn; Resolution agreed to.

27. "That a sum, not exceeding £52,738 (including a Supplementary sum of £27,550), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1897, for sundry Colonial Services, including certain Grants in Aid, and Expenses incurred under 'The Pacific Islanders' Protection Act, 1875,' and certain Charges connected with South Africa,"

*SIR C. DILKE referred to a special grant made last year for Newfoundland and expressed the hope that the matter was closed. As to the West India Islands, he said that last year the Colonial Secretary suggested that probably it would be his intention in future to make certain proposals with regard to the development of the resources of the islands. The prosperity of the islands was increasing, and a very considerable increase of trade, on the whole, had taken place in the last two or three years. He hoped that this progress would be continued; but the systems of government in those islands were varied and not altogether satisfactory. About a half of them either had a nominated system of government or a joint system of nomination and election, and there were several islands in which there was a representative element. But local circumstances in the different islands did not explain that variety of representation, and he suggested whether the Colonial Office could not see its way to introduce the elective element more largely than at present and to follow the example of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN said that the question was a large one which could not be entered fully into now. He could not altogether accept his right hon. Friend's statement as to the state of prosperity in the Windward Islands; but undoubtedly the sugar industry, which was of the greatest possible importance to them, was in a very precarious position. By extending the number, differentiating the quality and character of the productions in those islands, there might be hopes of finding another industry which would restore them to their old condition. As to the comparison suggested between the French islands and our own, he did not feel himself to be in a position to follow that subject up. He was advised that the institutions in the French islands, though apparently on the surface called liberal, were nevertheless so limited by official and other restrictions, that the home Government, and above all the authority appointed by the home Government, retained in its hands a very large amount of control—larger, in fact, he was assured, than some which was governed as a Crown colony. The constitution of those islands differed materially, but if he were asked to say which constitution was the best he should hesitate to say. To speak of an elective system of representative Government as though it meant what we understood it to mean in the United Kingdom was absurd; in the West Indian Islands it meant nothing of the kind; it meant a Government by oligarchy. It was not proposed by any persons interested in those islands that a representation fair, full, and equal should be given to the coloured population. As long as that was the case it was absurd to speak of representative government. What those gentlemen meant was that the voting power should be given to a small portion of the population only. As a matter of fact, the interests of the majority were at present represented by the Colonial Office. He thought in some cases the liberality of the constitution had gone too far, as for instance, in giving too much power to the oligarchy as opposed to the disinterested control of the Colonial Office in the interest of the population.

Resolution agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS—[10TH AUGUST].

Resolution reported,—

"That towards the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, the sum of £35,709,841 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

Resolution agreed to.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Bill to apply a sum of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, ordered to be brought in by Mr. James William Lowther, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hanbury; presented accordingly, and read the First time; to be read a Second time to-morrow.

SITTING OF THE HOUSE (WEDNESDAY).

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY moved:

"That the Government Business be not interrupted to-morrow at half-past five or six o'clock, and may be entered upon at any hour though opposed."

Hon. Members, he said, hoped that the end of the Session was in sight. In order that their hope might be fulfilled it was very necessary that the Lords' Amendments to the Irish Land Bill should be considered at the earliest possible moment, so that there might be sufficient time before Saturday for completing the negotiations with reference to the Bill. The matter was in their hands. To make sure that the Amendments of that House to the Lords' Amendments should go to the House of Lords without delay, they must make provision for the prolonged sitting to-morrow. He did not anticipate that the Lords' Amendment would take very long, but it was desirable to provide for possible contingencies.

MR. JOHN DILLON (Mayo, E.) said that it would be convenient if notice could be given in the Order Paper to-morrow of the Lords' Amendments which the Government intended to agree with and of those with which they proposed to ask the House to disagree.

*SIR C. DILKE asked whether the Appropriation Bill would have the first place on the Order Paper? It was an almost unbroken custom that the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill should be the first Order on the Paper. On occasions when that custom had been departed from, it was stated that it would be sufficient if the Third Reading of the Measure were set down as the first Order. Before sitting down, he wished just to refer to the extent to which the House had been overworked during the past few weeks. The hours during which the House had been kept at work were, he believed, unprecedented. [" Hear, hear ! "]

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY admitted that the hours of work had been longer than he had anticipated they would be when he asked the House to suspend the Twelve o'clock Rule. He did not, however, think that the fault lay with the Government; but he would not go further into that question. In reply to the hon. Member for East Mayo, he said he believed it was not usual to give notice of the intentions of the Government with regard to Lords' Amendments before they were considered. He would, however, see what could be done to meet the views of the hon. Member. On the whole, he thought it would be more convenient if the Appropriation Bill were put down as the second Order to-morrow. If it were given the first place it would be in the power of any hon. Member who desired to make a long speech on the

Bill to prevent the House from dealing with the Land Bill, which was a pressing subject. He undertook to consider whether he could give a pledge that the Third Reading of the Bill should be set down as the first Order for Friday. His decision, however, depended upon events which he could not fully foresee and over which he could exercise no control.

Motion agreed to.

VEXATIOUS ACTIONS BILL [H.L.].

As amended, considered; read the Third time, and passed, with Amendments.

BURGLARY BILL [H.L.].

Considered in Committee.

[MR. E. R. WODEHOUSE (Bath), in the Chair.]

Clause 1,—

TRIAL FOR BURGLARIES AT QUARTER SESSIONS.

(1.) A court of quarter sessions shall, notwithstanding anything in the Quarter Sessions Act, 1842, have jurisdiction to try a person with burglary.

(2.) A justice of the peace when committing for trial a person charged with burglary shall, nevertheless, commit him for trial before a court of assize unless, owing to the absence of arms, of personal violence, or of any circumstances which make the case a grave or difficult one, he thinks it expedient, in the interests of justice, to commit him for trial before a court of quarter sessions, and in that case notice of the committal shall be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the Assizes Relief Act, 1889, shall apply.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (in the absence of the Attorney General) moved to leave out the words "of arms, of personal violence, or"

MR. E. H. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.): thought it desirable that some of the words proposed to be left out should remain in. He should like the words "absence of arms" to be kept in, but he did not care about the preservation of the words "personal violence." He thought they ought to have some explanation of the reasons for the Amendment from the Attorney General, and as the honorable and learned Gentleman was absent, he thought he should be justified in moving to report Progress.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER hoped the hon. Member would not move to report Progress. The Amendment could be explained on Report.

MR. PICKERSGILL did not think that a postponement of the Committee stage would jeopardise the fate of the Bill. He should therefore move to report Progress.

*THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. WODEHOUSE) said that having regard to the late period of the Session, he was unwilling to put the Motion.

SIR W. HARCOURT thought the Amendment ought to be deferred until the Report. It was very unusual that an Amendment should be moved when no one was present to explain it.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER doubted whether there would be another opportunity of moving this Amendment if it were deferred.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, Isle of Wight), who had just entered the House, apologised for his temporary absence. He explained that difficulties might arise as to the legal meaning of the expression "arms." It was obvious that a burglar with a "jemmy" might do as much execution as one armed with other weapons. He held that it would be best to throw the responsibility of deciding whether a case should go to a Court of Quarter Sessions upon the committing magistrate.

Amendment agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved to omit from the clause the words providing that notice of a committal to a Court of Quarter Sessions must be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He explained that to send such notice in every case would involve unnecessary delay.

Amendment agreed to; Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered To-morrow.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the Order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to this Bill,

MR. DILLON asked whether he was to understand that the Government agreed to the Lords' Amendments to the Bill?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said he begged to move to postpone the consideration of the Amendments.

Consideration of the Lords' Amendments deferred till To-morrow.

QUARTER SESSIONS (LONDON) BILL.

Considered in Committee, and reported without Amendment.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

[MR. E. R. WODEHOUSE (Bath) in the Chair.]

Clause 1,—

EXTENSION OF POWERS UNDER 43 & 44 VIC. C. 35.

From and after the passing of this Act the powers exercisable by the Secretary of State on application under Section eight of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, shall extend to the making of an order prohibiting, for special reasons mentioned in the application, the taking or killing of particular kinds of wild birds during the whole or any part of that period of the year to which the protection of wild birds under that Act does not extend, or the taking or killing of all wild birds in particular places during the whole or any part of that period.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS thought that the Committee were entitled to some explanation as to the object of this clause.

MR. BIGWOOD (Middlesex, Brentford) said that the clause was intended to extend the powers now possessed by the Secretary of State to make regulations for the protection of wild birds, the existing powers not being sufficient in certain parts of the year. The clause merely proposed to extend those powers over a further period of the year.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2,—

PUBLICATION OF ORDERS.

Public notice of any Order made under this Act shall be given in the manner required by the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, with respect to orders made under that Act.

MR. DALZIEL asked whether the clause included under the head of wild birds other birds than those defined to be wild birds by previous Statutes?

MR. BIGWOOD replied in the negative.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3,—

EXPLANATION OF 57 & 58 VICT. C. 24.

The powers exercisable under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, by the County Council of an administrative county are hereby declared to be exercisable by the council of a county borough, and any expenses incurred by the council of a county borough under that or this Act may be defrayed out of the borough fund or borough rate.

MR. BIGWOOD moved to insert, after the word "borough," the words

"and any expenses incurred in a county borough under this Act shall be defrayed out of the borough fund or borough rate."

Amendment agreed to; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4,—

PARTIAL REPEAL OF 43 & 44 VICT. C. 35. S. 3.

In Section three of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, the words "for a first offence be reprimanded and discharged on payment of costs and for every subsequent offence" shall be repealed.

MR. LEWIS said that this clause appeared to make an important alteration in the last Wild Birds Protection Act. Perhaps the hon. Member in charge of the Bill would say why it was proposed to make that alteration.

MR. BIGWOOD said that it had been found necessary to increase the punishment of old offenders against the Act.

MR. LEWIS said that, unfortunately, the majority of offenders against the Act were young people.

Mr. BIGWOOD said that the clause merely authorised the seizure of traps, nets, etc.

Sir W. HARCOURT said that the Bill would inflict the same punishment as to seizure of traps, etc., upon young as well as old offenders.

Mr. T. M. HEALY thought that it would be better to withdraw the clause altogether.

Mr. BIGWOOD asked leave to withdraw the clause.

Clause negatived.

Clause 5, —

DEFINITION OF "WILD BIRDS."

In this Act the expression "wild birds" means all wild birds excepting such as are for the time being deemed to be included as game in any Act of Parliament then in force.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6,—

APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

(1.) This Act shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of the Secretary for Scotland for a Secretary of State.

Mr. T M. HEALY moved to add to the clause the words—

"And any expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect in Ireland shall be defrayed out of the poor rate."

Mr. BIGWOOD said he had no objection to the Amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the clause at present provided that these expenses should be defrayed out of the grand jury cess. The grand jury had nothing whatever to do with the poor rate, and they surely could not impose such an expenditure upon them. The boards of guardians had to do with the poor rate.

Mr. T. M. HEALY hoped the right hon. Gentleman would not make this Bill contentious. [*Laughter.*] He submitted that it was only fair that the landlord should pay half the amount. ["Hear, hear."]

*The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wodehouse) having put the question that the words proposed should be added,

*Mr. W. E. M. TOMLINSON (Preston), seated and with his hat on, said that if these words were omitted the clause would not work.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Order, order! That is not a point of order.

*The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wodehouse): The Committee have the right to decide the question submitted to them.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL: On the point of order, Sir——

An hon. Member: Order, order! Put your hat on. [*Laughter.*]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, amid general laughter, passed the hon. and learned Member a hat.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, seated and with a hat on, said that as he understood the Amendment it was to substitute for the words "grand jury cess" the words "poor rate." If that was so the Committee would be in a very difficult position. [*Cries of* "Order!"]

Mr. T. M. HEALY, seated and with his hat on, submitted that this was a matter for Debate, and not a point of order.

*The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wodehouse) said that as he understood the Amendment it would be open to the Committee to strike out the words "poor rate" and to insert the words "grand jury cess" by a subsequent Amendment.

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 44; Noes, 149.—(Division List, No. 409.)

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved that Progress be reported. [*Cheers.*] The conduct of the Government had not been fair. They intervened in a Bill which was not a Government Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had robbed Ireland of three millions—[*a laugh*]—opposed their getting a division of the rates between the owner and the occupier. He held that the Government had no business to interfere. It was not their Bill. Why should the whole rate be placed on the unfortunate farmer, who had dothing to gain by this Bill?

Sir W. HARCOURT said it was distinctly understood that Bills of this kind which were to be advanced were to be of a non-contentious character. According to the decision which had been taken, no expenses could be provided for under the Bill from any source. The words proposed to be altered were—

> "And any expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect in Ireland shall be defrayed out of the grand jury cess."

The proposal was to strike out the words "the grand jury cess." ["No!"] Let them know how the question stood. How was the question put?

*The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wodehouse): That—

> "any expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect in Ireland shall be defrayed out of the poor rate."

["Hear, hear!"]

Sir W. HARCOURT: Quite so; they had negatived the words, and they could not put in poor rate or grand jury cess. There was no provision for expenses, and, therefore, it was not worth while to proceed with the Bill. ["Hear, hear."] It was quite plain that, having got into this *impasse*, the Government ought to accept the motion to report progress.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Leader of the House, who was absent for the moment, had said that these Bills were only to be proceeded with if they were non-contentious. As a point of contention had arisen it would be better to accept the motion. [*Cries of* "No!"]

Mr. BIGWOOD said that the contention could be settled by leaving Ireland out of the scope of the Bill. The Measure was mainly intended to deal with a nuisance in Middlesex and the other home counties.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that he should not oppose that proposal, but he should like to hear a statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer before withdrawing his Motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had endeavoured to prevent the Bill from being turned into an absurdity. [Mr. Healy: "Everything in Ireland is an absurdity."] The proposal of the hon. Member was to intrust the power under the Bill to the grand jury, and to place the expenses on a rate over which the grand jury had no control. The Government had no objection to Ireland's being struck out of the Bill.

Motion to report progress by leave withdrawn; clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered To-morrow.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Consideration of Lords Amendments deferred till To-morrow.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

Order for Second Reading read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COMMISSION BILL [H.L.].

Order for Second Reading read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

On the Order for the nomination of the Select Committee on British South Africa,

*Mr. SPEAKER said: The hon. and learned Member for North Louth has on the Paper an Amendment to the Government's Motion to the effect that the Committee do consist of 17 members. I think it would be better if he moved that first as a separate Motion.

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved, "That the Select Committee on British South Africa do consist of 17 members" He had no wish to raise any contentions. But it would not be contested that the subject under consideration was one in which the Irish Members had a valid ground to intervene. The question of Africa was one in which they had taken an interest for very many years; and the question of the treatment of Catholics in the Transvaal greatly concerned them. In any committee of 15 members on a subject in which the Irish Members were interested it had always been considered that the Irish Party were entitled to two Members.

The hon. Baronet, who proposed to give the Irish Party only one Member, no doubt did so in a fair spirit; but no other Committee likely to be appointed for a very long time to come would have the same amount of importance for Ireland as this. The Boers were absolutely opposed to any concession to the Catholics. They refused to allow a Catholic to act even as a scavenger in Pretoria, and while he admired the gallant stand of the Boers—

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order! The only question before the House is whether this Committee shall consist of 17 members. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Yes, Sir; and with all submission to your ruling I was going to suggest a reason why the Irish Members as Catholics were entitled to more than one member on this Committee.

*Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman is certainly entitled to go into that question, but not into the opinions or action of the Boer Government. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that perhaps he had wandered somewhat from the point. But he held that in a Committee of 15 members the Irish Party were entitled to two members. They had only one on this Committee, having lost the second member owing to a concession made by the hon. Member for East Mayo to the Opposition, and that being so, he thought the best way out of the difficulty was to enlarge the Committee to 17 members.

Mr. DILLON said the hon. Member for North Louth was slightly wrong in his arithmetic. The Irish Party in their present position were not entitled to two members on a Committee of 15. Time was when they were 85 men of one Party, and when their right to two men out of 15 was recognised. But now the Irish party for whom he was entitled to speak consisted of 71 members——

Mr. T. M. HEALY: May I say that I spoke for Irish Nationalists of all sections? [*Laughter.*]

Mr. DILLON: I wish the hon. Member for Louth could speak for Irish Nationalists of all sections.

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny): Can you? [*Laughter.*]

Mr. DILLON: I was just going to say that I cannot. But can the hon. Member for North Louth?

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I agree with every word he said. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. DILLON said that, unfortunately he could only speak for 71 Irish Members, and as such, on a Committee of 15 members, he was only entitled to ask for one member and the thirteen-twenty-second part of a man. [*Laughter.*] It was true that in the matter of the Belfast and Derry Committees the Leader of the Opposition had made a concession to the Irish Party by which their representation on those Committees was enlarged; and, acting on the principle of give and take, he had conceded the fractional part of the second man the Irish Party were entitled to on the Committee to the Liberal party. He disputed the assertion of the hon. Member for North Louth that this Committee was for the Irish people the most important Committee that had ever been appointed. He thought the Belfast Committee was of far greater importance to Ireland. What had the treatment of the Catholics in the Transvaal to do with the Jameson raid or the administration of the Chartered Company? [Mr. T. M. Healy: "Oh, oh!"] The hon. Member for North Louth based his argument on the supposition that the Irish Members numbered 83.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Ireland is one and indivisible.

Mr. DILLON: That may be the experience of the hon. Member, but it is not mine. [*Ministerial cheers and laughter.*] I hope his words may come true before long. Continuing, the hon. Member said the hon. Member for North Louth wanted the hon. Member for East Donegal added to the Committee, while the Parnellite Members proposed to add the hon. Member for Waterford. Here was an instance of the indivisibility and oneness of the Irish Party. [*Ministerial laughter.*] This was a condition of things he regretted, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than if he (or any other man) could claim representation upon the Committee on behalf of all the Irish Nationalist Members. If the Government stood by their arrangement he should support them. If they increased the Committee to 17 he would not oppose it.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN supported the Amendment, and hoped the hon. Member for East Mayo might see his way to join with the hon. Member for North Louth in trying to secure full representation upon the Committee for the Irish Party. Let the hon. Member for East Mayo; who at the last General Election gave away one of the Irish seats to the Liberal party, tear himself away from the Liberal party and assert the right of the Irish Members.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN said it would of course be impertinent of him to interfere in any way with the difference of opinion that had arisen between the leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party. He had only to express the view of the Government on the Amendment of the hon. Member for Louth. In doing that he wished to say that he agreed with the premisses of the hon. Member for North Louth. They were two. In the first place, the Irish Party had as great an interest as any other section of the House in South African affairs. He had pointed out that they had a special interest to which he had referred. With that he agreed. He agreed, also, in his statement that, according to any arithmetical interpretation of the portions of the House, the portion allotted to them on the Committee was less than their full portion. But that was a matter which must be discussed separately, and did not necessarily involve any increase in the numbers of the Committee, because the point of the hon. Member was that on a Committee of 15 the Irish Party, as a whole, could fairly claim larger representation, and it was not necessary to increase the Committee to 17 to make that point good. When, in the first instance, he proposed the Committee, he expressed the opinion, which he believed was the opinion of the vast majority of the House, that in a matter of this kind it was undesirable to commit the Inquiry to a large Committee, and that the smallest possible Committee which fairly represented the House would be the best thing; and when he stated his own opinion was in favour of a Committee of 13 he did not hear many voices raised that that would be too many and that 11 would be sufficient. Upon the representation of the Leader of the Opposition that it would be more convenient and give a better representation if the Committee were enlarged to 15, he agreed that the Committee should be 15, having already indicated his willingness to do so in moving it. He thought that was as far as the Government ought to be called upon to go. [" Hear, hear ! "] He considered it was practically an arrangement between the two sides of the House, and on that ground it was impossible for him to consent to any increase in that number. [" Hear, hear ! "] The Committee, therefore, they proposed to the House was a Committee of 15. They had in arranging a Committee to deal with the representatives of the Opposition as a whole. It had never been customary to deal with separate sections. They officially took no notice of any divisions that might exist in the ranks of the Opposition. Looking at it from that point of view there was no doubt that the proportion was as accurate as could be made and was, on the whole, against the Government rather than in their favour. The exact proportion of a Committee of 15 was 44 2-3rds to one. Taking the number of the Government and their supporters at 408, that would give them 9 6-44ths. It would give to the Opposition as a whole 5 38-44ths. So that the Opposition in taking six had 6-44ths more than they were entitled to, and the Government in taking nine had 6-44ths less than they were entitled to. [*laughter.*] He did not think it was for him to examine into the proportions into which the six Members due to the Opposition should be divided. That was a domestic matter which, he thought, should be discussed at home—[*laughter*]—and he really did not venture to offer any opinion upon it. He thought he had done all he was called upon to do. He had shown in a Committee of 15 that nine for the Government was less than their proper proportion. [" Hear, hear ! "]

SIR W. HARCOURT agreed that in the case of the arrangement of the Committee the usual course had been taken, which was that the Leader of the Government should endeavour to arrive at an agreement which was likely to give satisfaction to the House. He came to the agreement with the Leader of the House, whom he was surprised not to see present, and, therefore, he supported the list as put down.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN : I beg the right hon Gentleman's pardon. I do not at all deny that the Leader of the Government was present when we came to that agreement, but he came to that agreement with me. [*Cheers.*]

SIR W. HARCOURT: If I may say so, this is a domestic matter. [*Laughter.*]

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: No, that is not the case. It is a matter of fact. [*Cheers.*] The right hon. Gentleman is trying to separate me from my right hon. Friend. We are absolutely agreed. [*Cheers.*] The right hon. Gentleman has no right to comment upon the absence of my right hon. Friend who is absent, as he knows, because of important business, at the present moment—when I am present to answer for him. [*Cheers.*]

SIR W. HARCOURT made the observation because he saw the Leader of the House in the Chamber not ten minutes ago. It was quite true he discussed the matter with the Colonial Secretary, but he asked that a final decision should be given, and that decision was afterwards given to him by the Leader of the House. Under these circumstances he felt bound—and he should fulfil that obligation—to maintain the list of the Committee exactly as it was settled both in regard to its numbers and constitution. These arrangements could only be made in that way, and could only be carried out by both Parties adhering to them. ["Hear, hear!"] He should therefore vote with the right hon. Gentleman in support of the numbers he had proposed.

Question put, "That the Select Committee on British South Africa do consist of Seventeen Members"—(*Mr. T. M. Healy*)—put and negatived.

The Attorney General, Mr. Bigham, and Mr. Blake nominated Members of the Committee.

Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr. Sydney Buxton be one other Member of the Committee:"—(*Sir William Walrond.*)

Mr. J. Chamberlain.

MR. P. O'BRIEN moved to substitute the name of Mr. J. Redmond, on the ground that the Irish Party as a whole had not got proper representation.

MR. T. M. HEALY remarked that the proposition had been laid down by the hon. Member for East Mayo that he had no concern with the representation of Ireland as a whole in that House, and that his duty was concerned with his own special flock. If so, he would find that flock growing smaller and smaller. [*Laughter.*] He would appeal to the Tory Party, as Ireland was admittedly, on the word and faith of the Colonial Secretary, entitled to a second Member on this Committee, to vote for this Motion. It was a matter of indifference to him, as an Irishman, whether the name be that of Mr. John Redmond or Mr. Arthur O'Connor. The point he took was that Nationalist Ireland was entitled to two Members. The first name that came up was Mr. John Redmond, and without any hesitation he should support that name. Let the hon. Member for Mayo, if he pleased, vote for the restriction of Irish rights on this Committee, and support the name of Mr. Sydney Buxton as against that of Mr. John Redmond. That was a matter entirely for him, but those who had taken the point that on a Committee of fifteen Members Ireland was entitled to two took up a position that he conceived to be impregnable, and he appealed to the House as a whole to give them that fair play which the hon. Member for Mayo sought to deny them. In this matter the hon. Gentleman who spoke for the Irish Party had never consulted his colleagues. He had made his bargain without any consultation whatever with his colleagues, and he had no business whatever to give away the numerical rights of Ireland in a matter of this kind.

*MR. SPEAKER reminded the hon. Member that the question before the House was not the number of the Committee, but whether the name of Mr. John Redmond or that of Mr. Sydney Buxton should stand.

MR. T. M. HEALY said he would endeavour to strictly obey Mr. Speaker's ruling. He supported the name of Mr. John Redmond on the ground that it was the business of any Irish Member to take into consideration their position as Nationalists, and not their position as sectionalists. [*Laughter.*] If the hon. Member for Mayo spoke as a sectionalist he was no doubt not in a position to demand that any more than one Member should be appointed, but if he spoke on behalf of Nationalist Ireland he was entitled to press for more than one. Whatever might be the hon. Member's arrangement with the Opposition, he should cordially divide the House in favour of the hon. Member for Waterford.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN said he only rose to remind the House once more that in these matters the Government dealt with the Opposition as a whole, and that, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, they received from them their nomination and they did not go behind them under these circumstances. They had received from them in the usual way these names. They proposed to support these names, and if they were to do otherwise they would destroy altogether the foundation on which these Committees had been for a long while appointed. [*Cheers.*]

MR. THOMAS BAYLEY (Derbyshire, Chesterfield) said that Ireland, Scotland and Wales had a little over 200 Members of the 600 Members in that House, and on that basis they should have five Members, quite regardless of party, on the Committee.

*MR. SPEAKER said the hon. Member's observations would have been more in point on the question of the number of the Committee. They were not in point on this Motion.

MR. BAYLEY said it was perfectly clear that Ireland was entitled to two Members; and whether they were Nationalist Members or Members from the other side of the House was a domestic arrangement. As a matter of fact, Ireland, as a whole, had been deprived of one Member, and Scotland had been deprived of one Member.

The House divided:—Ayes, 181; Noes, 20.—(Division List, No. 410.)

On the motion "That Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman be one other Member of the Committee,"

MR. T. M. HEALY said he did not propose to raise any opposition to this name—that of a most respected Member of the House—but he desired to propose Mr. Arthur O'Connor, a member of his own Party, upon grounds he need not explain. He gathered, however, it would not be in order to make that motion except as against the name of some gentleman who was to be nominated. The last name on the list was that of the hon. Member for Dover (Mr. George Wyndham) and while he had no objection to the hon. Gentleman personally he would move to substitute for his name that of Mr. Arthur O'Connor.

*MR. SPEAKER said the hon. Member could not move to add a 16th member without first carrying a Motion that the number of members of the Committee should be 16. He could not allow a Motion that the number should be 16, because he took the decision of the House against 17 as being substantially a decision in favour of 15. If he allowed a motion to increase the number to 16 he would have to allow one in favour of 18, 19, or any other number. Therefore, if the hon. Member wished to propose a certain name, his only course was to move to leave out some name already suggested.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cripps, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. John Ellis, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Jackson nominated other Members of the Committee.

On the question "That Mr. Labouchere be one other Member of the Committee,"

Mr. HUBERT DUNCOMBE (Cumberland, Egremont) moved, "That the name of Mr. Labouchere be omitted and that of Mr. John Redmond inserted"—a proposition that was received with some cheers on the Ministerial side below the gangway.

Question put, "That Mr. Labouchere be one other member of the Committee."—(*Sir William Walrond.*)

The House divided:—Ayes, 148; Noes, 48.—(Division List, No. 411.)

Motion made, "That Mr. Wharton be one other member of the Committee."—(*Sir William Walrond.*)

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved that the name of Mr. Arthur O'Connor be substituted.

*Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT appealed to the hon. Member to withdraw his Motion. It was important that this should be an impartial Committee. The Committee as a whole would, he thought, be rather disposed to carry out the views of the Colonial Office, which he did not entirely share. [*Cheers and laughter.*] Of the few independent members of the Committee whom they could rely on, he thought that the hon. Member for Ripon was one, and therefore he appealed to the hon. Member to withdraw his Motion and oppose some other more objectionable member of the Committee—[*laughter*]—than the hon. Member for Ripon.

Question put, "That Mr. Wharton be one other member of the Committee."—(*Sir William Walrond.*)

The House divided:—Ayes, 184; Noes, 10.—(Division List, No. 412).

On the Motion "That Mr. George Wyndham be one other member of the Committee,"

Mr. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley), in whose name a Motion stood on the Paper to substitute the name of Mr. Arnold Forster for that of Mr. George Wyndham, said that the object with which he had put the Amendment down would be obvious to the House. It would be absurd to object to the presence on the Committee of gentlemen who were against the Company, if gentlemen who had expressed opinions favourable to the Company were allowed to serve. Therefore he thought it was proper to make the same objection to the name of the hon. Member for Dover as had been made to the names of Members holding opposite views. He proposed also to give further representation to opinion from Ireland. The House, however, had shown a very distinct desire to maintain the present representation of all opinions, and therefore he did not propose to press the Amendment.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said he was very glad that the hon. Gentleman did not intend to take a Division on his Amendment, as there was no gentleman he would like to see on the Committee more than the hon. Member for Dover. He hoped that the divisions which had taken place would be, if not a warning, at least an instruction to Gentlemen on the other side of the House that they had not heard the last of the matter. This Committee could not act this Session, and must be reappointed next Session, when he should certainly take the same action he had taken to-day. While saying that, he cordially supported the Motion that the hon. Gentleman, the Member for Dover, should be a member of the Committee.

Motion agreed to, and

Ordered, that Seven be the quorum.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 20th day of July last, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

House Adjourned at Ten minutes before Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 12th August 1896.

House met at 11.15 p.m.

EARL of KINTORE chosen SPEAKER.

House adjourned during pleasure.

House re-assembled at 12.30 midnight.

VEXATIOUS ACTIONS BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 251.]

QUARTER SESSIONS (LONDON) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; Read 1ª; to be printed, and to be read 2ª To-morrow; and Standing Order No. XXXIX. to be considered in order to its being dispensed with.—*(Lord Belper.)* —[No. 252.]

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendments agreed to; several others agreed to, with Amendments; and several others disagreed to, with reasons for such disagreement; and with consequential Amendments to the Bill. The said Amendments and reasons to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 250.]

LABOURERS (IRELAND) BILL.

Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendments agreed to; and with one Amendment disagreed to, with a reason for such disagreement. The said Amendment and reason to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow. —[No. 253.]

LIGHT RAILWAYS BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to.

LONDONDERRY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to.

House Adjourned at a Quarter before One o'clock, a.m., till To-morrow, a Quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 12th August 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

CITY AND SOUTH LONDON RAILWAY BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered (by Order).

SIR JOSEPH SAVORY (Westmorland, Appleby) moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment by which the clause preserving the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the City of London, was struck out, and a new clause was inserted by which the proceeds of the sale of the church should be handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the City of London, he said, there was a very strong feeling that this church, which was the central parish church, ought to be preserved. [" Hear, hear ! "] First of all, it was an interesting historical monument. Before the Norman conquest this church was a Christian church, and had been so used ever since; and, indeed, the earliest records in the possession of the Lord Mayor and Corporation showed that, even before that time, a Pagan temple stood on its site. The church was valuable not only as an historical monument but for the beauty of its architecture. Standing at the western end of Lombard Street, facing the Mansion House, and within sight of the Bank of England and the Royal

Exchange, it had a beautiful exterior, and its interior was also singularly attractive. And not only did they value the church as an historical monument and as the parish church of the City, but for the many remarkable men who had worshipped within its walls, and had been interred there in bygone centuries. An intense interest and affection were also felt for the church, owing to the remarkable men who had ministered within its walls—men like the Rev. John Newton, who was beloved by everyone who took an interest in the Church of England. This was not the first time that the Lord Mayor and citizens of London had been called upon to defend the church. In 1863 an attempt was made by the post office which adjoined the church, and which in former days used to be the General Post Office of the City of London, to take the church in order to increase the size of the post office. Owing to the agitation and efforts then made by the Lord Mayor and citizens, the church was preserved. He earnestly hoped that they might again be successful in saving the church. All that the citizens asked was that the clause which was inserted in the House of Commons for the protection of the church should be reinserted. It might be urged that the rector of the church was in favour of its disappearance; but the rector wrote a letter to *The Times* the previous day, in which he stated that he was utterly opposed to the church being destroyed. But the rector must be judged by his deeds rather than by his words. Early this year a large meeting was held in the Mansion House, when resolutions were passed earnestly protesting against the destruction of the church, and petitioning that it might be saved. The rector declined to attend that meeting. The Church of England had rectors and clergymen, some of whom were of great benefit to those among whom they ministered; there were others who harassed and injured the flock among whom they dwelt. The rector of St. Mary Woolnoth lived at Hendon. The church, which was formerly open every day of the week, was now closed except on Sundays, and it was impossible for a clergyman living at such a distance adequately to minister to the flock whose spiritual care was intrusted to him.

Sir Joseph Savory.

Mr. R. B. MARTIN (Worcester, Droitwich) supported all that the last speaker had said, but on other grounds. He wished to call the attention of the House to the gratuitous manner in which it was proposed to destroy what was practically one of the adornments of the City of London. He had no hesitation in saying that there was no building in the City of London which was so completely suited to the position which it occupied, or was more universally admired for the fine character of its exterior than the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth. He did not think that for the sake of a few pounds, none of which might find their way into the coffers of the Church, that such an ornament should be destroyed, when, in reality, they were endeavouring to beautify the City. The real history of the case was this. The railway company, which was not an undertaking likely to pay in the immediate future, was got up for the purpose of putting money in the hands of the promoters. A notice was served on the rector that the church would be within the limits of deviation, and an agreement was made to sell the church. A large Scotch banking firm wished to set up a high suite of offices over the railway, and in this way something might be done to reduce the cost incurred; but he maintained that no necessity existed for a station at this particular point. A station was absolutely not wanted, because there was a station 300 yards on either side—one at the Bank of England and one at the Monument. It was, indeed, an excuse to get hold of the site for the contractors, who would be enabled to dig the soil out, and this, no doubt, would be a great convenience to them. Otherwise, there was no necessity for pulling down the church or destroying it. If the church was saved by the reinsertion of the clause, it would carry out the idea of the railway company and would be quite as much as they could now expect. There was one objectionable feature in the Bill. It was that any extra expense to which they were put in reinstating the work was to be taken out of the compensation fund, for the right to make a station under the church. But there was nothing to show that the making of a station would not entail quite as much cost, by having to pull the church down and rebuilding it. Altogether, the whole affair was in a most unsatisfactory state. In an important matter of this kind the City were at the mercy of the contractors, who got into a place where they had no business to be without the permission of the central authority. He hoped that the House would reject the Amendment of the Lords.

SIR JOHN KENNAWAY (Devon, E.), as Chairman of the Committee which considered the Bill, said that there was an undoubted feeling on the part of hon. Members that this object of historical interest should if possible be preserved. With that view an Instruction was given to the Committee to consider what provisions could reasonably be made for its preservation. In accordance with that view a clause was inserted providing that the company should not purchase the church, but should make an underground station beneath it. That was passed with the consent of the railway company, and the Bill went to the House of Lords in that form. He understood the feeling which had been expressed by the hon. Baronet, but if the City considered that it was aggrieved, they had only themselves to blame, for they allowed the railway company a few years back to obtain possession of the church, and the company had enjoyed the power to pull it down for the last five years. In the House of Lords the rector was allowed to go in and do what he liked, and apparently the City did not interfere in the way they might have done. He took exception to what the last speaker said that those railways were not of importance. Those who had to do with the communcications of London, and on whom the responsibility was thrown of deciding what reasonable communications were necessary for the enormous population of the metropolis, felt that there were few points which came before them of more importance than the fact as to how this traffic was to be carried. Further, the undertaking should not be cited as a speculative one, because a great public benefit was conferred by it. It was of great importance that the House should be careful not to inflict an injustice in this matter on a railway which had endeavoured to meet the obligations thrown upon it by Parliament. If this clause was struck out, and the Amendment was accepted in another place, he hoped that whatever happened the railway company would not be deprived of the Bill.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS (Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, Cumberland, Penrith), thought that the hon. Baronet had called the attention of the House to an important factor in connection with the Bill. Supposing the House now reinstated the clause and the Bill went back, and was either not accepted there, or if the company refused to proceed with the Bill, what would be the effect on the church? The hon. Baronet had pointed out that under a former Act, of which this Bill was really an extension, the company already had the power to take the church. They had already issued a notice to treat to the rector and churchwardens with regard to the church. He thought that their powers expired about the 24th of this month, and they had issued their notices to treat. If, therefore, the Bill did not go through, the company had still practical possession of the church. They might therefore consider that the church had gone. It was possible, however, that the railway company might accept the Bill with this clause reinstated. He did not know what the company would do, because they had not instructed him one way or the other, but it was possible that the promoters and the House of Lords might say that they would accept the Bill with the clause reinstated. It was obvious that the hon. Baronet the Member for the Appleby Division of Westmorland really voiced the general view of the House, which was that the House was anxious to retain this church. It was built by a famous pupil of Wren's, and was an object of some artistic, and he might almost say historical, value to the City. At any rate they would rather see this church on the site than a big block of buildings. On the whole he thought the House might wisely reinsert the clause and take the risk of the company's refusing to proceed with the Bill. In the other House this clause was struck out apparently at the instigation of the rector, without his having consulted the churchwardens. That was unfortunate, and by introducing this clause they would show that it was the opinion of the House that the church should be preserved; and it was quite possible that, in these circumstances, the

Company might take the Bill as it stood, and that the church might be preserved to the public.

Lords' Amendment disagreed with.

SIR JOSEPH SAVORY begged to move that Clause 7 be re-inserted.

Amendment agreed to.

Committee appointed to draw up reasons to be assigned for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' Amendments.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

DR. R. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.) moved—

"That, in the case of the Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Bill, Standing Order 246 be suspended, and that the Lords' Amendments to the Bill be taken into consideration forthwith."

Motion agreed to.

Lords' Amendments agreed to.

STANDING ORDERS.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS rose to move a series of Amendments to the Standing Orders. He explained that they were for the most part drafting Amendments, and that many of them were now rendered necessary because there had been no Amendments to the Standing Orders for two or three Sessions. Some of these Amendments were designed to bring the phraseology of the Standing Orders into accord with the phraseology of the Local Government Act of 1894; but the object generally was to bring the Standing Orders of that House into accord with the other House. He begged to move—

Standing Order 1, line 18, after "Gas Work," insert "Improvement charge, unless proposed in connection with a Second Class work to be authorised by the Bill."

Part II., Heading, line 4, after "Tramroad," insert "the term 'lessee' includes a person holding an agreement for a lease."

Standing Order 3, line 17, leave out 'Special."

Standing Order 5:—

Line 2, after "products," insert "of gas or sewage."

Line 3, after "ground," insert "crematorium."

Lines 5 and 6, leave out "limits within," and insert "lands in or upon."

Line 7, leave out "and," and insert "or."

Line 8, after "ground," insert "crematorium."

Standing Order 9, line 6, leave out "sanitary."

Standing Order 10:—

Line 3, after "subway," insert "when such Bill contains powers authorising any alteration or disturbance of the surface of any street or road."

Line 4, after "every," insert "such."

Line 4, after "street," insert "or road."

Line 5, leave out from "along," to "subway," in line 6, inclusive.

Line 7, after "street," insert "or road."

Line 9, after "street," insert "or road."

Standing Order 11:—

Line 2, leave out "by which," and insert "for power to take."

Lines 2 and 3, leave out "are intended to be taken or," and insert "compulsory or for."

Line 4, leave out "is sought," and insert "or to impose an improvement charge on any lands or houses, or to render any lands or houses liable to the imposition of an improvement charge."

Line 6, after "all," insert "such."

Lines 6 and 7, leave out "so intended to be taken, or which may be taken as being within the limits of deviation defined upon the plan," and insert "inquiring whether they assent, dissent, or are neuter in respect of such application."

Leave out Standing Order 12A.

Standing Order 15:—

Line 4, after "products," insert "of gas or sewage."

Line 5, after "ground," insert "crematorium."

Line 7, leave out "limits within," and insert "lands in or upon."

Line 9, after "ground," insert "crematorium.'

Standing Order 22:—

Line 9, after "section 3," insert "and Schedule A."

Line 10, after "case of," insert "such schedule."

Lines 10 and 11, leave out "Tramways situate within the area of the county of London."

Line 12, after "Works," insert "urban district council" for "local board," and "rural district council," for "vestry, select vestry, or other body of persons acting by virtue of any Act of Parliament, prescription, custom, or otherwise, as or instead of a vestry or select vestry."

Standing Order 24:—

Line 4, leave out "by," and insert "under the powers of."

Line 4, leave out "are intended to," and insert "may."

Line 4, after "taken," insert "compulsorily."

Line 5, leave out "Special."

Line 7, leave out "Special."

Line 7, leave out "connection with," and insert "respect of."

Line 35, leave out "sanitary."

Line 38, leave out "sanitary."

Line 40, leave out "sanitary."

Standing Order 29 :—

Line 4, leave out "intended to," and insert "are situate which may."

Line 5, leave out "are situate," and insert "compulsorily, or on which an improvement charge may be imposed, or which are rendered liable to the imposition of an improvement charge."

Line 6, after "shall" insert "(subject to the provisions of Section 17 (7), of the Local Government Act 1894)."

Line 13, leave out "Session."

Line 13, after "clerk," insert "of the parish council."

Standing Order 29A :—

Line 2, after "any," insert "urban authority in England or any."

Line 3, leave out "England or."

Line 5, leave out "intended to," and insert "are situate which may."

Lines 5 and 6, leave out "are situate," and insert "compulsorily, or on which an improvement charge may be imposed, or which are rendered liable to the imposition of an improvement charge."

Lines 7 and 8, leave out "that Sanitary," and insert "the."

Standing Order 33, page 45, line 18, leave out "sanitary," and insert "urban."

Standing Order 33B, line 7, after "county," insert "urban district, urban."

Standing Order 35, lines 2 and 3, leave out "the House," and insert "this House."

Standing Order 38 :—

Line 4, leave out "sanitary."

Line 5, leave out "sanitary."

Standing Order 39 :—

Line 4, leave out "at the same time," and insert "also."

Line 8, after "on," insert "or before."

Standing Order 40 :—

Lines 2 and 3, leave out "in the case of Bills of the First Class."

Line 3, leave out "intended to," and insert "which may."

Line 3, after "taken," insert "compulsorily, or on which an improvement charge may be imposed, or which are rendered liable to the imposition of an improvement charge."

Line 4, after "shall," insert "also."

Line 8, leave out "shall," and insert "may."

Standing Order 46 :—

Lines 3 and 4, leave out "in the line of the proposed Work, or within the limits of deviation as defined upon the Plan," and insert "which may be taken compulsorily."

Line 5, leave out "special," and insert "improvement."

Lines 5 and 6, leave out "a special," and insert "an improvement."

Line 6. leave out "in connection with any improvement."

Standing Order 60A :—

Line 2, after "any," insert "county council."

Line 3, leave out "Local Board, Improvement Commissioners," and insert "District Council."

Line 13, leave out "and."

Line 15, leave out "sanitary," and insert "urban."

Line 19, leave out "and,"

Line 23, leave out "and."

Standing Order 61 :—

Line 15, after "has," insert "(subject to the provisions of Section 17 (7), of the Local Government Act 1894)."

Line 18, leave out "Session."

Line 18, after "of," insert "the parish council of."

Line 19, after "and," insert "with."

Line 20, after "which," insert "each."

Page 52, line 19, leave out "be optional, and not compulsory," and insert "not be necessary."

Standing Order 63, line 9, leave out from "2. Or empowering," to "thereof," in line 17, inclusive.

Standing Order 65, line 15, after "thereof," insert "or in which any such provisions originally contained in the Bill have been materially altered in that House, or by which any such powers are conferred on any company, society, association, or co-partnership not being the Promoters of the Bill."

Standing Order 167 :—

Line 12, leave out "four" and insert "three."

Line 36, leave out "shall," and insert "may."

Line 40, leave out from "If in any case," to the end of the Standing Order.

Standing Order 170A :—

Line 2, after "acquire," leave out "or."

Line 2, after "lease," insert "or work."

Line 5, after "constructed," leave out "or."

Line 5, after "acquired," insert "or worked."

Line 7, leave out "or."

Line 8, after "lease," insert "or working."

Standing Order 171 :—

Line 1, leave out from the beginning of the Standing Order, to "lease," inclusive, in line 33.

Line 34, leave out "the," and insert "a."

Standing Order 172 :—

Line 2, leave out "Local Board, Improvement Commissioners," and insert "District Council."

Line 4, after "jurisdiction of," insert "the Board of Trade or,"

Lines 5 and 6, leave out "without the sanction of the Local Government Board."

Line 7, leave out from "within," to "Acts," in line 9, inclusive.

Line 9, after "shall," insert "except so far as the exercise of the borrowing power is made subject to the sanction of the respective Board."

Standing Order 183A :—

Line 9, leave out "sanitary."
Line 10, leave out "sanitary."

Standing Order 188 :—

Line 3, after "products," insert "of gas or sewage."
Line 4, after "ground," insert "crematorium."
Line 6, leave out "limits within," and insert "lands in or upon."
Line 7, after "ground," insert "crematorium."

*MR. SPEAKER said that, with the consent of the House, he would put the Amendments *en bloc.*

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucester, Forest of Dean) observed that a change which had been made in the House of Lords was not made here. It was as to notice to occupiers, and he thought the Lords ought to alter their Orders back again.

Amendments agreed to.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS moved the following new Standing Order, 45B :—

DEFINITION OF IMPROVEMENT AND LIMITS OF IMPROVEMENT AREA

In the case of Bills containing power to impose on any lands or houses, or to render any lands or houses liable to the imposition of any charge in respect of any improvement, the plan shall define the improvement, and also the improvement area (being the limits within which the charge may be imposed), and, in the case of a street improvement, the plan shall show in figures the breadth of the street as intended to be improved, and the centre line of the street, and shall define the improvement area, comprising therein all properties which, or any part of which, are within a uniform distance from any part of the centre line of the street, and such uniform distance shall not exceed three times the breadth of the street as shown on the plans, or where the breadth of the street is not uniform, three times the breadth of the narrowest part.

Ordered, that the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.—(*The Chairman of Ways and Means.*)

EAST INDIA (BENGAL GAOLS).

Return [presented 6th August] to be printed.—[No. 356.]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION (APPLICATION OF FUNDS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES).

Return [presented 11th August] to be printed.—[No. 357.]

PIERS AND HARBOURS (UNITED KINGDOM).

Return [presented 11th August] to be printed.—[No. 358.]

CIVIL SERVICE (TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT).

Return [presented 11th August] to be printed.—[No. 359.]

FLEETS (GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES).

Return presented,—relative thereto [ordered 2nd June; *Sir Charles Dilke*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 360.]

TAXES AND IMPOSTS.

Return presented,—relative thereto [ordered 4th May; *Mr. Goddard*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 361.]

SAVINGS BANKS.

Return presented,—relative thereto [ordered 29th June; *Sir John Leng*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 362.]

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883 (PROCEEDINGS).

Account presented,—showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Bankruptcy Proceedings during the year ended 31st March, 1896 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 363.]

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1890.

Account presented,—showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Proceedings under the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1896 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 364.]

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND COURT OF APPEAL, ETC.

Copy presented,—of Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal during the year ended 31st March, 1896 [by Act]; to lie upon upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 365.]

SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1887.

Copy presented,—of Return for the year ended 31st March, 1896, of the Army and Navy Officers permitted, under Rule 2 of the Regulations drawn up under Section 6 of the Act, to hold Civil Employment of profit under Public Departments [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 366.]

LOCAL TAXATION RETURNS (ENGLAND).

Copy presented,—of Part II.(Accounts of County Councils and Pauper Lunatic Asylums); Part III. (Municipal Borough Accounts, etc.); Part IV. (Accounts of Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, etc.); Part V. (Accounts of Commissioners of Sewers, etc.); and Part VI. (Accounts of Highway Authorities in Rural Districts and Turnpike Trustees) [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 367.]

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

Report from the Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence, brought up and read;

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 368.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): Before the House proceeds to the detailed consideration of the Amendments I think it will be convenient to hon. Members that I should indicate shortly the course that the Government propose to pursue with respect to these Amendments. This is all the more desirable, inasmuch as, following the usual practice, we have not ourselves placed upon the Paper the Amendments which we intend later on to move. The Lords' Amendments extend to something like 12 pages, and are very numerous, but the vast majority of them are practically drafting Amendments. Many of them were inserted at the instance of the Government in the other House, and with regard to those Amendments I do not suppose that there will be much difference of opinion or much discussion. There are, however, certain substantial Amendments in which the Government are prepared to acquiesce. In this class I would include the new Turbary Clause, the first Sub-section of Section 1, and the Amendments introduced in connection with procedure on sale. There still remains a residue, not very large indeed, but important in character, which the Government cannot accept, at all events in the form in which those Amendments appear upon the Paper. I do not think that their number extends beyond five or six. There is an Amendment which provides for an appeal in the case of estates sold to tenants in the Landed Estates Court. We are prepared to accept that Amendment in principle, but we shall move to it certain Amendments, the object of which is to prevent vexatious or frivolous appeals by persons who, perhaps, are but remotely interested, and who, being very likely men of straw, would not be able to pay the costs if the decree should be against them. Then there are three other Amendments detailed in pages 2 and 3 of the Lords' Amendments. The first is in connection with the right of occupation vested in the tenant. That Amendment appears to us ambiguous; but we can see that the intention of it is not to prevent the occupation interest being taken into consideration as an element in the fixing of a fair rent, but to prevent any such interest being taken into consideration a second time. We do not think, if that is the intention of the clause, that the words are very well calculated to carry it out, and we shall therefore ourselves move words to carry out that view more distinctly and with less ambiguity. The next point is in connection with pasture holdings. On that subject the Government are not able to give way. ["Hear, hear!"] We have inserted in our Bill the limit of £100, in place of the present limit of £50, and to that limit we intend to adhere. The third of the important Amendments is Lord Macnaghten's Amendment to leave out Clause 5. Clause 5 was inserted in the Bill in order to provide that the term "ordinary agricultural farm" should not exclude pastoral or mixed farms. To this clause we continue to adhere, but if there exists any apprehension in the minds of hon. Members who are landlords that the Government proposes, under cover of this Amendment, that a person who is not using his holding *bonâ fide* as a farm is to be included in the benefit of the Act, we shall insert words to make it perfectly clear that such a person shall not be included in the Act. I have now very briefly indicated what the course is we intend to pursue on the critical points raised by these Amendments. May I now say a few words in conclusion? We introduced this Bill in the first instance believing it to be a just and reasonable Measure having regard to all the circumstances of the case. We tried to pass it through this House in an impartial spirit, and I believe we succeeded. At all events, apart from the procedure clauses, it left this House substantially unchanged in any of its main principles. It went to the other House and there changes were introduced of which it must be said that they do in some sense substantially and materially alter our original Measure, and most of these alterations are to the tenants' disadvantage. I do not complain of it. It is perfectly natural in the circumstances that the House of Lords should have inserted Amendments of that kind; but I do most sincerely hope that if the House of Commons disagrees with these Amendments — especially the Amendments which I have already described—the House of Lords will accept that decision and that the Bill will be allowed finally to pass into law in the shape in which it will leave the Commons after this discussion. If, unhappily that is not the case, and if in consequence the Bill will have to be dropped, I have not the slightest doubt that it will be a calamity to Ireland and a calamity not least to the landlords themselves. I think this is a critical moment in the relations of Ireland, not only to the Unionist party, but to the Imperial Parliament itself. Nobody who has followed the changes that have taken place in Ireland during the last few years can have failed to note that there has been a very great change of feeling apparent there, and that the intense bitterness which existed some years ago has to a very large extent died down, at all events for the moment. Well, it appears to me that Parliament now has an opportunity which has not occurred for a considerable number of years, and which if now neglected, may perhaps, not occur again for a considerable number of years. Are we going to take that opportunity? Are we going to seize that opportunity to reinforce the kindlier feelings which happily now prevail, or are we going to justify those who are only too ready to inculcate that most pernicious lesson that for an Ireland which is tranquil and peaceful, nothing is done, but that to an Ireland which is trammelled and disturbed and crime-ridden no concession is to be denied? That appears to me to be the issue not only that this House but Parliament has now to decide, and in arriving at its decision, I most sincerely pray that it may be wisely guided. [*Cheers.*] The right hon. Gentleman moved that the House do agree with the Lords in their first Amendment.

MR. VESEY KNOX (Londonderry) rose to move to insert after "holding" the words "to which the Ulster custom does not apply."

*MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member would not be in order in moving the Amendment on the Paper. It opens up a general question which does not appear to be consequential to any Amendment by the Lords. Sub-section 1 has been struck out and practically re-enacted with certain alterations; out of some 23 or 24 lines there are alterations in five or six lines only. The greater part, therefore, of what has come down as an Amendment is really what both Houses have agreed upon, and in that part there can be no Amendment moved. This is an Amendment to a part to which both Houses have agreed.

MR. KNOX said his contention was that if the sub-section was read with the new schedule, which was not in the

Bill when it left the House of Commons, but was incorporated with the Bill by the Lords at the end of the sub-section, it entirely changed the nature of the sub-seçtion, and, therefore, it was a question whether it was intended to apply to Ulster certain holdings provisions which he contended were inapplicable to them.

*Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must move an Amendment of that description in the schedule.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY (Cork) moved to amend the Amendment by striking out the words "the form set out in the first schedule to their Act, or in such other." He said the Amendment did not strike at any matter of principle. He certainly had objections in principle, but in view of the desirability of making concessions on both sides he had not attacked the Lords' Amendment as a whole. He did, however, submit that the latter portion of the Amendment was mischievous and dangerous, and he would propose to the Government that the form of the schedule should be left to the Land Commissioners to devise. It was perfectly plain that the schedule had been hastily drawn and put together. He submitted to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, and to those who represented the Irish landlords, that the form referred to should be consistent with the sub-section. The Land Commission might be trusted to set down all necessary particulars.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said that it could hardly be said that the hon. Gentleman was not justified in the remarks he had made with regard to the form of the schedule. He hoped, however, that the hon. Member would not press his Amendment at that moment, but would leave the matter to be dealt with subsequently, so that a form might be drawn up on the general lines of the schedule which would be free from difficulty, and which would form a general guide in the matter.

Mr. KNOX said that although hon. Members in that House might perfectly understand the meaning of the right hon. Gentleman, difficulties might arise in the construction of the sub-section in the Courts. In these circumstances he thought that it would be impossible to leave the words of the sub-section as they now stood. The better course would perhaps be to state in the schedule what they meant, but, at the same time, to declare that the schedule should not affect the interpretation of the Act. If they adopted that course they would undoubtedly be extending the area of agreement between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. J. A. RENTOUL (Down, E.), was afraid that if the suggestion of the hon. Gentleman were adopted, it would simply mean that the Court was to draw up the schedule in any form they pleased.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that he found no fault with the Government in reference to this matter, because they were not responsible for the insertion of this Amendment in the House of Lords. He suggested that the words "that nothing in the schedule contained shall affect or qualify any other portion of the Act," should be inserted in this sub-section. The only workmanlike method would be to provide that the construction of the schedule ahould not affect the construction of the Act.

*Sir JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth) thought it very satisfactory that the Government had recognised the importance of laying down broad and common sense rules for the transaction of the business of the Sub-Commissioners. He did not think the schedule laid down any new principles not contained in the Act. The only alteration in the schedule was that there was an extra column, against the area in statute measure, for the fair rent per acre.

Mr. JOHN DILLON (Mayo, E.) said that some of the provisions in the schedule were inconsistent with Sub-section (1), and would necessitate some discussion, and he could not understand why the Government retained the schedule in the Act. Sub-section (1) gave the Commissioners a far more detailed direction than they had ever had before, and he urged the Government to leave the matter in the hands of the Land Commission under the Sub-section.

Mr. EDWARD CARSON (Dublin University) said the object of the Amendment proposed by Lord Templetown was to give landlords and tenants an opportunity of testing the value put upon holdings by the Sub-Commission. The Government, however, had thought it more convenient to bring up a schedule, but if the schedule were now struck out Lord Templetown's Amendment would practically be struck out altogether. If on the other hand the matter were left entirely in the hands of the Sub-Commissioners then the Commissioners would again have the power of striking out what the Lords considered a very material benefit. He thought the suggestion made by the hon. Member for Londonderry would be a much better one if there was any difficulty in having the schedule brought up.

MR. T. M. HEALY thought they were entitled to some reply upon the point.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.) said it was evident, he thought, from the discussion, in the first place that, as the hon. Member for Cork had pointed out, in the schedule as it stood there were certain defects, while it had been pointed out on that Bench, and also by hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway, that it would be inconsistent with the Amendment which was proposed in the House of Lords, and with the view which they entertained in common with the House of Lords, that it should be left entirely with the Land Commission to give the go-by to the provisions in Clause 1, and to fix the schedule after their own sweet will—not that he believed that they would abuse that right, but it was the intention that they should frame their schedule in accordance with the Act. The question remained whether there was not sufficient latitude allowed by the clause as it now stood to remedy the admitted defects in the schedule. They had to face the inevitable in this matter, but he would suggest that there was probably sufficient machinery in the clause as it stood for correcting the admitted defects.

MR. MAURICE HEALY asked leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. T. M. HEALY said that he wished to move at the end of the new subsection to insert the words "nothing contained in the first schedule of this Act shall affect the construction of any other portion of the Act." He contended that it was impossible to apprehend at that moment what would be the bearing of these directions in the schedule on the Act, and it was unfair to ask them to consider these tangled schedules at the end of the Session. He suggested that they might strike out the sub-section now, and after a conference with the representatives of the landlords and tenants, they could insert it in the Lords when it could be agreed to on both sides after it came back to the House of Commons. The pink schedule would have been acceptable as far as they were concerned, but the Government had struck out the pink schedule and inserted a schedule of their own.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY thought there could be no objection to their accepting the Amendment of the hon. and learned Gentleman. It was admitted that the schedule had been drawn up hastily, and that there were imperfections in it. It was possible that there might be something in the schedule which might be found to be inconsistent with something in the Act, and if there was any inconsistency it was clear that the schedule must go, and not the Act. If it was the practice to interpret the Act by the schedule of the Act, he thought that that course ought not to be taken, as they were all agreed that if there was any conflict between the schedule and the Act the schedule must go. ["Hear, hear!"]

Amendment agreed to.

On the Lords' Amendment dealing with "the occupation rights of a tenant on fixing a fair rent,"

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said he was not able to accept the Amendment as it stood as follows:—"No deduction shall be made from the fair rent named in this section by reason of the mere right of occupation vested in the tenant." He thought that what was in the minds of the movers of this Amendment in the House of Lords was that when once the occupation rights had been taken into consideration they should not be twice considered. In order, therefore, to remove all ambiguity he moved to insert words providing that, after a fair rent had been fixed for the first time on a holding no further reduction should take place by reason of the right of occupation vested in the tenant.

Mr. CARSON regretted very much the Amendment which the Government had thought fit to move to Lord Inchiquin's Amendment. There was no real difficulty in ascertaining what was the purport of the Lords' Amendment. There might be objection to the framing of it, but it was quite clear that what was meant by the noble Lord was, that no deduction should be made in the fixing of a fair rent by reason of the mere right of occupation vested in the tenant. He was informed the Government were now about to create difficulties with regard to the Amendment. If the Amendment was passed it would render the Bill a great deal worse from the landlords' point of view, than if no Amendment had been inserted by the House of Lords. For this reason—when this Amendment was moved in the House of Lords the Marquess of Lansdowne stated that it was already provided by the terms of the Act of 1881, that no such right of occupation should be taken into consideration at all. And t was then pointed out by Lord Macnaghten, that if that was so, as one of the Judges who had administered the Act had said, that if the right of occupation was to be taken into consideration, it would only be fair and proper that it should be so enacted in plain terms. Lord Lansdowne as a matter of fact accepted the Amendment in the House of Lords. [*Nationalist cries of* "No!"] Well, at all events he did not divide against it—[*laughter*]—and no argument whatsoever was put forward on the part of the Government in respect of Lord Inchiquin's Amendment.

*Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. and learned Member was entitled to discuss what had been done in the other House, but not to debate the Debates which had taken place there.

Mr. CARSON said he was entitled at all events to say this, that no explanation had been given this House as to whether under the Land Act of 1881, any such right of occupation as this Amendment of the right hon. Gentleman attempted to set up was given to the tenants. As a suggested concession to the Amendment moved in the House of Lords, the right hon. Gentleman proposed to enact, not that the right of occupation should not be taken into consideration, but almost in specific terms that it should, whenever the matter for the first time comes into court," be taken into consideration. In other words the Amendment was a great deal worse than the law, as it at present stood. Up to the present time, so far as he knew, there had been no legislative sanction to the claim, that this right of occupation was to be taken into consideration upon the fixing of a fair rent. The right hon. Gentleman's proposal was "that after a fair rent had been fixed for the first time no reduction should be made." What was that but an express enactment but that at the first time upon which a fair rent was being fixed this mere right of occupation was to be taken into consideration. What was more, if it had in the past been taken into consideration the Sub-Commissioners were not to have any power to disturb, and it remained as an element in the demands to be made as against the landlord. ["Hear, hear!"] What was this mere right of occupation? What did it consist of? How was it to be estimated, and what did the right hon. Gentleman suggest should be the limit? Mr. Morley last year put the right into the Bill, but he left out the words "for the first time," and the Amendment which was suggested as a concession to him and his friends was almost a transfer of the section. [Mr. Morley: "Hear, hear!"] It occurred to him that this was a very curious compromise, which not only reversed what he and his friends had been working for, but was an express enactment to their detriment. The rent to be fixed under the Act of 1881 was not to be a competitive rent. It was stated by Commissioner after Commissioner before the Select Committee that what was really the tenant right was the difference between the competitive rent and what the Sub-Commissioners were pleased to call a fair rent. The tenant got two matters under this Bill apart altogether from the proposed Amendment. He got still a right to go and have his rent fixed, and he had a right to have the difference between a fair rent and a competitive rent, and he had further the right to get his improvements excluded from the calculation. Last year, on the occasion of the Debate on Mr. Morley's Bill, Mr. T. W. Russell said—

> This question of occupation right was fully discussed in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords during the consideration of the

Act of 1881, and it was never intended that this question of occupation right should be considered in estimating a fair rent.

["Hear, hear!"] He really would appeal, as deferentially as he could, to the Government that to put in this provision in the manner they proposed would be utterly hopeless and useless. So far as he was concerned he should much prefer there should be no Amendment dealing with this question at all than that the provision of the Government should be carried. If it was forced he would have to resist it to the uttermost of his power. ["Hear, hear!"] The Amendment of the right hon. Gentleman was to add the words, "After the fair rent has been fixed for the first time no reduction shall be made." What was that but an express enactment that upon the fixing of the fair rent for the first time this mere right of occupation was to be taken into consideration by the Sub-Commissioners? It was more than a direct negative to the Lords' Amendment. It was a positive enactment that the occupation right should be taken as an element in fixing the fair rent. Last year the right hon. Member for Montrose proposed what the Government now proposed, except that the words "for the first time" were left out. For the Government to adopt that proposal was a curious kind of compromise on the Lords' Amendment. What, according to the Government, was this occupation right? He conceived it to be the right of the sitting tenant to have a fair rent fixed, and the right to have his improvements excluded from the calculation in the fixing of that rent. If the tenant had anything more, where did he get it? According to all the evidence given before the Morley Committee, the fair rent was not a competitive rent. Therefore, what the tenant had was the difference between the competitive rent and what the Sub-Commissioners were pleased to call a fair rent. Now, these rights would still be reserved to the tenant under the clause as amended by the Lords; therefore, what reason could there be for adding the words with respect to occupation right being considered as an element in the fixing of the fair rent? There was never any suggestion that it should be taken into consideration until Mr. Justice Bewley, in his evidence before the Committee, said that it should be. Then it became material for the landlords to have a legislative provision that, in respect of the fixing of the fair rent, this mere occupation right should not give any further right to any deduction. That was the reason why Lord Inchiquin moved his Amendment in the Lords. Speaking on the Bill of the right hon. Member for Montrose, the hon. Member for South Tyrone said:—

> "This question of occupation right was fully discussed in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords during the consideration of the Act of 1881, and it was never intended that this question of occupation right should be considered in estimating the fair rent."

Yet all that the Government offered as a concession on this point was to insert in the Bill the proposal of the right hon. Member for Montrose. That Amendment to the Lords' Amendment was utterly hopeless and utterly useless, and he should much prefer that there should be no Amendment at all.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that when he heard the hon. Member for East Mayo object to this Amendment, and heard him supported by the right hon. Member for Trinity College, he experienced what were described by the French Parliamentary reporters as *mouvements divers.* [*Laughter.*]

Mr. DILLON: I did not object.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that this was not at all the proposal in the Bill of the right hon. Member for Montrose, and it made absolutely no change in the law, if Mr. Justice Bewley was to be believed.

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: It is quite manifest there is simply no difference of opinion as to the merits of this matter between either my right hon. and learned Friend the Member for Dublin University, or any hon. Gentleman sitting in any part of the House, and Her Majesty's Government. We should certainly not have touched the subject at all had it not been touched by the House of Lords. We feel now, what we have always felt, that nothing is to be gained by attempting to formulate in legislative language what has been clearly laid down by the tribunals under the existing law. If I am right, neither Lord Inchiquin nor any hon. Gentlemen opposite, nor my hon.

Friends on this side below the Gangway, and certainly not the Government, have the slightest intention or desire to alter the existing law on the subject. But it is urged that the existing law is not properly carried out by the Sub-Commissioners. It is said that the Sub-Commissioners have, at each fixing of a fair rent—although there has been no new improvements by the tenants and no fall in prices to justify the reduction—whittled away the landlords' rent until it has almost reached the vanishing point, under the plea of occupation right of the tenant. Lord Inchiquin mentioned as the ground for his Amendment a case in which a farm had a fair rent fixed upon it on two occasions, and in which the reduction on the second occasion could only be accounted for by the fact that the Sub-Commissioners had taken into account again on the second occasion considerations which ought to be taken into account only on the first occasion. Now, what are the considerations that ought to be taken into account on the first occasion of fixing a fair rent, but not on the second occasion? They are considerations which my right hon. Friend the Member for Dublin University has with admirable lucidity laid before the House. By occupation right we mean nothing more than the right which at present the tenant has to have what is technically known as "a fair rent" fixed upon it, or, in other words, a rent that does not take into account the full competition value of the land. That occupation right may be, and indeed must be by the admission of my right hon. and learned Friend, taken into account when the rent is first fixed, but is never to be taken into account again. Well, we endeavour to embody that principle in the Amendment to which my right hon. and learned Friend takes such strong objection. It may be that my right hon. and learned Friend is right in contending that in endeavouring to deal with this most difficult and thorny question by statutory enactment we have done an injury to the landlord. Then the proper course for us is to withdraw our Amendment and to disagree with the original Amendment of the Lords, which, as my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland has explained, is unjust and ambiguous in its character and cannot be admitted into the Bill.

Colonel SAUNDERSON (Armagh, N.) said there was a very general agreement in the House on the point now under discussion. The Government saw it exactly as he and his hon. Friends saw it; but, unfortunately, the Sub-Commissioners in Ireland did not see it absolutely in the same light. Besides, the Amendment of the Chief Secretary made the matter worse. It stated that, after a fair rent had been fixed for the first time for a holding, the occupation right should not be taken into consideration. That meant that on the first occasion of fixing a fair rent the occupation right was to be taken into consideration. And what was this occupation right? It was of such an extraordinary and monstrous character that he really believed the House of Commons had not properly grasped it. It meant that, beyond the improvements the tenant had made—beyond the value which he possessed in his holding, and beyond the rights he had acquired under the Act of 1881—the tenant had something more in his holding. [*Nationalist cries of* "No, no!"] Those were lawyers who said "No, no!" He ventured to say he could get lawyers on his side of the House to say "Yes, yes." [*Laughter.*] What the Government had to do was to put into their Bill that there was no such right—to put into plain words in the Bill what they all meant——

Mr. T. M. HEALY: What Judge Bewley means.

Colonel SAUNDERSON said that what Judge Bewley stated was that the law had never been declared upon the point. Therefore there was a doubt about it, and he added that it was very desirable that Parliament should decide it.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Have you read the whole of what he said?

Colonel SAUNDERSON: No; I leave that to the hon. Gentleman.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Is that a fair way of arguing a case?

Colonel SAUNDERSON said he was arguing the case, not from a lawyer's point of view, but from the landlord's point of view. [*Nationalist laughter.*] All the landlords wanted was ordinary fair play. [*Renewed ironical laughter.*] Hon. Gentlemen laughed at that because they always laughed at fair play. All he asked was that the Government should embody in their Bill views which were held in common by all sides. Therefore, in asking the Government to act in this matter, he was not asking too much, and he would suggest that the further consideration of this sub-clause might be postponed until later in the day, and that time should be given to draw up a fair statement which would embody the views of 19-20ths of the Members of the House. ["Hear, hear!"]

Mr. SPEAKER called upon Mr. KNOX, and then retired for the usual interval. Upon his return,

MR. KNOX said he did not propose to address the House, and no other Member rising to continue the Debate,

*MR. SPEAKER put the question that the words "after a fair rent has been fixed for the first time for a holding" be inserted.

There was at the moment no Member of the Government present, and the Amendment was agreed to. Immediately afterwards a "count" was moved, and among those who came into the House were the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other Members of the Government. A quorum having been made,

*MR. SPEAKER, in answer to a question by an hon. Member, informed the House that the Amendment had been carried, and that now he understood there were certain consequential Amendments.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Montrose Burghs): Do we understand, Sir, that the Amendment as moved by the Chief Secretary to the Lords' Amendment has now been carried?

*MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: What has occurred has put the House in something of a difficulty, because I understand that the words which have now been carried, and which involve further consequential Amendments, are not satisfactory to a large section of the House. We were in the way of discussing the matter with a view of seeing whether some agreement could be arrived at. For the moment, I see no other way of extricating ourselves from the difficulty in which we find ourselves than by passing the Amendment proposed by my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the first words of which have now been carried; but the Government hold themselves perfectly free, of course, to suggest modifications in another place.

MR. J. MORLEY: On a point of order, we now assume that the Amendment of the Government to the Lords' Amendment has been carried.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The discussion on this subject has been cut short, and there appears to be no other alternative than for me to move the consequential Amendments. I beg to move that, after the word "no," the words "further or additional" be inserted.

MR. J. MORLEY: May I ask how the clause will read if the right hon. Gentleman's Amendment is accepted? I may be excused for asking this, as the Amendment does not appear on the Paper.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I will read once more the clause as it will stand with the whole of my Amendments inserted—

> "After a fair rent has been fixed for the first time for a holding, no further or additional deductions shall be made from that fair rent on the occasion of any subsequent fixing of a fair rent by reason of the occupation of the tenant,"

and so on in the words of the clause.

Word "no" omitted; word "that" inserted.

After words "fair rent," words "on the occasion of any subsequent fixing of a fair rent" inserted.

Words "made in this section" omitted.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: Perhaps, by leave of the House, I may be allowed to explain, now that the House is fuller than it was a few moments ago, what it is that has occurred. It appears that, by accident, the first words of this controverted Amendment were put from the Chair nd agreed to. It is impossible, in con-equence of the rules of order, to go back n those words, and there appears to be o alternative but to complete the Amendment so as to make sense of the vords already passed. That course has een adopted, but, of course, after what as passed, the Government hold them-elves absolutely free in another place to nake any suggestions or modifications in hose words which the necessities of the ituation and the exigencies of the case nay seem to demand.

***Mr. SPEAKER**: Will the right hon. entleman move that the House do gree with the Lords' Amendment as mended?

The FIRST LORD of the TREA-URY: I suppose I had better nove that the House do agree with the ords' Amendment as amended, subject o the statement I have just made.

Mr. J. MORLEY: The right hon. entleman used an expression which I o not understand the full significance , and which I think is barely justified. refer to the reference which he made o the ulterior action to be taken by the overnment in another place. The right on. Gentleman said "after what has assed" the Government will hold them-elves at liberty in another place to make hatever changes they thought fit.

The FIRST LORD of the TREA-URY: Suggestions. Of course, it epends on the House of Lords what anges shall be made.

Mr. J. MORLEY: To make what-er suggestions to the House of Lords e Government may think fit. Surely, at is a very extraordinary position? he Government have come down to the ouse, and they find on the Paper a par-cular Amendment coming from another ace. They move to that Amendment Amendment of their own. That mendment of theirs, so far as I could ther from what passed, commanded e assent of the majority of the House; d therefore, I am at a loss to know at it was that passed that induces the ernment now to place themselves in position of perfect freedom with ference to their own Amendment.

The FIRST LORD of the TREA-RY: By the leave of the House, y I say that the Amendment which s just been introduced into the Lords' nendment was put down with the object of meeting the view expressed in another place? It does not appear to have been received with general favour in this House, and certainly I had hoped that before the discussion on this one Amendment had come to an end we might have been able to arrive at some agreement as to the manner in which the Lords' Amendment should be amended. We have, by general admission, failed to do that, and perhaps, after all, the easiest and simplest way of dealing with the whole situation would be that I should withdraw the Motion that we agree with the Lords' Amendment as amended, and that I should move that we disagree with the Lords' Amendment as amended. That would leave the whole matter open for discussion.

Mr. T. M. HEALY submitted that that was not exactly the most satisfactory way of dealing with the case. He did not attach much importance to the matter either way, but he thought they were entitled to see in some shape, other than the rags and tatters at present laid before the House, the phraseology of the clause as a whole.

Mr. J. MORLEY asked how the words would appear when the clause reached the Lords?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY said that he proposed to move to disagree with the Lords' Amendment as amended, and he believed that in its amended form this Resolution would appear on the Paper as a thing which was negatived.

***Mr. SPEAKER** said the proper course would be to negative the Motion already made, "That the House do agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) said this was a very critical question between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. He denied that there was entire agreement on the subject; on the contrary, there was a very material difference as to the substance of the matter. One point was as to what was, or was not, the right of valuation by the Commissioners in respect of a specific tenant. The right hon. Member for the University of Dublin had said that, from his point of view, all the right was to have a fair rent fixed as contrasted with a competition rent. But, apart from that, others contended, that a man who had long been a tenant had a right to something more than the fixing of a fair rent. [*Ministerial cries of* "No!"] It was so, and it was contended, and he thought reasonably, by hon. Members on the Opposition side of the House, that a tenant who had long been in possession was entitled to something more in the way of reduction of rent than a man who was merely a new comer. ["Hear, hear!"] That was what he understood Mr. Justice Bewley to say. In one of his answers before the Commission, he spoke of the allowances being variable, according to the length of time the tenant had been in occupation. Therefore the occupation interest of the tenant was to be considered. The Government had brought forward an Amendment to the Lords' Amendment which they thought would render the Lords' Amendment fair and just; that Amendment, which was supported by the Opposition, had been carried, and now the Government were going to proceed to negative it. The course they had adopted in regard to this Amendment was the course they had taken with reference to all their legislation. [*Ironical Ministerial cheers.*] That was so. Having put down an Amendment—and recommended it to the House—it was no sooner carried than the Government declared that they would negative the whole thing because the Amendment had been carried. [*Laughter.*]

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said the Government had made no such statement. Their proposal was perfectly clear and also their motives. It was evident that the words they had proposed did not carry out the views of both sides of the House, and they had been carried by mistake. They therefore proposed to negative the Lords' Amendment as amended. ["Hear, hear!"]

SIR W. HARCOURT said he did not understand the Amendment of the Government being carried by mistake. ["Hear, hear!"] The Amendment was supported on that side of the House and was carried, and immediately it was accepted they proposed to disagree with the whole thing. [*Laughter.*] It appeared to him that the House was placed in a very awkward position, and he did not see how they were going to get on.

Sir William Harcourt.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) said he had failed to trace in the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition any interest in either the Irish landlords or tenants. [*Ministerial cheers.*]

COLONEL SAUNDERSON said he thought the right hon. Gentleman opposite had not quite understood the object of the Leader of the House. The object of the Government was to carry the Bill, and not to wreck it on a point on which landlords and the Government were absolutely at one. The right hon. Gentleman had with this view taken the only course he could under the circumstances—to negative the Amendment of the Lords as amended so that some *modus vivendi* might afterwards be arrived at. He heartily supported the Motion.

MR. DILLON pointed out that Mr. Justice Bewley had laid it down that occupation interest should be taken into consideration in fixing a fair rent, and said that all the Nationalist Members wished was that the law as to the tenant's occupation interest should not be made worse than Mr. Justice Bewley had declared it to be.

MR. J. MORLEY submitted that the best plan and the most regular course to adopt in the difficulty would be for the Government to allow their own Amendment to go up to the Lords, and to let the Lords deal with it as they thought right. They had discussed the matter in that House under pressure and in great haste, and no doubt the decision had been taken under accidental circumstances; but due regard to order in the House and self-respect should induce the Government to send up their Amendment to the House of Lords. He could not believe that those who were familiar with what passed in the House last year upon a similar clause in the Bill he introduced could think there was any open question. That clause was proposed in pursuance of the recommendation, or, at any rate, the language of the Chief Commissioner himself. It was pointed out by the late Lord Waterford and by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Dublin University that the clause would involve a perpetual revision of judicial rents upon occupation right, and that the effect would be that in the fulness of time the landlord's interest would be frittered away. His answer was that that was not in the least what the Government intended. Their intention was that a greater reduction should be given to a sitting tenant than would be given to a new comer; and, in order to meet the objection of the late Lord Waterford and the hon. and learned Gentleman, they expressed their willingness to introduce such words as would prevent a perpetual and recurrent frittering away of the landlord's interest under the name of occupation right. He certainly hoped that, for the credit of the House, this amended provision would be sent to the Lords for an expression of their opinion in respect to it.

Motion negatived.

On the Motion, "That the House do gree with the Lords' Amendment to ave out the word 'one' in line 5, age 3,"

Mr. KNOX said that upon the subect to which this Amendment related the two sides of the House of Commons were, in Committee, agreed. The hon. nd gallant Member for North Armagh dmitted that improvements were, in ost cases, made by the tenants, and hat he saw no reason why, in the case f an estate which had changed hands, here should be a different presumption f law than of fact. The hon. and allant Gentleman did not see why adantages which were denied to old landrds should be conferred upon new ndlords. An agreement arrived at in he House of Commons between the ndlords' and tenants' representatives ught not to be interfered with except n grave cause shown; but, in the other ouse, Lord Ardilaun, who had bought s land since 1870, moved that an tate sold since that year should be cepted from the rule. It did not ppear to be bad form in the other ouse for a man to move an Amendent in which he was directly and pernally interested. It would, he subitted, be a disgrace to Parliament as a ole if the Lords' Amendment became w. and he moved that this House do sagree with the Amendment.

Sir J. COLOMB trusted the Government would stand by the Lords' Amendment. No one who had any regard for Parliamentary honour and good faith could do otherwise than support the Amendment. The Government, in introducing the Bill into this House, said that in the case of sale, the presumption that the tenant had made the improvements unless the contrary was proved by the landlord was not to apply; and when an Amendment was moved the Attorney General for Ireland pointed out that a man, when he bought in the Encumbered Estates Court a property, he simply got a statement as to area, rent, and right exercised by the tenant. The purchaser was therefore absolutely precluded from being in a position to dispute the claim of the tenant that he and not the landlord had made the improvements. There was no gombeen man in the case, but there were interested Englishmen and Scotchmen of the middle class who had invested their money on the faith of the law as it stood. Were they justified in breaking faith with those people? It was wrong to say that those who spoke from the Government Benches spoke from a purely landlord point of view. In this matter he was speaking in support of a much larger number of people. The professional classes, the domestic classes, the friendly societies in England, Scotland, and Wales, all had interests in the Irish land question. It was not a question simply between landlords and tenants; it was a question of the stability of property generally, and of the faith of Parliament. There was no gombeen interest involved in it at all, for it very often happened that small properties had been bought in Ireland by those who had by their own industry and thrift realised money and become landlords. They had no right to call these gombeen men. They were going to say to a deserving and industrious and thrifty class of persons, "We deprive you of the improvements, although you bought the property on the presumption that they were not made by the tenants, and therefore you are to suffer, although the law under which you bought secured you against this danger." He did not think that was fair or right. It was against the interests of everybody who was identified with Irish land, whether landlords or not, and it would hit and destroy the 62,000 small landlords who had mostly been created by the process he had described by throwing upon them the onus of proof that they made the improvements, Parliament having in the past prevented them from establishing their case. He hoped the Government would not give way.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR thought it a pity the speech to which the House had just listened was not delivered on the Committee stage of the Bill. The House would remember the circumstances under which the condition as originally embodied in the Bill was taken out. For half an hour the Government defended the position taken up in the Bill, which he believed was the correct position, but instead of receiving any assistance from hon. Gentlemen on the Ministerial side, the representatives of the landlords joined with the Nationalists in agreeing that the provision as it stood should be cut out.

*Sir J. COLOMB: My hon. Friend near me (Mr. Smith-Barry) pointed out that the Government should not give way.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR replied that he was in the recollection of the House when he said that the Government did not receive assistance from those who represented the landlords in carrying the Bill as it was; and when he found both landlords and tenants agreed on the matter he did not think it worth while to carry it further. Now it appeared from the landlords themselves that they had made a mistake. ["No!"] He regretted the remarks of the hon. Member for Derry because they could have no other effect than to embitter the Debate. He thought it might be reasonably allowed that they had all acted *bonâ fide*. In his opinion the compromise now proposed was a reasonable one, and he hoped the House would accept it.

Mr. DILLON could not understand, and he did not think anybody in Ireland would be able to understand, the grounds of the Chief Secretary's decision. The right hon. Gentleman had correctly described what occurred in Committee on this Amendment. An appeal was made to the representatives of the Irish landlords as to whether they were prepared to say that the new men who bought under the Landed Estates Court should be placed in a better position than the old landlords, and the landlords' representatives responded to that appeal. They thought the same measure should be applied to the new men as was meted out to the old. The right hon. Gentleman had offered no justification for this great and far-reaching change. The proposition was this, that, as the landlords who bought in the Landed Estates Court believed they were buying a power to rent the tenants' improvements, they should be secured in that power. Did the right hon. Gentleman see how far this carried him? It meant that these men bought the right to rob the tenants, to confiscate their property. It was to the honour of the old Irish party that they would not be a party to such a transaction as that. In this respect they were reasonable, because they did not recognise that a Parliamentary title carried with it the right to take away from the tenant that which was in equity his property. The result of the proposition of the Lords would be this, that in the case of a vast quantity of estates the tenants would lose the benefit which the law was wont to confer upon them, owing to the impossibility of their proving that they actually made the improvements, and the further back they went of course the more difficult the production of proof. The hon. Member for Great Yarmouth had made an appeal on behalf of men whom he would not call gombeen men, but whom he would call investors of capital. The old practice in connection with the purchase of these estates was to hold out to English investors the inducement that the rents could be raised, and there had been some cases in which the raised rent had amounted to as much as 12 per cent. on the capital nvested. Men who bought land in the ld days of the Landed Estates Court btained still about 5 per cent. on their riginal capital, even where the rents ad been reduced by the Land Commis- ioners. These people, therefore, were ertainly not to be pitied.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that on hree points the landlord party in that Iouse came to an agreement with the ationalist Members, but that in each ase the landlords in the House of Lords ad broken that Parliamentary compact nd bargain. The hon. Member for orth Armagh, when the question was iscussed in Committee, said that per- nally he had no objection to the mendment. He saw, from the "Par- amentary Debates," that on July 23 st, the hon. and gallant Member for rmagh (Colonel Saunderson) said at—

> "Personally he had no objection to the nendment. There might be a case in which nan might have purchased land at a fair price the Landed Estates Court, and have spent oney upon the property and made it more luable, and it would be hard upon him that should be deprived of his property. He, wever, admitted that, as a general rule, the provements on Irish land were effected by the nants and not by the landlords. As he had eady said, he had no objection to the Amend- ."

he hon. Member for Cambridge (Sir obert Penrose Fitzgerald) on the same casion said that—

> "He entirely agreed with what had been d by his hon. and gallant Friend near him. e tenants upon the estates which had been rchased in the Landed Estates Court were in orse position than those upon the old estates. might take that opportunity of telling the n. Member for Louth that there were some sh landlords who did not date their estates n the Cromwellian settlement."

e hon. Member for Hunts (Mr. ith-Barry), following in the same bate, said he

> reed with the hon. Member for Louth that l-robbers had brought much mischief on the llords, but that the proposals before the Com- tee required further consideration."

e hon. Member for North Fermanagh r. Dane)—

> ppealed to the Attorney General whether this ld not be breaking Parliamentary title at but only doing an act of the simplest ice?"

The Chief Secretary then said that "in all the circumstances, he would accept the Amendment." The bargain was come to in Committee, and no attempt was made to reverse it on Report. How was it possible to entertain any regard for a Party which made a bargain in the House of Commons and then broke it in another place through their coroneted agents there? [*Laughter.*] It had been admitted by every Commission, from the time of the Devon Commission to that of the Cowper Commission, that the Irish tenants had made the improvements. All that the Nationalist Members asked was that the presumption of law should be brought in accordance with facts.

Colonel SAUNDERSON remembered perfectly the circumstances to which the hon. and learned Member had alluded. They occurred in Committee, when daylight was making its way into the House. The opinions which he expressed on that occasion he still held, but they were his own personal opinions only, and it was a mistake to say that any bargain was entered into with hon. Members opposite. The right hon. Member for South Hunts and the hon. and gallant Member for Great Yarmouth expressed disagreement from his views at the time. What the Lords proposed was a compromise which might well be accepted by hon. Gentlemen opposite who called themselves the representatives of the Irish tenants. Improvements made since 1870 would be held *primâ facie* to have been effected by the tenants; but as to improvements made before 1870, either party would be entitled to prove that they had been made by himself or his predecessors. This would impose no hardship on the tenants, whom the compromise amply protected.

Question put, "That this House doth disagree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Knox.*)

The House divided:—Ayes, 57; Noes, 143.—(Division List, No. 413.)

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with the Lords in a new clause inserted by them providing that any enactment prohibiting the resumption of a holding until the expiration of the first statutory term in a tenancy should apply only where the term began before the commencement of the Bill.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that after all that had passed it would only be fair on the part of the Government to omit this clause. The Lords had taken this proposition, which was cut down under the original Bill to town parks, and applied it to all kinds of holdings. He thought the least thing the Irish Members could do was to ask the House not to agree to the Amendment. He therefore begged leave to move that the House do disagree.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said it was true that the clause practically formed part of the original clauses of the Bill, and when it was agreed on both sides of the House to leave the clause with reference to town parks as it now stood, he had stated that if that was agreed to it would, of course, be understood that Clause 5 would go too; and if the hon. Member held him to that undertaking he thought he would be bound by it. He would, however, suggest that, as they had made one exception in reference to the law of town parks in favour of the tenant, some concession might be made by the hon. Member himself in connection with this resumption clause. While he thought it was unreasonable that the landlord should have the full right of resumption, at all events as regarded town parks, the right should be complete. He trusted the hon. Member would see his way to meet the question.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said he could not complain of the spirit in which the right hon. Gentleman had met his objections. He would have no objection to give the landlord the power of resumption in the case of town parks. He did not believe that the power would be exercised, because, he did not believe that the landlords would pay the price. No doubt the words would have a much more terrifying aspect to those who did not understand their meaning than to those who did understand it. He, however, asked leave to withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved to insert, after the word "tenancy," the words "in cases in which the incoming tenant shall apply."

*Mr. SPEAKER: That Amendment is out of order, because the Lords' Amendment has already been agreed to.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that he had only withdrawn his Motion, "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment," on the understanding that he should be in order in moving this Amendment. Would he be in order in moving the Amendment at the end of the Lords' Amendment?

*Mr. SPEAKER: Certainly.

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved to insert, at the end of the Lords' Amendment, "in cases in which the incoming tenant shall apply."

Colonel SAUNDERSON said that, as far as he understood the Amendment, it would not apply in the case of demesne lands.

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY thought that the Amendment might be so framed as to carry out the intentions of the Mover without dealing with the demesne lands.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that in the circumstances he asked leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND hoped that the following Amendment would meet the views of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Louth, to add, after "Act," the words "holdings to which the provisions of the Act respecting demesne lands or town parks apply."

Mr. T. M. HEALY said he should suggest that the Amendment should begin with the words "In the case of."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved to add, after the Lords' Amendment just agreed to, the following words:—"In the case of holdings to which the provisions of the Act respecting demesne lands and town parks apply."

Mr. T. M. HEALY said he hoped that if any doubt should arise as to the language of the Amendment it would be put right in another place.

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with the Lords' Amendment to Clause 3, providing that where the judicial rent does not exceed £50 a year the amount of any deduction made by the tenant may be recovered from the person to whom the difference was paid or his personal representatives, and with the amendment to Clause 4, providing that the judicial term in cases of agreements should be held to date from the day on which the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, came into force.

Motion agreed to.

On Clause 5 (Exclusion of certain holdings),

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR moved "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment providing that the Land Acts shall not apply to a tenancy (other than a holding let to be used wholly or mainly for a dairy farm) which is let to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of pasture if it is of the rateable value of £50." The limit of £50 was originally fixed in order to exclude the class of large graziers who were not farmers in the ordinary sense of the term, but experience had clearly shown that the limit was too low, and that it excluded many farmers who were in no respect different from the class of farmers farming arable land or dairy farms who had a fair rent fixed on their holdings. It appeared to the Government that this exclusion had operated harshly and had led to a great amount of not unnatural discontent, and in order to obviate that they fixed the limit at £100.

Mr. SMITH-BARRY (Hunts, Huntingdon) said that he must protest against the Government's insistence on the £100 limit. His right hon. Friend said that the £50 limit had given a great deal of dissatisfaction to those left outside the Act; but, of course, whoever remained outside the Act would be discontented. These holdings were only technically pasture holdings, and those only were affected which had been let under a written contract to men with their eyes open. He objected to the course which the Government were taking because it was laying down a dangerous principle, and might lead to the limit being extended to £150 or £200, or more. He was afraid, therefore, that he and his friends would have to vote against the proposal of the Government.

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY said his right hon. Friend, taking the view which he did of this matter, was perfectly justified in protesting against such a course as they proposed. But he did not regard this Amendment in the same light as his right hon. Friend did. It appeared to him to be one of those exclusions of a class not marked out by any natural distinction from those which were included in the Act, and a class which was excluded on perfectly accidental and arbitrary grounds. It was impossible to find a reason why a man who had a pasture farm which was not let as a pasture farm should be allowed to have a fair rent fixed, while another man owning a precisely similar farm in the same district, and cultivated in the same way, should be excluded because it was let as a pasture farm. That distinction was an arbitrary one, and, while he entirely agreed that they should jealously regard an extension of the Act of 1881, he was distinctly of opinion that it was their duty, in the interests of the landlords as well as the tenants, and of the peace and good government of Ireland, to see that these sporadic and unjustifiable exceptions should be done away with. It was for that reason—differing from his right hon. Friend, not in regard to the principles he held, but in their application, that he begged the House to adhere to the original limit which they had proposed.

Colonel SAUNDERSON protested against the action of the Government in refusing the Lords' Amendment. He maintained that the word "sporadic," which his right hon. Friend had used, might be applied to the £100 just as well as to the £50 limit. Nor was there any reason why they should stop there. Hon. Gentlemen opposite desired that there should be no exclusion whatever —["Hear, hear!"]—and held that this was but the commencement of the good things to come. He did not believe the present Government would in the immediate future bring in another Land Bill, but if the Party opposite ever came into power again—[*laughter*]—one of the first things they would do would be to bring in a Land Bill of a drastic character.

MR. T. M. HEALY: What would the Lords do then?

COLONEL SAUNDERSON: They would throw it out. [*Laughter.*] The Government had not offered any argument in support of this proposal. If a large class in Ireland had suffered injustice under the old limit there would have been a great agitation in Ireland on the subject. These men whom it was proposed that they should include had entered into a contract with their eyes open.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY was understood to say that they had entered into a contract before the Act of 1881 was thought of.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON said that these men who had taken farms for grazing purposes were wealthy men, and had been deliberately excluded from the Act of 1881 by Mr. Gladstone on the ground that they did not require protection. The Leader of the House had stated that he hated the Act of 1881, and that he looked upon it as a bad Act. How did he seek to deal with it now? Why, he sought to extend and enlarge its operation, and if that was the principle upon which Conservative and Unionist administration was to proceed, it was well that they should be made aware of the fact. ["Hear, hear!"] If they were to act upon the principle of the Chief Secretary's proposal, he did not know where they were to stop. [*An* IRISH MEMBER: "How about your own constituency?"] There were no pastoral tenants in his constituency, but there were small farms partly pastoral. No doubt hon. Members opposite considered that he should have a warm time of it with his constituents over this Bill [*laughter*]; but he expressed to them exactly the same views that he was now addressing to the House. He did not believe that any injustice was inflicted upon the grazing tenants, and he felt quite certain that they were quite fit to protect themselves. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. CARSON said he had already expressed his views on the clause, and he must say that the Chief Secretary had advanced no argument in support of his proposal. Grazing tenants were excluded by the Bill of 1881 and by the Act of 1870, where the presumption was that a tenant paying a rent of £70 was quite sufficient to protect himself. But all this was to be changed in 1896—26 years after a principle had been laid down, and adopted in every land Act since. Butchers, cattle dealers, and graziers were persons who could well afford to protect themselves, although there was a suggestion made to the contrary by Mr. Justice Bewley, and he might say in passing, of that learned Judge, that he was very fond of making suggestions. He was not aware that any hardships had existed through the exclusion of graziers. In Mr. Morley's Bill it was proposed to exclude them up to £200, but this had been dropped by the Government. He knew the case of a merchant in a town who had grazed sheep on his holding for victualling ships; he was well off, and could protect himself in entering into a contract for a holding, and he had applied to have a fair rent fixed, and his rent was reduced.

MR. T. M. HEALY: How much reduction did he get?

MR. CARSON: I cannot say exactly, but I suppose by the usual 30 per cent. [*Laughter.*] He must vote against the proposal of the Chief Secretary.

MR. MAURICE HEALY complained that they were having the same speeches over and over again.

*SIR J. COLOMB asked whether any idea could be given them of the number of men who would be admitted between £50 and £100? There were no statistics on the point at all.

MR. J. J. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) reminded the House that the man must live on his holding or in the neighbourhood.

Question put, "That this House doth disagree with the Lords in the said Amendment"—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour*).

The House divided:—Ayes, 176; Noes, 24.—(Division List, No. 414.)

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved to disagree with the Lords in the Amendment, page 4, line 38, leave out ("unless") and insert ("until").

Motion agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved to disagree with the Lords in the Amendment, lines 39 and 40, leaving out the words "during the continuance of the tenancy."

Motion agreed to.

Lords' Amendments, page 5, lines 6 and 7, leave out "may if it think just," and line 8, after "common," insert "may if it think that it is just," agreed to.

On the Lords' Amendment, page 5, line 9, after "occupied" inserting "provided that such order fixing a fair rent shall not have the effect of increasing the liability of the landlord for rates or taxes in respect of the holding, and such order shall not be made if the Court are of opinion that the interests of the landlord in the holding will be injuriously affected thereby, otherwise than by the mere fixing of a fair rent,"

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to omit the words "provided that."

Motion agreed to.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said he proposed to move "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment" in striking out Clause 5, relating to town parks, and that they should reintroduce the clause; but he proposed to add a proviso to that clause which he hoped might mitigate, if not entirely remove, the objections which were felt in another place to the original clause. It would be in the recollection of the House that his right hon. Friend's section with regard to town parks was altogether omitted, but, by common agreement on both sides of the House, the clause was introduced defining the word "agricultural" in reference to the subject, as that word appeared in the ninth section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887. The word "agricultural" in that section was generally understood as including both agricultural and pastoral land; it was so understood, he believed, by the Houses of Parliament that passed it; it was certainly so understood by the legal Sub-Commissioners who administered the Act, and by the head of the Land Commission, to whom an appeal was made; and it was not until the question came to the Court of Appeal in Ireland that that Court, on technical, but (if he might venture to say so) on perfectly sound grounds, decided that, inasmuch as wherever the word "agricultural" occurred in the Land Acts for Ireland it was always qualified by the addition of the word "pastoral," as in this case, the word "pastoral" was omitted, and "agricultural" could not be held in this section as including "pastoral." All sections of the House were unanimous that that defect of the Act of 1887 should be remedied, and that the word "agricultural" should be given the meaning which the original framers of the Act or authors of the Amendment intended. But it appeared to be clear to those who had studied the Act in another place that one result of including the whole of it would be that accommodation land would be gradually eaten into, and that land would be subjected to all the provisions of the Act of 1881, which was not in truth really farming land at all, but was in strictness accommodation land, which ought to be treated as accommodation land and ought not to be subjected to a fair rent. He thought that, under the provisions of the existing Acts, that danger was obviated so far as it was possible for the Legislature to obviate it. But he recognised that it would be a great hardship if land which was not really farming land, but accommodation land, should be included under the Act of 1881, and, in order to meet the view held in another place, he proposed to make the following addition to Clause 5 as it originally stood: "provided that this section shall not entitle a person to have a fair rent fixed who is not *bonâ fide* using the holding as an ordinary farm." If anybody criticised that addendum on the ground that it was already provided for in the Act of 1887 he would not venture to dispute it. He believed it was true, but as, nevertheless, under this section they were extending the definition given to the Act of 1887, as interpreted by the Court of Appeal in Ireland, it might be as well to reiterate the safeguards of the words introduced into that Act and prevent a hasty reader, however hasty he might be, from falling in any error with regard to the intentions of the Legislature. He hoped that addition to the clause would mitigate the objections felt, not in that House, but in the other House, and that it would enable them to come to a satisfactory agreement upon what was the most thorny branch of the most thorny subject that the Legislature ever dealt with in regard to Irish land. He thought that to move that the House disagree with the Lords' Amendment would be the proper motion to make at this stage.

*MR. SPEAKER said that the proper motion would be to disagree with the Lords' Amendment; that would restore Clause 5, and then, after the restoration of the clause, the addition of the proviso might be moved.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY moved accordingly.

MR. CARSON said he was sorry that his right hon. Friend had again, on one of the most material parts of the Bill, thought fit to disagree with an Amendment of the House of Lords. He had referred to what he had described as the unanimous view of the House in inserting Clause 5 as it went up to the Lords. In assenting to the words "partly pastoral and partly agricultural" he wished to state that he was entirely under a misapprehension as to the objects of the Legislature when they made a distinction in the Act of 1887, and he desired specifically to state this because the fact had been relied upon by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, though he knew it was not his real opinion when it was brought to his notice. It arose in Committee quite suddenly. It was proposed by the Government to drop a particular clause dealing with town parks, and hon. and learned Members opposite acquainted with the technicalities of this interesting code were in favour of dropping it, but they mentioned the fact that by an accident the word "pastoral" had been left out of the Act of 1887, and the word "agricultural" put in.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: It was in from the beginning.

MR. CARSON: Not in this form—mixed up in a large section on an entirely different matter. He did not profess, like some persons, to be infallible, and he admitted that at that time he made a mistake as to the object of the Legislature in 1887. By the Act of 1887 a great concession was made with reference to these town parks, because the Legislature then enacted, for the first time, that although such holdings came within the exceptions as provided by the legislation of 1870 and 1881, although they fulfilled all the conditions laid down if held as an "ordinary agricultural farm," they were not to come within the exceptions of the Acts of 1870 and 1881; and it was then pointed out that, although they might be quite willing to admit small holdings around the town, still they ought not to admit to the benefit of the Act, people, such as butchers and dairymen, who had mere grazing fields and used them in connection with their business. The whole concession of 1887 was made under the assumption that these pastoral tenants were not to be included under the Act. When the matter afterwards came before the Courts the Sub-Commissioners held that "agricultural" included "pastoral." No one would blame them for that, because it had occurred to him that "agricultural" would include "pastoral," and it was upon that assumption that he assented to the matter. When the question came before the Court of Appeal, by their decision they exactly carried out and excluded in the particular case before them the land which was not an agricultural farm. So far as he knew the matter had worked out perfectly in the Irish Courts in accordance with what was the intention of Parliament. Persons had been excluded who were not *bonâ fide* farmers, and he contended that they ought to be excluded. Now what was it the right hon. Gentleman proposed to mitigate the section he wanted to put in? He was quite entitled to say that the section should be put in, but if it was done unanimously it was done under a misapprehension. The right hon. Gentleman now proposed to re-enact practically the words of the Act of 1887. If they were enacted it would make no change. Such re-enactment would in no way modify Section 5 as it originally stood, and would keep out no one. The class of persons whom they desired to keep out were persons carrying on business in towns, and who were not *bonâ fide* farmers at all. ["Hear, hear!"] Such persons ought not, in the case of these town parks, to be allowed within the purview of the Act. The right hon. Gentleman's own words would let in exactly the same class of persons who, it was anticipated, might come in unless this word "pastoral" was excluded from the Act of 1887. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would meet them so far as to mitigate the evils of this section by saying it was not to apply to any person who was not a *bonâ fide* farmer. ["Hear, hear!"]

Mr. T. M. HEALY thought the right hon. and learned Gentleman had hardly done himself justice. He had told the House, with an air of injured innocence, that he thought the tenant in this case was a solicitor, that this clause made an enormous difference in the law, and that he was quite satisfied it was by no oversight the Parliament of 1887 did not remedy this at the time. He was sure the right hon. and learned Gentleman had heard the recommendation given by an eminent Queen's Counsel to a gentleman who proposed to swear an affidavit, he having already sworn an affidavit in exactly a contrary sense in the course of the suit. The eminent Queen's Counsel said :—

> "Never swear an affidavit when your previous affidavit to a contrary effect is in possession of the Court. My young friend, said he, "that would be a lie."

[*Laughter.*] They did not in that House make statements on affidavit, but he presumed the right hon. Gentleman would accept "Hansard." His own recollection of the Debate was that the words there attributed to the right hon. Gentleman were those actually and textually used :—

> "In regard to the application of the word 'agriculture' in the Act of 1887—as ruled by the Courts—which it was proposed to remedy by this sub-section, he argued for the tenant in that case."

On July 16th, the right hon. Gentleman said he was a tenant, but now he had changed his mind and now he was an attorney. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. CARSON : Was he an attorney ?

Mr. T. M. HEALY : The right hon. Gentleman said so.

Mr. CARSON : I said my recollection was that he was an attorney.

Mr. T. M. HEALY : His recollection on July 16th was that he was a tenant. Which am I to believe ?

Mr. CARSON : Cannot an attorney be a tenant ? ["Hear, hear!"] That is my point exactly. ["Hear, hear!"]

Mr. T. M. HEALY said if that was the point taken, then it was met by the Amendment of the First Lord of the Treasury, which provided that the section should only apply to the case of *bonâ fide* farmers.

Mr. CARSON : No, not "farmers," but "farms." I will accept "farmers."

Mr. T. M. HEALY observed that it was on the advice of the right hon. and learned Gentleman himself that the Government accepted the Amendment, and then he turned round and supplied Lord Macnaghten with the letter which that eminent Judge read in the House of Lords against that very Amendment, the right hon. Gentleman saying that, in assenting to it in the Commons, he did not know what he was about. [*Laughter.*] The right hon. and learned Gentleman in his speech on July 16th, went on to say :—

> "He would suggest, if the Chief Secretary decided to accept the Amendment, which would leave the law as it stood, that the defect in regard to the application of the word 'agricultural' should be remedied by a few words on Report."

The effect was remedied by a few words on Report, and this terrible Amendment was passed. Lord Macnaghten, in moving to omit this sub-section, fortified himself with the letter of the right hon. and learned Gentleman, and stated that what was done in the Commons was done at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. CARSON : There was no such statement in the letter.

Mr. T. M. HEALY did not say there was, but it was the statement of the noble and learned Judge, who, he should have supposed, was a more sacred being. [*Laughter.*] An examination of the pages of "Hansard" would show that the Amendment in question must have been passed in the Commons at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Even in the mouth of a learned Judge there was a difference between 5 o'clock in the afternoon and 5 o'clock in the morning. ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*] The idea presented to the House of Lords was that the right hon. and learned Gentleman was overcome by fatigue at 5 o'clock in the morning, that his faculties were obfuscated, and then that the lurking agents of the Land League stole a march upon him. [*Laughter.*] This clause was in the Bill as it originally stood. For other reasons the Commons struck the clause out as a whole, but on the suggestion of the right hon. and learned Gentleman himself, this particular portion of it was reinstated. ["Hear, hear!"] When the Act of 1887 was passed, everybody conceived that the word "agricultural" included "pastoral," and the Land Commission had so decided. ["Hear, hear!"] He would say, on the whole, that this was the smallest molehill that was ever converted into a mountain by the assistance of the House of Lords. ["Hear, hear!"]

House disagreed with the Lords' Amendment.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY moved to add to the end of the clause the proviso,

"Provided that the section shall not entitle any person to have a fair rent fixed who is not *bonâ fide* using the holding as an ordinary farm."

Proviso agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—Line 27, leave out from "person" to "if," in line 31.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved, "That the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment." It really seemed to him that these limitations were arbitrary and unnecessary, and although it was sometimes usual to lay down a hard and fast rule, it was not desirable to multiply hard and fast rules where it was not absolutely necessary to do so. As they gave the Court discretion not to entertain these applications unless they considered them to be reasonable, he thought any further limitations ought not to be imposed. He therefore moved that the House disagree with the Lords' Amendment.

Motion agreed to.

Line 33, after "or" insert "if it."

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

Line 34, after "date" insert :—

"provided that the amount of land so sub-let shall not exceed one-eighth of the holding, nor one statute acre for each house or allotment, nor five acres in the aggregate."

Mr. T. M. Healy.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment.

Motion agreed to.

Line 35, after "provided," insert "also."

MR. GERALD BALFOUR observed that this was consequential to another Amendment which had been disagreed with, and he accordingly moved that the House do disagree with the Lords in this Amendment.

Motion agreed to.

On the Lords' Amendment to Clause 8 (Turbary and other profits, easements, and privileges),

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with the Lords' Amendment.

Motion agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved to add to the new clause the following subsection :—

(3) "Where, during the continuance of a statutory term, the tenant is disturbed in the exercise of any such privilege as hereinbefore described which he had been accustomed to exercise as aforesaid, and on the fixing of the fair rent the same was fixed on the assumption that the continued exercise of such privilege would be permitted, but no express order with reference to the same was made, the tenant on being so disturbed may apply in the prescribed manner to the Court, and the Court may, if the landlord elects to discontinue such privilege, vary the fair rent for the remainder of the statutory term to such extent as may appear just, and if the landlord on such application consents to allow the tenant to exercise the privilege as of right during the statutory term under the same restrictions and conditions as theretofore, or such other restrictions and conditions as may be agreed on, the Court may secure such exercise to the tenant by order."

He said the sub-section carried out a suggestion made by Lord Macnaghten in another place, in the Debate on the turbary question. The clause as proposed by the Government simply reenacted what was the law already, but it did not make the smallest concession to the tenants. And in addition to making no concession it gave the landlord a new remedy which he never had before—the remedy contained in the second sub-clause. It might be said of the clause that if it did no good, it did not do so much harm, and he sought to make it a little better. Lord Macnaghten suggested that if a tenant was disturbed in the exercise of any of these privileges it should be competent for him to go to Court to make a case that he was disturbed, and get such redress as the Court could give him. He thought that was a reasonable suggestion. It was inevitable that in a large number of the cases to which this section was intended to apply, the Court would through inadvertence, or from one cause or another, fail to take any cognisance at at the time of the hearing of these turbary and other privileges. He thought the Government would agree that, if an accident of that kind happened, it would be a misfortune if it should prevent the tenant from going to the Court.

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY said that, as it appeared on the face of the proposed Amendment, this new sub-section could only have effect in those cases where no express order had been made in reference to those matters, but where an assumption existed which had not been put into formal shape by the Court. Such cases would be extremely rare, and he did not think it was worth while or advisable to break up, to go back upon, the hearing of the fair rent, to do over again all the things that were done at considerable cost and trouble to meet a contingency which, he thought, was not one which would very frequently occur. On the whole, and quite seeing the object of the hon. Gentleman, and seeing that everything he wanted would come into full operation at the end of the statutory term now current, there could be no continuance of any wrong if any wrong had been done; and he would ask him, on a survey of the whole circumstances, not to ask the House to tear up by the roots, as it were, the decision arrived at by the Sub-Commissioners and to reinvestigate matters which they had already once judicially gone into. For these reasons he did not think it would be desirable that they should make this addendum to the Lords' Amendment, and he hoped the hon. Gentleman would not think it necessary to press it.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that in view of the statement of the Government, he did not see why they should go to a Division on this subject. The clause, as he apprehended it, simply followed the existing practice, but it did impose on the tenant an enormous liability for costs, and he would ask why, when they made no change in the law, they should put the landlord in a better position than he had ever been before. He would be in favour of giving the landlord, in a case where there was a waste of bog, the right to make an application to petty sessions. It was a huge engine of oppression to drag a man from the bogs of Connemara to Dublin to make a motion in this regard. A summons at petty sessions would cost 1s., while a motion in Dublin would cost at least five guineas, and that would probably be equal to the man's rent for the whole year. No one was more in favour of preventing waste of bog than he was. He thought that ought to be restricted, and in that spirit he was with the Government in their proposal. What he would suggest, however, was that that the Government should omit Sub-section 2 for the present, and that they should insert, in the House of Lords, a more simple remedy than that of bringing a man, say, from the island of Achill to Dublin, where he would be put to a large expense. In Deasy's Act there was a section dealing with waste. Let them apply that section to the case of turbary, and there they had the whole thing.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY said that in view of what the First Lord had said, he would not persist in his Amendment. He thought it would be more regular to take the discussion on the Motion to omit Sub-section (2).

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. KNOX moved, after Sub-section (1), in Clause 8, to insert, as a new sub-section, the words,

> "If the landlord, in the opinion of the Court, unreasonably withholds his consent, and if the privilege be a privilege of turbary, of taking or bringing sea wrackage, or of grazing over land other than demesne land, and if the privilege is, in the opinion of the Court, necessary to the reasonable enjoyment of the holding, the Court may make an order for securing the privilege to the tenant, upon such terms as to rent or otherwise and in such manner as the Court may think just, and such order shall be binding on all estates and interests in the land."

He ventured to think that this was a reasonable proposal. The Government had yielded a great deal too easily in the other House to the opposition of the landlords, much of which he thought was due to the vagueness of the clause. The three substantial privileges of an Irish tenant which they wanted to protect were those of turbary, the taking of sea-wrack, and rough mountain grazing. He had never been able to see why they should be unable to fix a fair rent for five acres of potato ground and not for the grazing of three cows on a mountain side. He ventured to think there was no real ground of justice in the distinction, and if, under these conditions, a landlord was so cruel and unreasonable as to withhold his consent, in the opinion of an impartial tribunal the privilege was necessary to the reasonable enjoyment of the holding, if the privileges be one of these three kinds he ventured to think that in that case there could be no real reason for refusing the power to fix a fair rent on what was practically the holding of the tenant. What had been done in the other House could in no sense be regarded as a compromise satisfactory to Ireland. Those privileges affected an enormous number of the poorest tenants, whose interests that House ought most narrowly to safeguard. It also affected the most galling of all injustices—those which caused the most ill-feeling between landlord and tenant. The clause as it stood did not meet the requirements of the tenant. There were many cases in which the right of turbary and mountain grazing was one of far more importance to the tenant than any reduction of rent. He ventured, therefore, to move the Amendment, which he believed to contain the reasonable minimum, which the tenants could claim.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said the hon. Gentleman would see doubtless that his sub-section was merely a re-enactment, in somewhat different terms, of the clause as it was originally introduced, and which excited so much feeling and strong opposition even among those who were generally favourable to the Bill He would suggest that it was desirable in the interests of everybody concerned to confine the re-enactment to preventing a gross injustice, and the clause as it had come from the House of Lords would effectually do this. If the landlord desired to exercise the option he would have, in the sense of refusing the privilege to the tenant, the Court could, if it thought fit, fix the consequential rent in relation to that refusal. He thought the number of landlords who would act in the way the hon. and learned Member had suggested was extremely small. At all events, no specific case of the kind had come to the knowledge of the Government.

SIR THOMAS LEA (Londonderry) said he regretted that the Government had shown weakness on this point. [*Opposition cheers.*] There was a great deal to be said for the hon. and learned Member's proposal, and he had always regretted the strong language used on the subject by his hon. Friends below him. [*Opposition cheers.*] There had been undoubted cases in which the landlords, when the tenant applied to the Court for a fair rent, had served notices on the tenants that in future they would not be able to take turbary. In another way it was also a gross injustice to the tenants. Having applied to the Court to get a fair rent fixed, they had been deprived of the turbary. There were many estates on which large numbers of the tenants had not gone into the Court because they had seen how other tenants who had applied had been mulcted in this matter.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: It cannot be done in future.

SIR THOMAS LEA was glad to hear it. He hoped it could not, but he knew that in the past this state of things had created centres of disaffection among both classes of tenants.

MR. SERJEANT HEMPHILL (Tyrone, N.) said he hoped the First Lord of the Treasury would accept the Amendment. The right hon. Gentleman said the effect of it would be somewhat to restore Clause 8 as it stood in the Bill when it left that House. He confessed that to his mind that was its strongest recommendation, and he deplored deeply that the Government had not seen their way to disagree altogether with the Amendments of the Lords in excluding Clause 8 entirely from the Bill. He did not believe there was any question connected with the subject in which the tenant farmers, especially in the north of Ireland, were more vitally interested than this question of turbary. In confirmation of that he would read the House a telegram which had just been handed to him from Londonderry :—

> "At a meeting of tenants representing the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, held in Derry to-day, the chairman was requested to convey to the Leaders of Parties in Parliament their strong protest against the Lords' Amendments to the Land Bill, and particularly those affecting occupation rights, town parks, pasture holdings, turbary, and other easements, and they urgently request that the Commons will reject these Amendments and restore the Bill to the form in which it passed the Commons."

Nothing could be more eminently reasonable than the clause as it passed that House, because it enabled the Court by their order to so direct matters that no injury would be done to the landlord's property in the towns. They all knew that there were an immense number of holdings, in both the north and south of Ireland, where land was valueless without the enjoyment of commonage or turbary. ["Hear, hear!"] If that enjoyment was acquired as a matter of right, of course an Act of Parliament was not required at all; but as a matter of fact it had been enjoyed for very many years without question. The object of Clause 8, as it left that House, was to give this security to the tenant when he went into Court to have a fair rent fixed, the Court should have the power of fixing the fair rent under the hypothesis that the landlord could not deprive him of that right—or the enjoyment of that privilege, and of imposing conditions on the tenant which would prevent any abuse of the right of turbary or any other easement. It was, he repeated, a matter of deep regret to him that this clause should have been deleted from the Bill, for in comparison with this almost every concession that had been made with the tenants was, in his opinion, more or less valueless. It did not appear to him that the Amendment substituted by the Leader of the House did anything but leave the law exactly as it was. The matter of the enjoyment of the privilege would depend on the consent of the landlord, and there were no means of compelling the landlord to give his consent. It merely said that if the landlord withheld his consent then the Court, on estimating the value of the three or four acres, perhaps held by the tenant, might regard that refusal in measuring the fair rent. He would appeal to the hon. and gallant Member for Yarmouth, who had taken such a prominent part against the Irish tenants in the course of the Bill, whether it was not a fact that in Kerry alone there were hundreds of very small farmers in which the matter of rent was of no interest to the tenant, compared with the right of commonage and turbary; and in such circumstances what reduction of rent could compensate for the deprivation of this right? ["Hear, hear!"] Let not the Leader of the House rest under the supposition that this Bill, and this clause especially, could in any sense be accepted by the tenants in any part of Ireland as anything approaching to a settlement of the Land Question. His conviction was that when this Bill did pass there would a blaze of discontent throughout the whole length and breadth of Ireland, in which blaze the Bill would actually be burnt in effigy. [*Laughter.*]

MR. DILLON said the clause afforded no protection to the tenant. If a landlord had the power to say to a tenant, "You shall have no turbary if you get a fair rent fixed," how was the tenant to be compensated? Suppose the rent was reduced by one-half because of the loss of turbary, what would be the advantage of that if the tenant had to travel miles to get a sod of turf, or if he was boycotted as regarded fuel? By this clause they would leave in the hands of a landlord a weapon of coercion which might be used for the purpose of bullying tenants and preventing them getting fair rents fixed.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted in the Lords' Amendment."

The House divided:—Ayes, 61; Noes, 139.—(Division List, No. 415.)

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, after the second word "order," to add—

> "Provided that the Court may remit application for hearing to any Sub-Commissioner who at the time the claim is made is actually sitting or about to sit in the district in which the holding is situated, and who shall have all the powers to hear and determine the matter of the application and to make an order thereon."

Amendment agreed to; Lords' Amendment, as amended, agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved that the House do agree with the Lords' Amendment :—

Page 7, line 20, leave out from ("accordingly") to the end of the sub-section, and to insert as a new sub-section :

(2.) Provided that where a fair rent has after the passing of this Act been fixed for the first time in the case of a tenancy to which.

Motion agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 9, page 7, line 9 of new Subsection (2), after "paid the" to insert "judicial."

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said that if the hon. Gentleman would accept the words "when judicially fixed" in place of his Amendment, he should not object to their being inserted.

MR. MAURICE HEALY said that he would accept the words proposed by the right hon. Gentleman. He asked leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved, Clause 9, p. 7, line 9 of new Sub-section (2), after "rent" to insert "when judicially fixed."

Amendment agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 9, p. 7, line 10, after "rent" to insert "for that portion of the statutory term then remaining unexpired."

Amendment agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 9, p. 7, line 11, after "that" to insert

"by reason of any special circumstances not brought to the knowledge of the Court on the hearing of the application to have a fair rent fixed."

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said that he had no objection to the Amendment.

Amendment agreed to; Lords' Amendment as amended agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved that the Lords' Amendment

Page 4, line 31, after ("holding") insert ("the substantial part of")

be agreed to.

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved that the Lords' Amendment

Page 8, line 15, leave out from ("decree") to ("had") in line 16, and insert ("for possession or writ of possession")

be agreed to.

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with Lords' Amendment :—

Page 9, line 39, after ("lodged") insert ("in respect of the rent and arrears, exclusive of costs")

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved

Page 10, line 1, leave out from beginning of line to ("shall") in line 2, and insert ("the date of the commencement of the proceedings in the ejectment, and the balance of the rent due to that date shall be recoverable by the landlord as if the same were a debt due to him by the person legally liable therefor, but")

Motion agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 15, p. 9, line 40 of Bill, after "shall" insert "in the case of any ejectment brought after the passing of this Act."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. J. ATKINSON, Londonderry) thought that the objection of the hon. Member was not well founded. Where the amount of the arrears indorsed amounted to more than two years' rent the tenant should be discharged by payment of two years' rent, and when he did he would be discharged from the balance of the rent to be paid. But the clause left untouched the question of rent which accrued and was due after the service of the ejectment notice. This clause only dealt with the rent due and sued for.

MR. MAURICE HEALY thought that the right hon. Gentleman had not correctly apprehended the point. Take the case of a tenant owing four years' rent. It was the intention, if the ejectment was brought after the passing of the Act, that on payment of two years' rent the tenant should be clear of the ejectment.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said it was not possible to meet that point without falling into another difficulty. Supposing the action for ejectment was brought a fortnight or a month before the passing of the Act. Then all the evils which the hon. Member had submitted would arise in the particular case mentioned.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY suggested that the words should be altered to "in the case of any ejectment in which judgment is recovered after the passing of this Act."

Mr. T. M. HEALY suggested that the Government might fairly accept the Amendment, and if they found that there was any objection to it as going too far, and not carrying out the intention of the Government, then it might be struck out. But the clause as it now stood did not meet the expressed intention of the Government.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR was afraid that the difficulty, which he did not deny, must be faced and the Committee must accept the clause as it stood.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY moved, in the Lords' Amendment, page 10, line 1, after "ejectment" to insert—

in the case of any ejectment in which judgment was recovered before the passing of this Act."

In the case of this Amendment it would be impossible for a tenant to spin out time, but the cases the Amendment was designed to cover were very hard ones. They were indeed the very class of cases in which the matter was urgent, namely, cases in which proceedings were pending. He pressed the Government to grant this concession because it was the hardest of all cases.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said it was only reasonable that this Amendment should be accepted. The spirit of it had already been accepted by the House, and a little flaw had been discovered and remedied in another place. But the clause as amended was very hard on the tenant. The Bill was introduced last March, and some landlords, being aware of this two years' provision, had obtained ejectment notices which they would never have dreamt of obtaining except for the fact that the Bill had been introduced. That case was considered as the Bill went up to the House of Lords. The Government had caused judgments and ejectment notices to be brought forward by the introduction of this Bill, and now they were being told that the good landlord was to be hit and the bad landlord was to be let off. A mean landlord who had taken harsh proceedings betimes was to be rewarded for his alertness and astuteness at the expense of his tenants.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND thought the hon. Member would see on reflection that it was impossible for the Government to accept this Amendment. The only cases to which the Amendment could apply would be cases where judgment had been recovered and the landlord had given the tenant further time for the payment of his debt, during which time further rent had accrued. The hon. and learned Member proposed that the tenant's liability in respect of such additional rent should be wiped out on payment of the rent for the two preceding years. This Amendment would not encourage landlords to be lenient to their tenants. It would be contrary to all principle in cases where judgment had been recovered before the passing of the Act to interfere with the rights of the parties.

Amendment negatived; Lords' Amendment agreed to.

Motion made that the following Lords' Amendment be agreed to:—

Page 10, line 3, after "distress" insert "provided, however, that (1) nothing herein contained shall relieve the tenant from paying or undertaking to pay costs as provided by the said sections; and (2) that this section shall not apply to any proceeding in ejectment in which an Order has been or shall be made under the 30th section of the Land Laws (Ireland) Act, 1887, nor to any arrears of rent the subject of any such Order."

Mr. T. M. HEALY observed that nothing could equal in meanness this

Amendment introduced in the other House. It was a typical instance of the meanness of the House of Lords.

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

The following Lords' Amendments were agreed to:—

Line 6, after ("manner") insert ("and subject to the prescribed rules and conditions"); line 18, after ("provision") insert ("in the agreement").

On the following Lords' Amendment,

Line 24, after ("same") insert "(4) The said conditions shall, in the case of an agreement made by a limited owner or a mortgagor or mortgagee in possession, include such conditions as may seem necessary to protect the interests of the person entitled on the cessor of the interest or possession of such limited owner, mortgagor or mortgagee,"

MR. T. M. HEALY moved to leave out "seem necessary" and to insert instead thereof the words "be prescribed."

Amendment agreed to; Lords' Amendment agreed to.

The following Lords' Amendment was agreed to:—

Line 33, leave out from ("be") to the end of the clause and insert ("a sale within the meaning of section one of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, but the provisions of the several sub-sections thereof other than sub-section (6) shall not apply thereto").

On Clause 21, providing that every notice of appeal under the Land Law Acts should state the grounds of appeal, and that on the hearing of the appeal no grounds of appeal should, save by leave of the Court, which should be granted only on special grounds, be entered into except those so stated, the House of Lords had agreed to an Amendment omitting the words "which should be granted only on special grounds."

MR. T. M. HEALY moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment and to reinstate the words. A tenant, he argued, was entitled to have notice setting forth all the grounds of the case to be brought against him. The Government had agreed in Committee to the insertion of the words which the Lords had struck out.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR thought that the House of Lords would certainly insist upon this Amendment. He appealed to the hon. and learned Member whether it was worth while to risk a contest upon this ground.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) asked why there should be a different rule in Ireland from that which prevailed in England. Here it was always necessary to state one's grounds of appeal.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND said that the practice of all Courts was to require the grounds for an appeal to be stated; but it was in the discretion of the Court to give leave to parties to go into other matters than those mentioned in the notice of appeal. Of course the leave should not be given, and was not given, as a matter of course, but the Court always required some excuse to be given for the omission from the notice of appeal of the particular point which a party desired to urge. If the words were struck out in accordance with the Lords' Amendment any party would still be able to apply to the Court for leave to put in some grounds of appeal in addition to those stated.

MR. MAURICE HEALY said he understood the right hon. Gentleman to admit that leave would be granted as a matter of common form.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND: No.

MR. MAURICE HEALY asked what was the good of striking out the words if the law was that leave would not be granted without special grounds being shown. The Irish Members believed that if the words were not retained leave would be granted as a matter of common form. This Amendment of the Lords was really designed to enable landlords to appeal on the simple question of value. If not, he could not understand why gentlemen who represented the landlords should resist the motion to disagree with the Amendment.

*MR. SERJEANT HEMPHILL wished to remind the Attorney General that many Acts of Parliament required Judges of the High Court to state the grounds of their Order. Therefore there was nothing novel in making a Judge state on the face of his Order the special grounds on which he relaxed the rule requiring the grounds of appeal to be stated. He would have thought the Government would wish to prevent the whole system being governed by some rule of thumb. He hoped the House would not agree to the Lords' Amendment.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.) rose for the purpose of asking his hon. and learned Friend the Member for North Louth, to go to a division on this Amendment. It would be obvious to every reasonable man that, so far, the Members sitting on his side of the House had done everything they could to facilitate the passing of the Bill, and he certainly thought it was rather hard on them if an Amendment of this kind, which was accepted in the Report stage, was now to be left out of the Bill simply because the Government were afraid it would be put in again by the House of Lords. He thought that was playing it rather low down on the House of Commons. The Amendment which had been struck out opened up a very wide field, and unless it was restored the rich man would have an advantage over the poor man. The landlord had at his back all the power that wealth could give him and would be able to oppress the tenant with expensive litigation.

MR. CARSON understood that what hon. Gentlemen all wished was that frivolous appeals should not be allowed, and with that view it was required that the grounds of appeal should be stated. The difference between the two sides of the House was simply this. On his side they wished to leave it to the Court to decide in their own discretion whether or not new grounds of appeal should be allowed; while on the other side it was contended that it should only be allowed on special grounds. "Special grounds" was a technical phrase known to the lawyer and entailed something beyond the ordinary discretion of the Court. Suppose a landlord or a tenant moved the Court to allow a new ground, and the only excuse was that it had not been put in the notice through ignorance. That would not be a special ground. He did not suppose that anybody proposed that every notice of appeal should be submitted to counsel in order that every ground that could possibly be raised should be stated. He thought that the fullest protection was given against frivolous appeals by allowing the Court to consider all the circumstances of the case and to decide whether they would allow any further matter beyond the notice of appeal to be argued. He hoped the Lords' Amendment would be agreed to.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said it was with profound diffidence that he intervened, because he had but little knowledge of legal procedure. As he understood the argument, on his side of the House, it was that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Court, whereas on the other side it was argued that unless the words were retained every change, however trivial, was to be made as a matter of course. If there was any chance of the Court taking that course, the danger would have to be guarded against, and he apprehended that both sides of the House might be reconciled by introducing words in substitution which would provide that leave should not be given by the Court "as of course."

MR. T. M. HEALY: I am much obliged to the right hon. Gentleman. I think that is very good drafting and very good sense.

Lords' Amendment disagreed with, and Amendment proposed by First Lord of the Treasury agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with Lords' Amendment—page 15, line 10, leave out ("persons") and insert ("person").

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with Lords' Amendment—line 12, after ("1891") insert ("or the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1892").

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with Lords' Amendment—line 16, after ("1891") insert ("or the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891").

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree to Lords' Amendment—lines 28 and 29, leave out ("or persons personally") and insert ("beneficially").

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to agree with Lords' Amendment—line 30, leave out Sub-sections (1) to (8) of Clause 30 and to insert—

EXTINGUISHMENT OF SUPERIOR INTERESTS.

(1.) Where any land has been sold under the Land Purchase Acts, as amended by this Act, or where a lessor or grantor has signified his consent to the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, the sale of such land, or the sale consequent on the lodgment of such consent, as the case may be, shall be made discharged from all superior interests as defined by this section or from any of them, and in every such case the land shall be vested accordingly in the purchaser in fee-simple, and such superior interests, or the value thereof, shall become a lien upon and to be redeemed or satisfied out of the purchase money of such land.

(2.) A vesting order shall be subject to such exceptions and reservations as are specified in the order if they were contained in the agreement for purchase or subsequently agreed to by the vendor and purchaser, and have been approved by the Land Commission, and the Land Commission are satisfied that the effect of such exceptions and reservations was explained to and understood by the purchaser, or the purchaser is represented by a solicitor other than the solicitor of the vendor.

(3.) The powers of apportionment given to the Land Commission by section ten of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and sections fifteen and sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, shall extend to superior interest and be exercised in such manner as shall appear equitable, and shall not be limited to an apportionment between the land sold and the residue of the land subject to the superior interest.

(4.) The price or compensation to be paid in respect of a superior interest, or of any apportioned part thereof, shall be determined in the manner provided by the said sections for the redemption of annuities, rent charges, and rents: Provided that, if the Court are of opinion that any such superior interest is of no appreciable value to the persons entitled thereto, the purchase money of the land may be distributed without regard to such superior interest.

(5.) If a superior interest, or the benefit arising thereunder, is settled land within the meaning of the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, the person who constitutes the tenant for life, or who has the powers of a tenant for life under those Acts, shall have power to enter into any consent in relation to the sale being made discharged from such superior interest, and to the redemption or satisfaction of the same out of the purchase money.

(6.) Where a superior interest is subject to an incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the Court shall, for the purpose of distribution of the price or compensation payable in respect of such superior interest, have the same powers as if such incumbrance had been charged directly upon the land sold.

(7.) The expression "superior interest" shall include any rent, rent charge, annuity, fees, duties, or services payable or to be rendered in respect of the land sold to any person, including Her Majesty and Her successors, and any estates, exceptions, reservations, covenants, conditions, or agreements contained in any fee-farm grant, or other conveyance in fee, or lease under which such land is held, and, if such land is held under a lease for lives or years renewable for ever, or for a term of years of which not less than sixty are unexpired at the date of the sale, shall include any reversion or estate expectant on the determination of such lease or expiration of such term, and notwithstanding that such reversion or estate may be vested in Her Majesty and Her successors.

(8.) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the public or of any class of the public in respect of the land sold, or the rights of any person or persons in respect of the waters of any stream or watercourse or of any right of way.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 30, page 15, in new Sub-section (1), line 3, after "the" insert "redemption of a rent under the."

Amendment agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 30, page 15, line 4, after "1891," insert

"Or where land is sold by the Land Judge to the tenant thereof, and an advance under the Land Purchase Acts is made for the purpose of such sale."

Amendment agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 30, page 15, in new Sub-section (3) after "apportionment" insert "and redemption."

Amendment agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved, Clause 30, page 15, after new Sub-section (3), insert as new sub-section—

(4.) Where a holding is sold by the Land Judge to the tenant thereof and an advance under the Land Purchase Acts is made for the purpose, the Land Judge shall have the powers of apportionment and redemption conferred on the Land Commission by sections fifteen and sixteen of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and by Section twenty of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, as the same are amended and extended by this Act in like manner as if the Land Judge were the Land Commission.

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY moved, as an Amendment to the new sub-section dealing with the powers of the Court where a superior interest is subject to an incumbrance as defined by the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, to omit the words—

"for the purpose of distribution of the price or compensation payable in respect of such superior interest."

The Scheme, as he understood it to be agreed to by Lord Londonderry, was that the fee simple should, in all cases, be vested in the tenant free from any kind of superior interest or incumbrance.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said he did not see any objection to the omission of these words.

Amendment to proposed Amendment agreed to; Amendment, as thus altered, agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—

"From page 17, line 32, leave out from 'any' to 'the' in line 33, and insert 'requisition as to title the making of which by a purchaser would be prevented by,' to page 19, line 7, after 'effect,' insert '(3) This section shall extend . . . . necessary modifications,'"

agreed to.

On Clause 34 (Liabilities for arrears, etc.),

Mr. MAURICE HEALY moved, as an Amendment to the Lords' Amendment (line 9, leave out from "and" to "discharged" in line 12, and insert "is lodged with the Land Commission, the purchaser shall in the event of the sale being carried out, be"), to omit the words "in the event of the sale being carried out." What was intended to be provided was, he contended, amply covered by the final words of the clause. The words he proposed to omit were necessary in the Act of 1888, where they were in a different context, but mischief would be done if they were retained in the present Act, as it would then be possible for the landlord to maintain that his liability was not extinguished until the sale was ultimately sanctioned. They must, at any rate, secure that the tenant should not be worse off under this clause than he was under the Act of 1888. He protested against the embarrassment and difficulties which the Government had got into by this wretched meddling with the Act of 1888.

Mr. T. M. HEALY respectfully asked the Government what was the mystery about this business. He could not understand the mystery about this proposal. He believed it was due to the malice of an official behind the scenes connected with the Land Commission, and so far as he was concerned he denounced it. For eight years the law had remained untouched, and it had stood the test of the Law Courts. Let them leave the Act of 1888 alone. ["Hear, hear!"]

*Sir J. COLOMB trusted the Government would stick to the clause.

Mr. KNOX condemned the clause as essentially inequitable and totally uncalled for.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND said he could understand the hostility of the hon. and learned Member for North Louth to anything which interfered with the Act of 1888. It must seem to him something like an injury and an affront. [*Laughter.*] He denied that the clause would have the effect suggested by the hon. and learned Member, and he hoped the House would approve of it.

Amendment to Lords' Amendment negatived; Lords' Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment, page 19, line 16, after the word "rent" insert the words "and arrears," agreed to.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY proposed to add to Sub-section (1), in order to make its sense perfectly clear, the words,—

"provided that no proceedings with respect to the said rent and arrears existing at the date of the Agreement shall be brought, pending the carrying out of the same."

Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—

page 19, line 23, after the word "shall" insert the words "as respects the periods subsequent to the date of the advance be applied in payment of the interest due under section twenty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, and subject thereto shall,"

agreed to.

Lords' Amendment, page 21, line 4, after the word "shall" insert the words "subject to the provisions of section thirty of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881," agreed to.

Lords Amendment, page 21, line 34, leave out the word "and," and insert the words "discharged from," agreed to.

On the Lords' Amendment to insert after the word "mentioned" in line 22, page 22, the following sub-section:—

(*e*) Subject to the prescribed rules, any person aggrieved by any Order of the Land Judge made under this section may apply to the Court of Appeal to rehear the matter, and the matter shall be reheard accordingly,"

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to insert after the word "rules" in the Amendment, the words "including rules as to security for costs."

MR. KNOX did not think the Amendment would improve the clause. There were three parties in the matter, The incumbrancer or the landlord would probably have no difficulty in getting security, but the tenant might find difficulty.

MR. CARSON said it was very often in the hardest case that security for costs worked in the wrong direction. It might be that the man who had the best case might be in the worst position to give security for costs, and security for costs had no relation whatever to the matter to be determined by the Court of Appeal. It would be fairer to all parties that security for costs should not be required.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND said that if the Amendment were not accepted the result might be that the clause would be practically inoperative. Each tenant would have the right of appeal, and if there was to be no security for costs every one of 20, 30, or 40 tenants might appeal on exactly the same ground, and thus prolong the proceedings indefinitely. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary, in order that the right of appeal should not be abused, that some security for costs should be required. An owner, too, might appeal on every question that arose unless he was required to give security for costs; he might carry on endless litigation, not at his own expense, but at that of the incumbrancer. Of course the amount of the security for costs would always be at the discretion of the Court, and they would never require so large an amount as would mean a denial of justice.

MR. SERJEANT HEMPHILL submitted that it would be better to strike out the appeal clause altogether than to require the parties to give security for costs. The rich suitor or the landlord would be able to give security, but not the poor and wretched tenant.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR would prefer that the section was struck out altogether, but he felt that in a matter of this kind it was desirable to meet the House of Lords, who expressed a very strong opinion in regard to it. The Government endeavoured to retain the power of appeal, but at the same time they guarded it in such a way that it should not be possible for an appellant to make the proceedings under Section 39 practically inoperative. Those proceedings were for the must part administrative, and not judicial, and certainly in 99 cases out of 100, or perhaps in 999 cases out of 1,000 there ought to be no necessity for appeal.

MR. MAURICE HEALY said he also was against the clause and would prefer to get rid of it if possible. He entertained that view most strongly, because this was practically a one-sided appeal; it was a landlord's appeal. The only appeal that would be objectionable would be the appeal of the dissentient owner, where there would be no surplus to go to the owner, and where the cost of resisting the appeal would fall upon the State. It therefore came to this, that in order to protect the owner in that one case, they imposed upon the dissentient tenants the necessity of giving security for costs in any case, and that in a case where, for the first time, they enabled a single Judge to insist upon the tenants compulsorily purchasing their holdings.

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved to omit the word "apply" in the Amendment, in order to insert the word "appeal."

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to.

Mr GERALD BALFOUR moved to omit all the words after "Court of Appeal" in the Amendment, in order to insert the words "whose decision shall be final."

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—Page 23, line 19, after "mortgagee," insert "in possession."

Mr. KNOX said this clause was inserted in the Bill on his Motion, and he was afraid that, if the Lords' Amendment was agreed to, most of the virtue of the clause was gone. The object of the clause was to enable the Land Commissioners to make advances for a sale from a mortgagee to a tenant in the same way as in a sale from a landlord to a tenant. He could not see that any evil would arise if that were allowed to be done. The Lords' Amendment would render the procedure less simple for the mortgagee, and therefore he opposed it. He saw no reason why, if the mortgagee had power to sell, he should not sell to the tenant, who in nine cases out of ten was the only purchaser in Ireland. He would have thought it would be to the landlords' interest that the mortgagee should have power to sell with as little expense as possible. That was the object of the clause, and that clause would be in a great measure rendered nugatory if the Lords' Amendment were accepted.

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—Page 27, line 11, after the first "the" insert "heir or," and after "representative" insert "as the case may be."

Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—Page 28, line 27, leave out "the" and insert "a."

Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—Line 28, leave out "herein" and insert "in this Act."

Amendment agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—Line 39, leave out from "where" to the end of the sub-section, and insert :—

"a tenant would, if this Act had been in force at the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, be now a present tenant, and either the landlord has not, since the said decision, resumed possession of the holding, or if he resumed the tenant has redeemed, the tenant shall be deemed a present tenant for the purpose of any such application."

Mr. T. M. HEALY moved to leave out "said decision" in Lords' Amendment, and to insert :—

"passing of the said Act or the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, as the case may be."

Amendment to the Amendment agreed to.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY moved, after "redeemed" to insert "or been reinstated."

Mr. MAURICE HEALY thought it would be a hardship if the case was not provided for.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR intimated that he could not accept the words.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY asked if the right hon. Gentleman would accept any other words?

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked leave to withdraw his Amendment, in order that other words might be brought up.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY moved to leave out, in line 5, the word "redeem," and substitute for it the words "has redeemed or been reinstated in his former tenancy."

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to accept the words. He did not think any lawyer would object to them. If a lawyer did, or they were objected to elsewhere, they would not be pressed.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR accepted the words on that understanding.

Amendment, as amended, agreed to.

On the Schedules,—

Mr. MAURICE HEALY, in paragraph 7, moved to leave out the words "unsuitable to the holding."

Amendment agreed to.

MR. MAURICE HEALY moved to leave out, in paragraph 8, the words "on account thereof."

Amendment agreed to.

Remainder of Lords' Amendments agreed to, with slight alterations of a purely verbal character.

On the Motion of Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, a Committee, consisting of the following Members, was appointed to draw up the reasons to be assigned for disagreeing with certain of the Amendments made by the Lords:—Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Attorney General for Ireland, the Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Serjeant Hemphill, and Mr. Renshaw.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

On the return of Mr. SPEAKER, after the usual interval,

*THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston) formally moved the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill.

MR. CLANCY said that on this Motion he desired to draw attention to a subject of the greatest practical importance to Ireland, and on which Irish public opinion was unanimous—he referred to the question of the promised acceleration of the Irish mail service between London and Dublin. An agitation on the subject had been going on in Ireland for three or more years, and the greatest interest was taken in it by all classes in the country. Some years ago, in the time of the late Government, things were brought to a head, and, after a good deal of agitation, a promise was made that the mail service should be accelerated by an hour each way in regard to both the night and day services. Irish public opinion rested satisfied that this promise would be kept, especially when the question of renewing the contract with the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company was under consideration, and when the result of that controversy was that new boats were to be built, and that in consideration of the promised acceleration £100,000 a year additional grant was to be made. A few days ago, however, through questions put in the House of Lords by Lord de Vesci, the information was obtained from the Postmaster General that the promised acceleration would not be given, and that, were any change made, the advantage of it would not be given to Ireland. Similar information had been obtained from the right hon. Gentleman who represented the Postmaster General in that House. The fact had excited great astonishment and no little indignation in Ireland, and among those who were strongest in condemning what was regarded as a breach of faith about to be committed by the Post Office were some of the leading Conservatives in the city and county of Dublin. It was agreed by the late Government that there should be an hour's acceleration each way on both the night and day service; and further, that the whole benefit of the acceleration should be given to Ireland. But from the new time-table it appeared that no advantage at all was to be given to Ireland. It was, indeed, proposed that the day mail should start from Dublin at the same hour as now; that half an hour was to be saved on the journey at sea, and that the train would start for Holyhead half an hour earlier. But that would be of no value to Dublin; and it would be none to London either, because all the business houses would be closed when the mail arrived. The same remarks might be made of all the other changes. What Ireland wanted was that the steamer should leave Dublin half an hour later. In answer to that demand it was stated that it would be impossible to accommodate the connections at Chester and Crewe; but it was very curious that when the Post Office proposed that the mail should leave London half an hour earlier the connections were no obstacle to the change. It was, indeed, ridiculous to suppose that a few trains could not be changed to suit the Irish mail. The Secretary to the Treasury had recently been asked whether he could not postpone settling the new time-table till next Session, so that the question could be thoroughly investigated; but again the answer was that it was impossible. The motive underlying this eternal opposition to the smallest demands of Ireland on this question of the mails was connected with a deep-laid plot wholly to discredit the Irish mail service, so that the Queenstown mail route might be abolished in favour of the Southampton route.

*MR. HANBURY said that he could assure the hon. Member that the Post Office had no such ulterior motives as the hon. Member suggested. The Post Office readily admitted the extreme importance of this question to Irish trade. But there were two classes of difficulties in the way of hastening the transit of the mails between Holyhead and London. The first were Post Office difficulties. Under the new arrangement the Irish night mail would arrive in London nearly half an hour earlier than at present, and the Post Office were anxious for this earlier arrival of the mail in London, firstly, because it was occasionally late already, and a large portion of the area over which the Irish mail ought to be delivered by the first post was not so delivered, and secondly, because they were anxious that a still larger area should be served with the Irish mail by the first delivery. Meanwhile, under the proposed new arrangement the night mail would leave Dublin half an hour later than at present. With regard to the night mail leaving Euston this difficulty arose, that the mails from all parts of the south, of which London was the collecting area, only reached the General Post Office by 6 o'clock, except certain mails which had a certain rate of postage, and the result was that the work in connection with the Irish letters, which, of course, had to be separated from the other letters and specially arranged, really could not be got through before half-past 8 o'clock. He might be told that the Irish mail leaves London at 8.20. That was the case, but only a certain portion of the letters could be got through by 8.20. These were dispatched by the Irish mail. The Scotch mail, leaving at 8.30, carried the remainder of the letters, and the Irish mail waited for it at Crewe, so that they were no better off at the time the letters started from Crewe, than if the whole of the letters had started from London at 8.30. In any case, whatever the railway companies might do, it would be impossible for the Post Office to send the whole of their letters off by 8 o'clock. The other difficulties in the way of acceleration concerned railway companies. Whatever the hour might be at which it left London, whether 8 or 9 o'clock, the Irish mail would not be able, under the present arrangement, to leave Crewe before 12 o'clock, the hour at which it left now, and for this reason, that it had to pick up the mails from four different quarters. It had to pick up the mails from Birmingham, which reached Crewe at 11.33; from Bristol, which reached Crewe at 11.35; from Stoke and Derbyshire, which arrived at 11.35; and from Manchester, which arrived at 11.50. It would be noticed, in the first place, that the Manchester mail arrived 15 minutes later than the others, and further, that 10 minutes was a sufficient margin of time between its arrival and the departure of the train from Crewe. Therefore, if they could get all the mails to reach Crewe at 11.35 the train ought to be able to leave at 11.45, which would be a saving of a quarter of an hour. Going a stage further they reached Chester, and the mail would not leave Chester till 12 38, because the Scotch mail, which came down from Scotland to Warrington by the limited mail, and reached there at 11.25, and then was carried on by special Post Office train from Warrington, did not reach Chester till 12.5, thus allowing a margin of 23 minutes. It struck him that there was rather too large a margin left for unpunctuality. They had some right to put some pressure on the railway companies, especially in regard to the mail trains, that they should run their trains a little more punctually. Then came the further question of getting the railway companies further to alter the times of their trains so as to arrive a little earlier in order to give them the extra quarter or half hour they might want. No doubt that necessitated the arrival of no less than five trains a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes earlier. At first sight that might seem a very easy thing, but they ought to recollect, in fairness to the railway companies, that that involved, not an alteration in the running of one train, but of every train which ran in connection with it, and so far threw all their arrangements out of gear.

On the other hand, he was bound to say that he could not help thinking that, considering the great privileges which the railway companies possessed, and the large amount of public money paid to them, the Government had some right to expect that they should put themselves to some little inconvenience to meet the public demand in this case; and that being so, he thought he might promise, on the part of the Post Office, that no arrangement should be permanently settled until next Session. That would probably mean that the new arrangement could not come into operation on April 1st. He thought his statement would have shown that the Post Office was anxious to meet the wishes of Irish Members in this respect, and that before any definite arrangement was come to, there would be an opportunity of discussing the whole subject.

CRETE.

Mr. C. J. MONK (Gloucester) called attention to the terrible events which were taking place in Crete—events which had shocked the public opinion of the civilised world. He was not quite satisfied with the reply of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the right hon. Gentleman stated that the representatives of the Great Powers were in almost daily communication with the Porte, with a view to the suppression of the disturbances and the restoration of order in the island. Surely something more was required than mere "communications" with the Porte. It was notorious that the island was in a state of open rebellion against the Porte, and that the events which had taken place during the past six months were of a nature to justify the inhabitants of Crete in their attempt to shake off the chains which now bound them. ["Hear, hear!"] The answer of his right hon. Friend was almost identical with that given on July 6th, when, after admitting the gravity of the situation, he said that the Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople was urging the Porte to carry out remedial measures. It was time that this country should know what the remedial measures recommended to the Porte were. The Porte had refused any guarantee to carry out reforms in Crete. Something more than this was required, because not even the presence of British ships of war on the shores of Crete could prevent the massacres and the desecration of churches. He had received a telegram that day stating that it was true that a priest had been roasted alive in the neighbourhood of Heraklion. Some announcement on the part of the Great Powers was being anxiously waited for. Was it intended to grant autonomy to Crete, or was it intended to allow Crete to be annexed to Greece? Could the right hon. Gentleman tell the House whether the Powers intended to intervene forcibly before the island was desolated and its inhabitants massacred in circumstances of the greatest horror, almost in the sight of British sailors? He had great faith in the Government, and still greater faith in Lord Salisbury, but he regretted very much that the mantle of Lord Palmerston had not fallen on the shoulders of the Prime Minister, so that he might recognise the soundness of that Statesman's views when he expressed his conviction in 1830, that the only true solution of the difficulties in Crete was to be found in the annexation of that island to the kingdom of Greece. He hoped that would be the policy of the Government. [*Cheers.*]

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN (Durham, S.E.) coincided with the remarks of the last speaker and asked for some reassuring statement from the Government that the matter would not be allowed to drift. While having perfect confidence in the tact and judgment of Lord Salisbury, he hoped that the Government would be able to announce that evening that they had a clear, definite, and settled policy with regard to Crete, and that they intended to carry it out by diplomatic and peaceful means during the next six months. He did not agree that the island should be handed over to Greece; he should much prefer to see autonomy granted to the island under the guarantee of the Powers of Europe. It was because the Government in power in 1880 or 1881 did not interfere actively as they might have done in Egypt that the insurrection of Arabi subsequently occurred, and that we were led, against our will, into the war of 1882, resulting in the bombardment of Alexandria, and the bloodshed that was caused. He hoped that a similar mistake would not be committed now. There were, no doubt, conflicting interests in Crete, and certain Powers had objects of their own to gain in Eastern Europe. The Government, he trusted, would endeavour to preserve the concert of the European Powers, but if the resistance of any Power with selfish interests should make common action impossible, he trusted that they should not see a repetition of the humiliating fiasco in respect of Armenia. It was said at the time of that fiasco that our ironclads could not sail over the mountains of Armenia. The same excuse would be of no avail in the case of Crete, which was surrounded by sea. He hoped that the Government would watch closely the events of the next few weeks, and would do their best to bring the present abominable and hideous state of things to an end, remembering that Great Britain ought to be the predominant Power in the Eastern Mediterranean.

MR. DILLON observed that the concert of Europe was useless in matters like that which they were discussing. Not one life had been saved in Armenia through the agency of the concert of Europe. It now appeared that in these Cretan massacres a priest had been roasted alive. How long were they going to allow such atrocities to be perpetrated? If Great Britain were to send troops to Crete for the exclusive purpose of putting an end to such atrocities, what other nation would dare to find fault with her? It might, however, be necessary to give some guarantee of good faith, because the action of this country in Egypt in 1882 had created some suspicion. In 1882 Great Britain sent troops to Egypt for the purpose of restoring order, but, unfortunately, she had held the country ever since. European nations might fear that in the same way she would hold Crete permanently if she sent troops there to preserve order. Therefore, some guarantee might have to be given. He could not forget, and he was sure it must be present to the minds of many Members of the House, that in 1882 what was at stake was not the rights of the Christian people in Egypt—because the Egyptian people tortured no one before the English troops landed—but what was at stake when the English fleet did not hesitate to bombard Alexandria, without any respect for the rights of Turkey, was the dividends of the bondholders. [*Cheers.*] But now, when it was only a question of murder and outrage, this country fell back on the concert of Europe, which had become the laughing-stock and scorn of Europe.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. GEORGE CURZON, Lancashire, Southport): I do not at all deprecate the conduct of my hon. Friends on this side of the House or the hon. Member opposite in having raised this subject. The Cretan question is undoubtedly one calculated to cause great anxiety, and I think that before the House separates hon. Members are quite entitled to appeal to the Government for some statement of the policy they have been pursuing and of the policy they purpose to pursue during the time they will not be called upon to make any announcement to the House. ["Hear, hear!"] I will not not go behind or beyond the last occasion when Crete was discussed in this House. At that date the Porte had conceded the four points to which my hon. Friend the Member for Gloucester alluded. I think, perhaps, he rather understated the fact when he said that these points had been only nominally granted. That is hardly the case, for, as regards the first—namely, the appointment of a Christian Governor, a Christian Governor has already been appointed, and has been in the occupation of his post for some weeks. As regards the second point—namely, the immediate convocation of the Assembly—the Assembly was convened; and, as regards the third, the suspension of hostilities, I am bound to say that although there has been one lamentable exception, yet in the larger towns and in places where the largest bodies of troops have been collected together, there has been a general desire on the part of the Turkish troops and their commanders to observe the conditions imposed on them by their Government. As regards the fourth point—namely, the revival of the Halepa Convention—that is being made the basis of negotiations between the two parties, and subject to modifications, which, I think, are required, that Convention is capable of giving relief to the situation. There are two main difficulties by which the policy of the Powers has been confronted in Crete. The first is the unremitting importation of arms and ammunition and volunteers into that island from Greece. The strongest possible representations have been addressed to the Greek Government on the subject, and I am bound to say, from such information as we possess, that I believe the Greek Government have done the very best with the means at their disposal to check this importation of inflammable material into the island. ["Hear, hear!"] But it must be remembered that public opinion in Greece is not unnaturally strongly excited, and that the Government of Greece itself cannot have the means at its disposal with which to guard a very long and indented line of coast, and that from the islands and mainland it not unfrequently happens that vessels sail across under cover of the night which no precautions that may be taken can altogether check. On the other hand, these importations of arms and armed men have undoubtedly rendered the work of pacification in the island more difficult, and have hampered the Powers in the efforts they were making. We hear from more than one source, that the Turkish troops and their commanders have, on the whole, done their best to observe the suspension of hostilities of which I have spoken, and I do not think it is quite fair that isolated cases, deplorable and horrible as they may be, should be mentioned in this House, if they have been so mentioned, as typical of what is going on in the rest of the island. ["Hear, hear!"] That is not so, and our latest reports are to the effect that if in particular cases outrages have occurred, yet over the bulk of the island the suspension of hostilities has been observed. Secondly, there are the local outbreaks of religious and political animosity in the island, as to which I gather from the reports that in the disturbed districts the terror that prevails is so extreme that the minutest incident, such as the casual firing of a revolver shot, is likely to lead to panic and almost to end in a massacre. I cannot attempt to divide the responsibility in the matter. One day one party is in the wrong and another day the other. It is not fair to say that in the majority of cases Christians are the victims, and if the House could at all realise the intensity of the political and religious feeling that prevails, I am sure it would as far as possible try to avoid taking sides in the matter. ["Hear, hear!"] These two elements, distorted as they are by political and religious passions, and separated by generations of feud, can only be brought together and reconciled by the most careful language and conduct on the part of those who are trying to compose the quarrel, and any too strong expression of opinion either of censure or praise, can only really retard the Powers in their efforts. Hon. Members will have noticed in the papers a great deal about the proposed blockade of the island, and I think that before we part I should explain exactly what is the situation. The proposal has been made that the six Powers should themselves undertake a blockade of Crete, or that they should assist Turkey in enforcing a blockade of the island.

MR DILLON: Against whom?

*MR. CURZON: To prevent the importation of arms and men from Greece. I have no doubt that those suggestions were conceived with the best possible intentions, and that it was thought that by preventing the importation of arms and armed men into the island you would both narrow the area and dry up one of the fountain heads of the insurrection. We thought, however, we should look a little further, and take into our view the possible consequences of such action. In any case it is a somewhat doubtful operation for any Government or any group of Governments to interfere between a Sovereign and his subjects, but still more does that appear to be the case when that intervention is directed exclusively to the suppression of a rebellion for which there appears to be much excuse, and when, moreover, it would be a suppression by force of arms. The Government thought it was not their duty to take sides in this matter, but to hold the scales even. [*Cheers.*] If force was to be used to paralyse the insurrection on the one hand, some compulsion ought to be exercised upon the Sultan to secure a *quid pro quo* for the Cretans, and some guarantees for their better government in the future. [*Cheers.*] I think this will commend itself to hon. Members on both sides of the House. It is obvious that there is no finality in a blockade. A blockade is essentially a temporary expedient, intended and calculated only to re-establish and, if I may so say, to crystallise the *status quo*. Lord Salisbury has expressed himself as willing to consider the question of joining in any guarantee with the other Powers for the observance of the conditions that may be arrived at between the Turkish Government and the Cretan population; but he found himself unable to consent to any arrangement by which the Government should join in an application of force alone, while they desisted from any attempt to find a remedy. That is the present situation of affairs. The hon. Member for Gloucester very strongly recommended the annexation of Crete by Greece. In connection with such a proposition, three parties, besides Turkey, have to be taken into account—Greece, the Cretans, and the Great Powers of Europe. I have no reason to believe that any one of these parties is willing to consent to such annexation. I doubt whether there is anything like a unanimity or even a majority of feeling in that direction on the part of the Cretans. Greece is not only unable but unwilling at present to assume such a responsibility, and I have no doubt whatever that annexation by Greece would be most unacceptable to all the Great Powers. Very well. What are the specific remedies that are capable of being applied? I think there are only two. One is temporary and local. We have not abandoned the hope that the insurrection in the island may be stopped. [“Oh!” *and* Mr. T. M. Healy: “Crushed!”] We have not abandoned the hope that the Powers, through the agency of their Consuls in the island, may be able to bring the two parties to terms with each other. The hon. Member spoke of the island as surrounded by “a powerless British fleet.” That is not an exact description. The British fleet off the coasts of Crete has already rendered almost invaluable assistance, and it is safe to say that at every port where ships, and more particularly where British ships, in consequence of their superior number, have been stationed, the insurrection has been nipped in the bud when on the verge of breaking out — [Mr. T. M. Healy: “Shame!”]—or has been composed where it had already broken out. The hon. Member says “Shame!” Does he really mean that, when you have two sections of the population in a state of physical and moral tension so extreme that at any moment there may be a fearful massacre, the presence of British ships in the harbours acting as a security to the people and a warning to turbulent elements—that that is “a shameful thing?”

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Why don't you take the side of the Christians?

*Mr. CURZON: I will not pursue the matter, but I will repeat that the Government have thought it their duty to take no side in the matter, but to hold the scales even. Of course, for a real settlement of the question, something more permanent is required, some lasting readjustment of the Government of Crete by which the abuses of which the inhabitants complain shall be secured. I do not say that any such permanent remedy is easy, but that, at any rate, is the object which the Government are pursuing. It is a little too much to expect that the situation should be solved with the promptitude which my hon. Friend expects. You cannot in five minutes, or five weeks, or even five months, solve a problem that has been growing up for generations. Let me implore the House before we part to realise that in this matter some self-restraint, some patience, some self-control are required. [*Cheers.*] I hope the House will trust that the Government during the next six months will pursue a policy which I believe will be backed up by the public opinion of this country. [*Cheers.*]

Mr. EDWARD MORTON (Devonport) hoped that the fact that this subject had been brought before the House by two of the supporters of the Government was an indication that the continued domination of the Turkish power over their subject Christian populations was no longer a party matter. [“Hear, hear!”] He hoped the Government would not be put off by any promises of reform. He did not wish to attack the Government for what they had done hitherto; but he was bound to say that the speech of the right hon. Gentleman had shown that there were still other entanglements existing, and existing in the Foreign Office itself, in regard to that policy which all sections of the House wished to repudiate. The right hon. Gentleman, speaking as the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, said that this was a question between two rival factions in the island, rather than a question between the population of Crete and the Turkish Government. He trusted that the Government during the recess would try not merely to hold the scales even, but would try to see that the majority who had risen in rebellion, against what the Government themselves admitted to be intolerable oppression, should not be subject to the ordinary deeds of the Turk when dealing with an insurrection. There was no case in the history of the Turkish Government where they had granted reforms which were worth anything to their subject Christian populations, and he hoped, therefore, that the Government would not be put off by any promise of reform.

Mr. SYDNEY GEDGE (Walsall) said the present Session had been a disappointment. He hoped some attempt would be made to cure the evils which had attended their method of doing business. Eleven Measures were announced in the Queen's Speech, but only three of them had been passed, although this was the strongest Government the country had had for 60 years. [*Cries of* "Order!"]

*Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. Member was not in order in discussing this subject.

Mr. GEDGE said he would call attention to the number of hours they had been sitting.

*Mr. SPEAKER said that the hon. Member would not be in order in doing so.

Sir HOWARD VINCENT (Sheffield, Central) said he wished to call attention to the conduct of the home affairs of the country by the Government. There had been an enormous increase in the importation of foreign manufactured goods into this country, amounting, in the 12 months ending 31st July 1896, to the enormous sum of 80 millions of pounds sterling. He wished to call attention to the policy of the Government in regard to this matter.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Member can only deal with the administrative policy of the Government upon this question.

Sir HOWARD VINCENT (Sheffield, Central) said he would be glad to hear in what way the subject was engaging the attention of the Board of Trade. This was no party question, and he was justified in asking what was being done by the Department with regard to the enormous increase in the competition of their rivals. Was the Board of Trade going to institute a Parliamentary inquiry? [*A laugh.*]

*Sir HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.): I regret that two hon. Members opposite have interrupted a discussion in which attention was being called to the foreign policy of this country. ["Hear, hear!"] I regret that after the speech of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs they should have intervened in this extraordinary way. ["Hear, hear!"] I do not say that it was a designed attempt to direct the Debate into another channel. [*Cheers.*]

Sir HOWARD VINCENT: Nothing of the sort. ["Oh!"]

*Sir H. FOWLER: I think there are many Members of this House who would like to turn their attention to the statement made by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I am not going to discuss the subject myself, but I wish to point out that while the Under Secretary gave us his views in July with regard to Crete, no papers have been published and no information has been given as to what is the present state of affairs. We know that the Foreign Office has not known, or is inadequately informed, as to what the public Press has been informed of. ["Hear, hear!"] There is the question of the roasting of a priest.

*Mr. CURZON said that what he had stated was that they had not an official statement from the British Consul.

*Sir H. FOWLER: I understood the hon. Member to say that there was a danger of the extension of the insurrection, and all I say is that it is desirable we should have all the information that it is possible to obtain. ["Hear, hear!"] But that, after all, is a small matter. The grave matter is, is the statement of the right hon. Gentleman as to the present policy and the future policy of the Government satisfactory? I, as a humble Member of the House, enter my protest against that policy. [*Opposition cheers.*] I do not think it is the policy which Great Britain pursued in times past, nor is it the policy which, pursued to-day, will meet with the sanction of the people of this country. [*Renewed cheers.*] The hon. Member for Gloucester, in expressing confidence in the Goverment, and especially in Lord Salisbury, wished that on their shoulders had fallen the mantle of Lord Palmerston. No one will say that the policy which is being now pursued is the policy that Lord Palmerston would have pursued in the circumstances. ["Hear, hear!"] I am not going to discuss that policy. It is impossible for the House, without the Papers on the subject, to express any safe or wise opinion. It certainly would be unwise for the House to indulge in language of a provocative character, or say anything that would still further embitter the present difficult situation. But I do not think we ought to separate leaving the Government under the impression that there is a feeling in the House and in the country of agreement with the policy they are pursuing in regard to the state of affairs against which the better feeling of Europe protests as a public crime. [*Cheers.*]

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: It is our desire to lay Papers on the Table as soon as possible. I believe my right hon. Friend the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has already laid in dummy Papers which will make information on the subject accessible to the public during the Recess.

MR. T. M. HEALY: Down to what date?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: The most recent Papers will be laid. The right hon. Gentleman who has just spoken has interpreted, or appeared to interpret, my right hon. Friend's speech as an indication that the Government were pursuing a pro-Turkish policy. I can assure him that there is not a word of truth in that. [*Ministerial cheers.*] The primary object of the Government in the interests of Crete, in the interests of the Christians of Crete, in the interests of Europe, and in the interests of Turkey itself, is to get good government for that island—["Hear, hear!"]—and no effort is being spared by the Government to obtain that object. [*Ministerial cheers.*] There are hon. Gentlemen in this House who think that the Government have only got to send a sufficient number of ironclads to Crete, and, if necessary, to land a sufficient number of marines on the island, and the Cretans will get good government, the Eastern difficulty will be solved, and Europe will be relieved from the stress and strain which perennially arise from that difficulty. But the right hon. Gentleman knows that the Eastern Question is inextricably bound up with European politics, and involves the danger of a war which would not be restricted to a small area, or to one nation, if any one country, ignoring its connection with the other countries that form the European concert of which it is a member, should rush forward and attempt by its own power to solve problems which I hope are not insoluble, but which cannot be solved in a simple, rough-and-ready fashion. ["Hear, hear!"] The Government have, indeed, before them the interest of the Christian population of Crete; but they have not that interest alone before them in the policy they are pursuing in the East of Europe. We absolutely refuse to allow the power of England to be used for the suppression of the revolt of the subjects of the Porte, unless, indeed, the pacification of that population can be accompanied, not by promises—["Hear, hear!"]—but by something more solid and more durable than the promises of the Porte. ["Hear, hear!"] But, Sir, while we hold those views, and hold them strongly, we also have present to our minds the constant responsibility that lies upon us to maintain, with others, the peace of Europe, and to avert calamities incomparably greater than those isolated horrors which have been brought before the House to-night, and have been condemned in language none too strong. All this would sink into insignificance compared with what might happen amongst the family of European nations if by the rash action of one isolated Power we should provoke a crisis with which that Power, single-handed, would be incapable of dealing. I cannot say more without perhaps dealing in greater detail than I have a right to do with the European situation. But I trust I have said enough to show that in the first place the Government are deeply sensible of the misfortunes under which every section of the Mussulman and Christian Cretan population is suffering from the present state of tension. On the other hand, they are equally sensible of the duty that rests upon them to put an end to this state of things in Crete as soon as possible. But, at the same time, it is not to be done by turning their eyes with too concentrated attention upon one small spot in the European map and provoking misfortunes which would not be confined to that restricted area and might have widespread effects on the future history of the world. [*Cheers.*]

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs spoke as if there were only three alternatives before us in regard to Crete. But other Turkish provinces had suffered from massacres and cruelties at the hands of the Mussulmans, and they had been brought to an end. The case of the Druses of the Lebanon was quite as abominable as that of the Cretans at the present time, but was settled by cautious and statesmanlike efforts, and he could not understand why the Government, by friendly intervention, in co-operation with the other Powers, should not secure for Crete the same good local administration and protection for the Christian population as was secured for the population of Lebanon.

MR. T. M. HEALY said he had never before spoken on any question of foreign affairs, but he desired on this occasion to say that the horrors in Crete had made their blood run cold. With regard to the general lines of the policy of the Government he would not offer any criticism. He knew the enormous difficulties of their position. But surely there was such a thing in this matter as playing into the hands of Turkey. If the Turks felt the dread of a European war was so great to most of the European Powers—and the jealousies of those Powers were enormous—it gave a certificate of indemnity to Turkey for all time. It was an appalling thing for any Christian man, he cared not what his tenets as to our Saviour might be, to know that non-combatants, innocent women, and the children and unhappy priests were subjected to such barbarities as had been inflicted upon the people in Crete. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. WILLIAM AMBROSE (Middlesex, Harrow) protested against the notion which prevailed on both sides of the House—that Great Britain's duty was to act as police for the whole world. Wherever there were massacres we were expected to interfere, and now it was suggested we should send our Fleet to the shores of Crete and engage in hostilities which would inevitably result in a European war. He listened with amazement to the speech of the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton when he recollected that a few years ago the great policy of the Liberal Party was that of non-intervention. But when they heard speeches from gentlemen who were in the position of the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton which, if they meant anything at all, meant that this country must go to war. Were hon. Members prepared to declare war against Turkey or against Russia? Could they conceive any step which the Government might take in Crete now that would not result in some such eventuality unless the Government were to make themselves ridiculous by crying, *Peccavi*, and submitting if they did not succeed immediately? He would like to see what the right hon. Gentleman opposite would do under the circumstances if he were occupying the Treasury Bench. They had these difficulties arising during the existence of the late Government, and they very properly took no steps. In his judgment the opinion of the hon. Member for Gloucester and the other hon. Member on that side of the House, who had spoken upon this subject, found little or no sympathy with the other occupants of those Benches or with the Conservative Party. He hoped the Government would realise—as he believed they would—the responsibility of their position and not be led to take a step which would lead them into a false situation, and which might bring about the greatest possible calamity to the whole world in a sort of knight-errant adventure from which they were utterly powerless to accomplish any satisfactory result.

MR. J. COLVILLE (Lanark, N.E.) observed that neither the House nor the country could consider the present affairs in Crete without recollecting the shocking barbarities in Armenia and other parts of the Sultan's dominions, and without recognising their obligations both to humanity and Christianity to see that that abominable misgovernment and misrule was not perpetuated in the Island of Crete. The suggestion that the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs mentioned as having been considered, of a British Fleet being called upon to assist the Sultan of Turkey was such a preposterous one that not even the present Government, one of the strongest of modern times, dare seriously entertain it. In the Recess, not only the great masses under the British Government, but the whole of Christendom would look with anxiety and concern upon the action of the Government, that whatever steps they took did not in any way tend to maintain and support the abominable misgovernment of the worst of all modern Powers.

CAPTAIN BETHELL (York, E.R., Holderness) had a great deal of sympathy with what had been said by the hon. and learned Member for Louth, and he often asked himself whether their overwhelming dread of a great war was not tending perhaps to render them fainthearted in upholding the great traditions of the past history of this country? He asked himself whether after all the dread of this great war, promised now for so many years, was as present as they were often persuaded it was? He frankly admitted how great the difficulties were which the Government had now to encounter. There was this to be said, which he thought was over-looked by some of the speakers—namely, that at this time there was probably now taking place a change in the policy they had been pursuing since the Crimean War. Since the Crimean War they had, on almost every occasion, supported Turkey. The blows which had fallen in America and in Crete had undoubtedly so affected the people of this country that no Government, at any rate for many years, could hope to support Turkey. He remembered thinking last year, when Lord Salisbury made that noted speech at the Guildhall on November 9th, that it would be interpreted to mean that if the advice he then gave to the Sultan was not complied with great events would take place. But behind that there seemed to be a much more tremendous threat for Turkey, which was that, if these things were not changed and these horrors were not stopped, the support this country had given to Turkey for the last 40 years in such full measure would be alienated from her, and that alienation would mean the very approximate destruction of the Power as a European Power. If that was what was meant by Lord Salisbury, the meaning had not yet been taken to heart by Turkey, but it was one which met them, as he understood it, at the turning of the ways—the turning away for having supported Turkey for nearly half a century. Of course, considering the ramifications to which their policy had extended during the last 50 years, anyone could see how extremely difficult it was to change that policy suddenly. That was what, he conceived, made the great difficulty of the Government at present. That was what made him be content to say now that in the policy they were pursuing he personally was very willing to give his confidence, although hoping that, so far as in their power lay, they would do what they could to suppress the extension of these troubles in Crete, and, what was more important, that they would revert to the older policy of diverting their support from Turkey, which he thought had completely forfeited their support, and holding out the hand of friendliness to those Great Powers whose dominions they touched in every quarter of the globe.

Bill read a second time, and Committed for To-morrow.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with certain Amendments of the Lords to the Land Law (Ireland) Bill.

Report agreed to.

LABOURERS' (IRELAND) BILL.

Lords' Amendments—

Page 2, line 13; after "compulsory" insert "or of the agents of such persons," and page 29, leave out "section" and insert "Act."

Agreed to.

On Lords' Amendment—

After Clause 4, insert Clause A, "Provision in case of lettings by sanitary authority to persons other than agricultural labourers,"

MR. GERALD BALFOUR moved that the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment. This was a clause which was in the original Bill as introduced by the Government, and in resisting its introduction into the Bill now he did so not on the merits of the question. He thought it was a good clause when it was introduced into the Bill, and he was still of that opinion; but this Bill was, from the first, introduced as a non-contentious measure, and he abandoned the clause in Committee on the representation of hon. Members from Ireland that they regarded it as contentious. He considered that that practically imposed upon him a Parliamentary understanding that the clause should not be insisted upon. It was on that ground that he moved that the House do disagree with the Lords' Amendment.

Motion agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—

After Clause 6, insert Clause B, "Conditions for sale of cottages not required for labourers."

Agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—

After Clause (B), insert Clause (C) ("Provision as to rules made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council.")

Agreed to.

Committee appointed to draw up reasons, to be assigned to the Lords, for disagreeing with one of the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill.

BURGLARY BILL [H.L.].

As amended, considered; read the Third time, and passed, with Amendments.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL [H.L.].

As amended, considered.

Mr. JAMES BIGWOOD (Middlesex, Brentford) said an agreement was arrived at on the previous night that Ireland should be excluded from the Bill. In accordance with that arrangement he moved the following new clause:—

EXTENT OF ACT.

This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

Clause read 1° and 2°, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6,—

APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

(1.) This Act shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of the Secretary for Scotland for a Secretary of State.

(2.) This Act shall apply to Ireland with the substitution of the Lord Lieutenant for a Secretary of State, and of the grand jury for the council of an administrative county, and any expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect in Ireland shall be defrayed out of the grand jury cess.

Mr. BIGWOOD moved to leave out Sub-section (2).

Amendment agreed to; Bill read the Third time, and passed with Amendments.

LIGHT RAILWAYS BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered.

Clause 5 (Special Advances by Treasury). Lord's Amendment, page 4, line 21, to leave out "notified" and to insert "informed," agreed to.

Clause 7 (Consideration of Application by Light Railway Commissioners). Lords' Amendment:—

Page 5, line 11; after Sub-section (1) insert the following Sub-section:—

(2) The applicants shall satisfy the Commissioners that they have

(a) published once at least, in each of two consecutive weeks, in some newspaper circulating in the area or some part of the area through which the light railway is to pass, an advertisement describing shortly the land proposed to be taken, and the purpose for which it is proposed to be taken, naming a place where a plan of the proposed works and the lands to be taken, and a book of reference to the plan, may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of land required; and

(b) served notice in the prescribed manner on every reputed owner, lessee, and occupier of any land intended to be taken, describing in each case the land intended to be taken, and inquiring whether the person so served assents or dissents to the taking of his land, and requesting him to state any objections he may have to his land being taken.

The plan and book of reference shall be in the prescribed form, and for the purposes of this section the expression "prescribed" shall mean prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Clause 9 (Consideration of Order by Board of Trade). Lords' Amendment, page 7; after "of the" to insert "lands," agreed to.

On the Motion that the House do agree with the Lords' Amendment—

Line 9; after "subject" to insert "and that nothing in this section shall authorise any variation of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, 1845, with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement,"

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs) said he had an Amendment to move to this Amendment of the Lords, and he presumed, as a point of Order, that he should move it before the Question was put from the Chairman, "That the House do agree with the Lords' Amendment."

*Mr. SPEAKER assented.

Mr. LEWIS said the Amendment he wished to move was to insert before the word "section," in line 2, the word "sub," so that the words would read, "nothing in this sub-section shall authorise any variation of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, 1845," &c. He did not think the word "section" would cover sub-section.

*Mr. RITCHIE said the hon. Gentleman stated correctly that the Amendment could only apply to that portion of the sub-section he named.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Question again proposed, "That the House agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."

Mr. LEWIS thought the insertion of he Lords' Amendment would work very prejudically in certain directions. It might happen that one or two landowners would stand out for the best erms they could get, and the Amendment would enable those landlords to btain a considerably higher price for heir land than would otherwise be the ase. The Board of Trade's hands would be tied, and it would be absolutely mpossible for them to modify the Order n such a way as to get rid of the rovisions of the Lands Clauses Act.

Sir HENRY FOWLER hoped the overnment would dissent from the ords' Amendment, which was clearly in iolation of what the right hon. Gentlean had said. They had endeavoured y several Acts to cheapen the procedure the Lands Clauses Act, and if the first ction had any meaning at all it meant at the Board of Trade should have ower to vary the provision of the ands Clauses Act if it thought proper.

Mr. RITCHIE said he could not assent the proposition, because this amended ause was inserted in the Lords' ex- essly on his initiation. Throughout e discussions on this Bill, whether in Committee or on Report, he had always refused to accept any Amendment which he thought would hamper the power of the Light Railways Commission or the Board of Trade to deal in a proper and economical way with the administration of the Act. If he thought the Amendment would have the effect which the right hon. Gentleman suggested, he certainly would not have been responsible for its initiation in the House of Lords. It was pointed ont in the House on both sides that to place in the hands of the Commission or the Board of Trade complete power of dealing with such an important Act as the Lands Clauses Act was not one which was likely to meet with the approval of Parliament. At that time he was under the impression that in order to fully carry out the policy of the Bill it was necessary that this power should be in the hands of the Board of Trade, because he understood at that time that portions of the Act of 1845 were constanly being varied in private Bills, and therefore he contended that if the Order of the Board of Trade was to have the force of an Act of Parliament, the Board of Trade ought also to have the same power of variation. But after having heard the objection raised here, he made it his business to inquire as to what portions of the Lands Clauses Act were varied by private Bills, and he found that in every case it was only the procedure clauses that were so varied and not at all the compulsory clauses. That having been made clear, he considered that such a power ought not to be conferred in any public Department, but should be reserved entirely to Parliament itself. The right hon. Gentleman referred to the simplification of procedure in connection with the Compulsory Purchase Clauses, and said this clause ought to be modified and made more economical. The Government had done so, but they had done it in the Bill itself, which was a much more satisfactory way of dealing with it than by order of a public Department.

Mr. EDWARD STRACHEY (Somerset, S.) said very much remained to be desired in the explanation of the right hon. Gentleman, because to the ordinary mind it would appear that this provision in Clause 11 would affect Clause 13. This particular modification referred to Clause 11, which provided for making the Order. [Mr. Ritchie *dissented.*] At any rate it was not clear, and he thought the House ought to have the opinion of a Law Officer of the Crown. The particular Amendment was aimed at the increasing of compensation, but it was the object, when the Bill was passing through the House, to abolish this extra compensation to be given under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act in order to lessen the expense of making light railways.

MR. W. E. M. TOMLINSON (Preston) said that the Amendment only applied to Clause 11, and pointed out that there was a misprint. Instead of "Lands Clauses Acts, 1845," it should be "Act."

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir ROBERT FINLAY, Inverness Burghs) assured the hon. Member that there was no ground whatever for his apprehensions. The Amendment dealt only with Clause 11, and it was not intended to prevent the Board of Trade from making variations in the powers conferred by these clauses. Clause 13 rested on a different basis—on the authority of the Legislature—and it would not be affected by this modification. As to the word "Act," he pointed out in reply that there was a Scotch Act as well as an English Act.

Question put:—

The House divided:— Ayes, 85; Noes, 19.—(Division List, No. 416.)

Subsequent Lords' Amendments as far as the Amendment in page 13, line 36, agreed to.

*MR. RITCHIE moved that the House doth agree with the Lords' Amendment in page 13, line 36, to leave out from "aforesaid" to the end of the subsection.

MR. J. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid.) said the words struck out by the House of Lords were put into the Bill as an Amendment in the House of Commons and assented to by the Government. According to the Local Government (Scotland) Act, any borrowing of money must be with the consent of the Standing Joint Committee, but in this particular case they were dealing with light railways, and an Order under the Bill would authorise a county authority to borrow money and construct a light railway. Now the Order had the effect of an Act of Parliament. It was not only unnecessary but mischievous to allow the Standing Joint Committee to intervene and refuse such consent. The consent of the Standing Joint Committee was all very proper in ordinary Acts of Administration under the Local Government Act, but this was an Act of a special character altogether, and this was not one of the cases in which the consent of the Standing Joint Committee was necessary, and indeed it must entirely stultify the object of the Order.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire) explained that he had accepted the Amendment under a misapprehension. This Bill dealt with counties where the rate was half on owners and half on occupiers, and the Standing Joint Committee represented the interests of both. The words of the Act were very strong to the effect that no work involving expenditure should be undertaken in any county in pursuance of powers conferred by this Act or any other Act without the consent of the Standing Joint Committee. It was not correct to say that the Standing Committee would be able to stultify the Order altogether, for they would have to come in first.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS urged that the Council represented all parties, whether owners or occupiers. He hoped the Government would allow this useful provision to remain in the Bill, and not place another body above the County Council to control them.

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."

The House divided:—Ayes, 84; Noes, 17.—(Division List, No. 417.)

Remaining Lords' Amendments agreed to.

Reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords' Amendments, reported, and agreed to.

To be communicated to the Lords.—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour.*)

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Committee thereupon deferred till this day.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 20th day of July last, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

House adjourned at Half
after Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, 13th August 1896.

NEW PEER.

The Right Honourable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Baronet, G.C.M.G., having been created Lord Rosmead of Rosmead in the county of Westmeath, and of Tafelberg in South Africa—Was (in the usual manner) introduced.

HOUSE OF LORDS OFFICES.

Fourth Report made; to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 254.]

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

BLACKROCK AND KINGSTOWN DRAINAGE BILL.

Commons' reasons for disagreeing to ertain of the Lords' Amendments conidered (according to Order). One of he said Amendments not insisted on.

ITY AND SOUTH LONDON RAILWAY BILL.

Commons' reasons for disagreeing to ertain of the Lords' Amendments conidered (according to Order). One of he said Amendments not insisted on, ut verbal Amendments made in the lause restored by the Commons; the ther Amendment insisted on, and a Committee appointed to prepare a reason be offered to the Commons for the ords insisting on the said Amendment; he Committee to meet forthwith.

Report from the Committee of the eason prepared by them; read, and message sent to the Commons to turn the said Bill with the Amendents and reasons.

WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY GUARANTEE BILL.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (LORD BALFOUR), in moving the Second Reading of this Bill, said its object was to empower the Treasury to provide a guarantee for a sum of money to be devoted to making a railway in one of the poorest district of the West of Scotland. This was one of the schemes which a Committee which sat in 1890 recommended. It was approved of by the late Government, and carried some stages before they left office, and it was subsequently taken up by the present Government. The Treasury were, under the Bill, to give a guarantee of 3 per cent. on a sum of £260,000. Fifty per cent. of the gross receipts of the railway were to go to pay the working expenses, and the North British Railway Company was to work the line for that sum. The remainder of the receipts less than the Government Duty which would not be a large sum were to go to diminish the cost of Treasury guarantee now proposed. The locality, which was a poor one, was prepared to do its utmost because £40,000, partly in land which was given without compensation, and partly in money, had been subscribed.

Read 2^a (according to Order); and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES) BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to.

BURGLARY BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 257.]

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow.—[No. 258.]

LARCENY BILL [H.L.].

Commons' Amendments considered (according to Order), and agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL RATES, CONGESTED DISTRICTS, AND BURGH LAND TAX RELIEF (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Considered in Committee (according to Order); Bill reported without Amendment; Standing Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3ª To-morrow.

UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

THE PRIME MINISTER (The MARQUESS of SALISBURY) moved the Third Reading of the Uganda Railway Bill.

LORD STANMORE said that before this Bill finally left the House he wished to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to one point which he ventured to think was not undeserving of their consideration. The utility of this railway depended in no slight degree upon the date of its completion. The German authorities intended, very naturally and very rightly, that railway communication between the sea and the Victoria Nyanza should exist on their territory also, and, if he had been correctly informed, works with that object had been already undertaken. Now, whichever railway first reached the Victoria Nyanza would have an advantage — a natural and perfectly legitimate advantage — over the other, almost exactly proportionate to the length of time which elapsed between the arrival of the one railway at the lake and the arrival of the other. National predilections would not outweigh trade interests, and their Lordships might depend upon it that whichever line was first opened would be used by all the traders on the lake without regard to nationality. But when once a trade route was firmly established it was not an easy thing to alter it, even in favour of one perhaps in some respects more advantageous. The practical reason which induced him to press that fact on the attention of Her Majesty's Government was this. The large increase in the estimates for the construction of this railway, which was referred to the other night, was not wholly or even mainly due to a revision of the probable cost of the works originally contemplated, but to alterations in the character of those works themselves, which it was now intended to construct in a much heavier and more solid manner than was originally contemplated. Now he was quite ready to admit that solid and good work was in the long run cheaper than work of a more flimsy nature, but he had spent too many years in North America not to have imbibed a suspicion that, when the object in view was the rapid opening of a line, English engineers were apt to sacrifice rather too much for the sake of solidity, and he would earnestly press on the Government, or those to whom they might delegate their authority in the matter, to consider very seriously whether by the use of temporary expedients with which American engineers were familiar, but which made English engineers shudder, the line might not be opened for traffic at a much earlier period than would otherwise be the case, and that monumental bridges and a track able to stand the wear and tear of 50 trains a day might be postponed to a time when they were more wanted than they would be in the early days, when it was, he believed, estimated that the trains would be only one or two a week. He could not sit down without congratulating his noble Friend at the head of the Government, not only in having carried a Measure which out of office he had so powerfully and persistently advocated, but in doing it with the cordial sympathy and support of the noble Earl the Leader of the Opposition. If that noble Earl took some time to come to a decision on the subject, he had, at all events, now done so thoroughly and heartily, and he could only regret, in the interests of Uganda, that the noble Earl did not at an earlier period perceive, as he now did, that the construction of a telegraph could never make up for the absence of a railway.

THE PRIME MINISTER: The cause of the increase in the estimate cannot, I think, be described as a Resolution to construct the railway on a monumental type or even with a very great increase of solidity, except only in this point, that we have substituted 50 lb. rails for 35 lb. rails. That, I believe, is a healthy substitution, and one that will not involve any loss of time. The main cause of the increase is, as I said the other night, that when the survey came to be more closely examined than was possible in the first instance it was found necessary to make certain alterations in the line and to undertake engineering difficulties which had not been overseen before. There was also this difficulty, that when the first survey was made it happened to be a rainless year, and therefore there was no anticipation of danger from floods, which in those countries is a serious danger. After more careful survey it became clear that culverts would have to be made to a much larger extent than was originally anticipated. I do not think all those things could be safely postponed for the purpose of procuring that greater rapidity on which my noble Friend lays stress. I do not think, so far as I am able to judge from the details of the estimates, that there is anything unduly solid or professionally extensive in the construction of the railway. But I am wholly unable to accept my noble Friend's philosophy about the laws of commerce. I believe railway traffic will be much the same in Africa as anywhere else, and no one can tell me that because one railway reaches a terminus a few months before its competitor therefore it will for all time have the advantage in the lines of commerce and the directions of trade. There is nothing in our experience which justifies such a belief. No one will say that because the London and North Western Railway was at York many years before the Great Northern therefore the London and North Western Railway has all the traffic and the Great Northern Railway has none of it. I believe his doctrine to be wholly without justification, and I view without the slightest jealousy or apprehension the construction of a rival line through their own territory by the Germans. On the contrary, I believe it will stimulate the industry of the country and produce a large amount of railway traffic by which both lines will be benefited. We have no ground whatever of apprehension from the construction of the German line. I say this in order to dissipate my noble Friend's fears; but he preaches to the converted when he preaches to us the necessity of adopting the most rapid method for the construction of the railway. We feel on every ground, political as well as commercial, that every month lost is to a certain extent an injury, and no effort will be spared in order to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed.

TELEGRAPH MONEY BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed.

LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ESTATE DUTY BILL.

Read 3ª (according to Order), and passed.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Order of the Day for the consideration of the Commons' Amendments to Lords' Amendments, and Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' Amendments, read. Moved, "That the said Amendments and reasons be now considered."

Motion made.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (The MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE) said that, before asking their Lordships to consider these Amendments, he desired to say one or two words to the House. The time had come when it was their duty to consider these Amendments, not in detail, but in regard to their collective importance, and in regard to their bearing on the Parliamentary situation with which the House was confronted. The Bill during its passage through the House underwent very considerable alteration. He, of course, excluded from consideration those minor changes usually spoken of as drafting Amendments, and even changes which might be spoken of as of second and third rate importance. But in matters which were of first-rate importance the Bill underwent very material transformation. Some of these Amendments were accepted by the Government in deference to the suggestions made to the Government by noble Lords from Ireland; others were imposed upon them by the big battalions which the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquess of Londonderry brought into action in a manner which, he must say, commanded his admiration and envy. He wished to refer for a moment to one or two Amendments. First of all, the Government had, in consequence of the Motion carried by Lord Templetown, greatly altered the first section of the Bill. He always understood, from what passed both in and outside the House, that what noble Lords from Ireland used to speak of as "the elaboration of the record" was a matter to which they attached the greatest possible importance. ["Hear, hear!"] That Amendment was carried against the Government. The Government opposed it, not on grounds of principle, but because they apprehended that the change in the law might have the effect of greatly overweighting the officials of the Land Commission. But when the Amendment had been carried they did their best, in cooperation with noble Lords from Ireland, to put it into a thoroughly workable and efficient shape, and in that shape he hoped it had now a place in the Bill. ["Hear, hear!"] In the next place, there was an Amendment put on the Paper by the Government in regard to the law as to turbary and other easements. That, again, was a question to which noble Lords from Ireland attached the utmost moment. He remembered hearing the clause described by a critic of the Bill as, if not the most important provision in the Measure, certainly contained in it the most irritating provision. The Government had altered that provision completely, and it now was in a shape which, he believed, amply protected the tenant from the injustice of being rented on a privilege which was not effectually secured to him without occasioning any undue interference with the rights of the landlord. There was a third clause in the Bill to which he would refer in this connection — the clause which dealt with the sales of estates by vesting order. That clause, forming as it did part of the purchase provisions of the Bill, was emphatically condemned by noble Lords behind him on the ground that it was likely by its operation to kill purchase. That clause had been completely altered, and they had accepted provisions in lieu of it prepared and introduced by Lord Londonderry. All these altered provisions in the Bill had come back from the House of Commons, he would not say verbally and literally intact, but at all events without any material modification. He passed from them to those clauses of the Bill which might be regarded as still under discussion between the two Houses. They were (excluding points of secondary importance) four in number. There was the Amendment of Lord Cloncurry for maintaining the £50 limit in the case of grazing farms, the Amendment of Lord Macnaghten dealing with the question of appeals from the Land Judge to the Court of Appeal, and there was a third Amendment due to the same noble and learned Lord dealing with the question of town parks. Last, but not least, there was the important Amendment introduced by Lord Inchiquin dealing with the occupation interest of the tenant. Now, of these four Amendments only one had been definitely put aside by the House of Commons. One, the Amendment with regard to appeals from the Land Judge, had been substantially accepted with slight, and he believed necessary, alterations, which they would, no doubt, presently discuss. The Amendment with regard to town parks had not been accepted by the House of Commons. The clause which their Lordships removed from the Bill had been restored, but it had been restored with words which, he hoped, went some distance, at all events, towards meeting the points raised by the author of the Amendment. The remaining Amendment with regard to occupation interest, had, it was true, been rejected by the other House, but it had been rejected under very peculiar and exceptional circumstances, which certainly did not seem to point to irreconcilable difference between the two Houses. This was how they stood. Summing the matter up, he thought they might say that, although the majority of the House had not succeeded in obtaining all it desired, it had certainly achieved a great deal. He was certainly not going to be guilty of the indiscretion of lecturing noble Lords from Ireland or their Lordships' House. He knew that his noble Friends from Ireland would believe that he was speaking sincerely to them when he said that if he was not able to entirely agree with them, he was able to understand their feelings with regard to this legislation. [*Cheers.*] They represented a class which had suffered much under the land legislation of the last few years. He himself was certainly not a friend of that legislation. But the Statutes were on the Statute Book, and he conceived it was their duty to accept them loyally and make the best they could of them. This Bill might possibly contain imperfections. It certainly contained a number of valuable clauses, and he would earnestly entreat noble Lords from Ireland not to look at the imperfections through a magnifying glass, or to turn their blind eye to the telescope when looking at the provisions which they and he certainly regarded as valuable. With regard to their Lordships' House, he yielded to no Member of it in his jealousy for its reputation. But before they asserted their rights let them consider well whether the occasion was one to push those rights to an extremity. This Bill admittedly contained much that was valuable. It had occupied a large portion of Parliamentary time, and he could not believe that that House would wreck it merely because in two or three of its clauses it failed entirely to satisfy the majority of their Lordships.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN assured the noble Marquess who had just spoken that in contesting certain provisions of the Bill they had not been actuated by any private motives of their own, but were only working on behalf of those whom they considered it was their duty to protect as far as lay in their power. The noble Marquess had delivered a little lecture to them, and hoped they would not turn a blind eye to the telescope in looking at the various clauses in the Bill. They had no intention of doing that in any way. They were only anxious in the course they had taken to improve the personal condition of the tenant of Ireland, and to make his legal status a satisfactory one, but they were also bound to protect as far as possible the interests of those who had property in Ireland, and to endeavour to provide by legislation that those privileges which they now possessed should not unnecessarily be taken away. The noble Marquess stated that considerable Amendments had been granted by the Government to the demand of the Irish landowners. When those Amendments came to be analysed, he thought the House would find that they were not large in point of number. The first was the Amendment that was moved by Lord Templetown, the second that relating to turbary, and the third the one which had reference to the vesting order and purchase. With regard to the last-named, it had always been the object of the Irish landowners to promote purchase, which was stated by the Government to be the main purpose of this Bill. ["Hear, hear!"] Every noble Lord connected with Ireland must acknowledge the desirability of purchase being carried out to the fullest possible extent. But he maintained that it had been effectually shown that the provisions of the Bill were not so beneficial for the purposes of purchase as the Government imagined, and it was on the ground alone of helping the Government to carry out those objects that the Irish landlords proposed those Amendments which had now been accepted. ["Hear, hear!"] On the other hand, they had given up one very important Amendment with regard to £50 holdings. ["Hear, hear!"] It was only because they desired that the Bill should pass through their Lordships' House that they had acceded to dropping this Amendment. With reference to the Amendment connected with the question of occupation, he believed the Government were going to accept a proposal which originated with the landowners of the country. But whether that was the case or not he hoped, in common with all his Friends sitting behind him, that this Bill would pass into law. [*Cheers.*] If it did and fulfilled those hopes which the Government entertained, he trusted that for many years to come it might be a final settlement of the Land Question in Ireland. [*Cheers.*]

*THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY did not know that any further remarks were necessary from him, but as he and his noble Friend had been accused, with their brother landlords in Ireland, of being desirous of wrecking the Bill, he wished to associate himself most heartily with what had fallen from the noble Duke, and to endorse, on behalf of those who worked under him, their desire and hope that that night would see this Bill placed on the Statute-book of Parliament. [*Cheers.*] He knew it was a popular idea that they on that side of the House from Ireland represented the landlord interest and the landlord interest only. With that idea he at once joined issue. They might represent the landlord interest, but they represented an interest of greater magnitude and importance than even the interests of individual landlords. There was hardly any profession or industry in Ireland that was not more or less bound up with the landed interest, and in representing the landowners of Ireland, and consequently the landowning interests, he maintained that they represented the interests of the vast body of the community of Ireland. [*Cheers.*] Any one who stated that this Measure had been opposed by the landlords in that House because they were merely defending their own interests, stated that which was absolutely untrue. [*Cheers.*] The landlord interest had only attempted to defend the landowning interest, with which the great industries of Ireland were connected and bound up, and they had endeavoured to send down to another place a Bill which did not attack the rights of property of any one. ["Hear, hear!"] Had such a Measure been introduced in the first instance he could assure their Lordships, on behalf of the Irish landowners, that it would have passed absolutely unchanged. The noble Marquess had congratulated the Duke of Abercorn on the manner in which he had brought up his battalions, and had rather expressed a wish that he could have paraded his own battalions in the same manner. Why could he not? Because the ordinary followers of the Prime Minister would not, he believed, assemble in their battalions to support a Bill attacking the rights of property in Ireland. He thought their abstention proved beyond all doubt that they did not intend to support the landlords of Ireland because they were landlords, but because representing the landlords in that House, they represented the landowning interests with which all the great interests in Ireland were identified. ["Hear, hear!"] The noble Marquess dealt with the various stages of this Measure as it went and as it returned from another place. He had referred to Clause 1, which was altered by the noble Marquess himself on account of the division which, he ventured to say, he unnecessarily forced upon them. They merely demanded that the Sub-Commissioners should give their reasons for the extraordinary reductions which they had been in the habit of making. As far as he could gather, the reason why the noble Marquess forced that Division was because he considered the Sub-Commissioners would be overburdened by giving the details and reasons of these reductions. But these particulars were already in the possession of the Sub-Commissioners, and on the case being carried to the Court of Appeal these details—which were in the pockets of the Sub-Commissioners at the time—would be produced. Consequently he entirely repudiated the statement that the suggestion he made as to details being given would cause ovorwork to the Sub-Commissioners. ["Hear, hear!"] On the question of turbary the Government themselves realised that their proposals were so impossible and absolutely injurious that they withdrew their own and inserted another clause. He maintained, therefore, that there was no concession. Again, as to the vesting orders, in omitting the clause in the Bill and accepting the clause he drafted in its stead, he contended that the Government had also made no concession. Their object was to promote purchase; but if Clause 30 had been allowed to remain in the condition in which it originally stood it would have absolutely killed the system of purchase. His noble Friend had stated that, on behalf of the Irish landowners, he had determined to accept the decision of the House of Commons and not press the question of the £50 limit He entirely endorsed, as he always did, any action of his noble Friend; but he maintained that in making that concession to the Government the landowning classes of Ireland had been guilty of a renunciation of principle. ["Hear, hear!"] The principle of the Act of 1881 was to exclude any one whose farm was rated at over £50. Mr. Gladstone gave reasons for that exclusion, which were endorsed by Mr. Parnell, and consequently the Government sought to infringe the Land Act of 1881 while they told the House that their only object by this Bill was to elucidate the Land Act of 1881, and, if possible, amend its glaring imperfections. ["Hear, hear!"] But so strongly did they from Ireland feel that they would not wreck the Bill that they had sacrificed their principles to the wishes of the Front Bench below him. ["Hear!"] The mere facts of the concession they had made on this important point proved beyond all doubt their anxious desire to see a Land Bill carried into law during the present Session. ["Hear, hear!"] There was one point on which, he confessed, they all felt very strongly, and that was with reference to the question of town parks. He was not going into that question now, but he confessed he had hoped the Government would have seen their way to accepting the very small alteration which they had proposed. The alteration, which was almost a verbal one, was one which they really took from Mr. Timothy Healy. How far Mr. Timothy Healy guided the counsels of Her Majesty's present Government he was at a loss to say; but when he read that Mr. Timothy Healy did not object to the word "farmer," he certainly thought that, at any rate, the Government would not object. He trusted that in this case of, he maintained, simple justice, the Government would see it was their bounden duty to meet their just demand in the way that Mr. Timothy Healy proposed to do. The question was so small that he could not imagine for a moment that a responsible, he was almost going to say a sane, Government would run the risk of wrecking their Bill for such a trifle as this. He appealed to the noble Marquess to accept the Amendment of his noble and learned Friend, Lord Macnaghten. They must insist on the alteration, and, if a Division was forced upon them, it would be their duty, in the interests of all classes of the community in connection with towns, to follow his noble and learned Friend into the Lobby. ["Hear, hear!"] He did not say one word with regard to the question of appeal which had been accepted. He did not think the Government could have done less than accept such a proposal. They in that House, again, made great concessions, and gave up the question of principle simply to show their Lordships how anxious they were to enable them to pass this Bill. The noble Marquess had told them that he did not consider this a perfect Bill—in fact, he thought he said it was a very imperfect one. It was an imperfect one; but it was absolutely perfect compared with what it was when it came up to their Lordships' House. [*Cheers.*] A more ill-considered, a more ill-drafted Bill, he ventured to say, their Lordships had never had the opportunity of dealing with. ["Hear, hear!"] They had endeavoured to remedy the defects that had appeared in the Bill in another place, and they had done so with moderation and common sense. They had been actuated by but one desire, and that was to send to Ireland a Bill which they knew was necessary; but a Bill which would injure no one, and confer benefits on a good number. At the present moment it might confer benefits, and they had tried to minimise the injury. They asked their Lordships to believe that, in criticising this Bill, they did not do so in regard to their own interests, but with regard to the interests of Ireland. If the Government of the country had simply watched over the interests of all classes of the community in Ireland and had consulted all those who were experts in matters connected with Irish land, and had not placed themselves more or less under the yoke of one Party in the House of Commons, they would have had a Bill to send down to another place which would have given universal satisfaction not only to their Lordships, but to the Members of the other House. [" Hear, hear ! "]

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, "That their Lordships do agree with the Commons' Amendment to the Lords' Amendment in Clause 1, page 1, line 8."

Motion agreed to.

On the Lords' Amendment to Clause 1, page 3, line 4—

"No deduction shall be made from the fair rent named in this section by reason of the mere right of occupation vested in the tenant"—

with which the Commons disagreed,

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said this Amendment was inserted in that House at the instance of Lord Inchiquin. It was not accepted in another place, and he submitted that their Lordships should not insist upon their Amendment. It was, he thought, open to the preliminary objection that, instead of diminishing the obscurity of this particularly obscure part of the subject, it added to that obscurity. The Government objected to it on the ground that it certainly suggested to the mind of many that, in fixing a fair rent, the Court was to proceed upon the assumption that no such thing as the occupation interest of the tenant existed. They believed that that was an assumption which was contrary to the existing law, and certainly contrary to the eighth section of the Land Act of 1881, which expressly directed the Court to have regard to the interests of the landlord and tenant respectively. What was the tenant's interest? It was, in the first place, he apprehended, his interest in his improvements, and, in the next place, it was the right conferred upon him by the Act of 1881 to remain in occupation of his holding so long as he complied with the statutory conditions, and to get that holding at a rent which was not the competitive rent of the farm. That was an interpretation which, he believed, had been generally accepted by high authorities of different political complexions. He noticed that upon a recent occasion Mr. Carson, who carried great weight in the counsels of the Irish landlords, stated that he conceived the occupation right of the tenant

"to be the right of the sitting tenant to have a fair rent fixed, and the right to have his improvements excluded from the calculation in the fixing of that rent. Therefore, what the tenant had was the difference between the competitive rent and what the Sub-Commissioners were pleased to call a fair rent. Now, these rights would still be reserved to the tenant under the clause as amended by the Lords."

It was interesting to compare the language used by Mr. Carson with that used by Mr. Gladstone when the Act of 1881 was passing through Parliament. Mr. Gladstone then said :—

"We are bound to point to the tenant's interest. Now, no one can say, I think, that there has been eny reticence on the part of the Government as to what the interest of the tenant is. My right hon. and learned friend the Attorney General for Ireland said most truly that if you were to admit this doctrine of deduction it would be a deduction from the top market rent, and not from the fair rent. Now, supposing the case of a top market rent in Ireland, what does that include as a general rule? In the first place, it includes annual payment for the value of the tenant's improvements, and that is the first and the greatest element of legitimate tenant-right. In the second place, it includes the excess which is found in open biddings for holdings in Ireland, in consequence of the scarcity of land as compared with the demand for it. Just as in buying a curiosity in this country, simply because the article is rare, the buyer will go far beyond the intrinsic value in the price he gives; so, under the necessity of a much sterner order in Ireland in bidding for land, the bidder is ready to give more than he really ought to give, or can properly afford to give—and that excess in bidding for the land, owing to the scarcity of land in Ireland, is the second and remaining element of tenant-right."

It was a little remarkable that, when the authorities on both sides were so well agreed as to what the intentions of the law should be, they should find so much difficulty in giving effect to its intentions in words. They believed that the existing law was very much to the effect thus laid down on the one hand by Mr. Carson, and in 1881 by Mr. Gladstone. The noble Lord who moved the Amendment had, however, suggested to their Lordships that the action of the Courts had been to give to the tenant and to take away from the landlord, in the guise of occupation right, something in addition to that difference between a competitive rent and the fair rent of the sitting tenant. The representatives of Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, while unable to accept the words proposed by the noble Lord, endeavoured to the best of their ability to find other words which would have the effect of rendering impossible an abuse of the kind to which the arguments of the noble Lord pointed. Those words, he believed, were not received with favour by either side of the House, and an attempt was made to discover other words which might be successful in carrying out the common object which apparently both sides of the House had in view. Owing to an accident, the matter was decided before any alternative words could be laid before the House by the Government. They had considered this point very anxiously. They doubted extremely whether the present state of the law admitted the risk which the noble Lord and others apprehended, but they were perfectly ready to do what they could to guard against such a risk if it did exist. During the last few hours innumerable attempts had been made to discover some formula sufficient for the purpose, and at the same time not calculated to take away from the tenants the rights which belonged to them under the existing land laws of Ireland. There had been placed in his hands a formula which he believed found favour with noble Lords from Ireland, and which, to the best of his belief, was not open to objection. The Government would not have proposed those words themselves, but they regarded them as certainly harmless, and they hoped that they might have the effect of reassuring his noble Friends, and of dissipating those apprehensions by which they had been so much influenced. He would read the words to which he referred. They were—

> "In assessing the fair rent of any holding no deduction shall be made except such deductions as shall be specified and accounted for in the said schedule, and are in accordance with the provisions of the Land Law Acts."

The Government proposed that these words should be placed in the Bill at the point where the Amendment of the noble Lord behind him was when it left that House. [*Cheers.*] He moved that those words be added.

Lord INCHIQUIN said that, as the author of the Amendment which it was now attempted to alter, he might be permitted to say a few words. He might state at once, in order that the House might be informed as to the opinion of himself and those who had acted with him in the matter, that they were ready to accept the proposal which had just been made by the noble Marquess, and that he did not propose to ask their Lordships to insist on the clause which he moved in Committee. ["Hear, hear!"] But, as his motives seemed to have been somewhat misunderstood in that and also in the other House, he desired to offer some explanation. The idea and belief of himself and of others who had acted with him was that it was entirely outside the law of 1881 to take this occupation interest into account. The noble Marquess had stated that that was not the opinion of the Government, and he would state at once why they had consented to accept the Amendment now submitted. It was simply this—that the very question of the occupation interest of the tenant had never been settled in the Courts of law, and that under the clause as now put into the Bill it would be absolutely necessary, in any case in which the occupation interest was taken account of in fixing the rent, that it should be mentioned in the schedule, and therefore it would be possible for any case arising under the Act to be taken at once to the Court of Appeal to have the matter settled. What led them to accept the Amendment was that they were confident that the Court of Appeal would not allow this occupation interest to be considered. The noble Marquess had quoted the words used by Mr. Gladstone in the Act of 1881, and he made out from the words that the interest of the landlord and tenant were respectively to be taken into consideration, and that this occupation interest was to be considered. Their opinion was that the Land Act certainly gave the sitting tenant certain rights and powers. It gave four rights. The tenant's interest comprised several elements, the first of which was the right to get a fair rent fixed; the second was the right as a sitting tenant to have his improvements exempted from the rent; the third was the right of free sale; and the fourth was the right to continued occupation subject to statutory conditions. Now it had been made out by some of the Judges in Ireland that there was another right introduced over and above those he had stated—namely, that of some interest which had never been defined and which could not be defined. They had asked the Government over and over again to define the thing, and it had been found impossible to do so, and therefore his object was to make it clear that they were not to take that interest into consideration. Then he said that if the Government were not going to allow his clause they should, at any rate, define what they were going to allow. What did they do in the House of Commons? They introduced an addition to this proposition, that when once the occupation interest had been taken into consideration it was not to be taken into consideration again. Of course, that was begging the question. That was the very point he wanted to avoid. It was saying that the occupation interest was to be taken into consideration, but was not to be taken into consideration twice. That was just the very point to which he could not have acceded, and therefore it was necessary that this point should be cleared up, and especially so when he called their Lordships' attention to the evidence of Mr. Justice Bewley. In his evidence before the Land Committee, Mr. Justice Bewley distinctly said that this occupation interest had been taken into account, but that the law had never been laid down on the point up till now, and he was not aware that a case had ever been brought before the Courts. It was perfectly simple why it had never been brought before the Courts, for the simple reason that it could not be until some case could be got at. The Commissioners, in fixing the rents, had never given them the particulars that they would now get under the Bill, and therefore they had never been able to take the point before the Judges of Appeal. Their Lordships had now done what Lord Templetown, and those who supported him, were anxious to have done—namely, decided that this important point should be put into the schedule in order that they might get at it, and what the noble Marquess had just done was to provide that this occupation interest, if it was charged, should also go into the schedule, so that they might have some ground to go upon when they took the matter before the Court of Appeal. They were all so confident of the result that he did not want to trouble their Lordships any further. It was not their intention, and had never been his intention, to abstract anything from the Act of 1881. But what they said was that the occupation interest did not exist, and was not in the Act of 1881, and they wanted to make that point clear. It was with that view that he had moved the Amendment that stood in his name, and which he had intended to adhere to if some compromise or some arrangement had not been come to. With this explanation he was glad to say he could agree with the Government Amendment.

Motion to amend the Commons' Amendment agreed to.

Several drafting Amendments having been agreed to,

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said the next Amendment was that of the Commons to their Lordships' Amendment in regard to the valuation of grazing farms. This matter had been so frequently discussed in that House that he thought he should be needlessly taking up the time of the House by reiterating arguments with which their Lordships were perfectly familiar. The able speech delivered by the noble Duke behind him in Committee contained all that could be said upon the subject. He feared the difference of opinion between the two Houses was distinct upon this particular Amendment, and he had simply to move that, under the circumstances, their Lordships did not insist on their Amendment.

*LORD CLONCURRY said that, as his name had been prominently associated with the Amendment now before the House, he would ask permission to say a few words. The noble Duke (the Duke of Devonshire) had laid stress on the speech of the Chief Secretary at Leeds last autumn. As an Irishman, he looked upon that speech as a friendly and conciliatory speech, and as a Unionist he felt bound by all the promises contained in it. But he contended that from the beginning to the end of the speech there was no allusion to the question of repudiation of contracts—[" Hear, hear ! "]—and that was the only point on which he ventured to urge the Amendment on the House. More recently the Chief Secretary and the First Lord of the Treasury had said they were aware of some cases of hardship which could arise under the existing law. He would be delighted if any case of hardship were removed, but he asked the right hon. Gentlemen whether they were quite sure that in removing the cases of hardship they had in view they would not impose still greater hardship on the other side. [" Hear, hear ! "] Since the Land Act of 1870 was passed owners of land, especially in the three southern provinces, had held large quantities of land in their own occupation. Those lands they had laid down to permanent pasture, and then the men whom the Government chose to say were *bonâ fide* tenants, but whom he called cattle jobbers, had gone to the owners with the Act of 1870 fully present to their minds and asked for grass or pasture land on a definite contract for a limited number of years. It was to prevent grave injustice being perpetrated that he called attention to the matter. As the House knew, he and his Friends did not intend to insist on the Amendment, but he hoped the Lord Chancellor for Ireland would be able to see his way to safeguard a species of injustice which could arise. While agreeing with the action of the Commons, he would suggest that the following proviso might be inserted :—

> " Provided that where the Court is of opinion that the letting was made subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, the Court should consider the application as if 50 were inserted in this section instead of 100."

That would allow the Court to maintain cases under the old law if they thought it right to do so. [" Hear, hear ! "]

Question, " That the House do not insist upon their Amendment," put and agreed to.

Viscount de VESCI asked that some reply be given to the appeal of Lord Cloncurry as to the insertion of the proviso he had read.

The LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Halsbury) said that that would be contrary to order, as they had not insisted upon the Amendment.

Lord MONTEAGLE said it was very difficult to hear what was being done.

The LORD CHANCELLOR assured the noble Lord that that was a difficulty which he also experienced. It would, however, be irregular to go back.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN pointed out that Lord Cloncurry suggested the addition of a proviso, and asked the noble Marquess whether he would accept it or not ?

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said he had not seen the proviso before it was read out by the noble Lord. It would be absolutely impossible for him, on a point of this kind, to accept, on the spur of the moment, an Amendment which apparently ran counter to the House of Commons' Amendment and with which their Lordships had agreed.

House agreed with the Commons in respect of other Amendments.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said the Commons disagreed to the Amendments made by their Lordships in Clause 5, page 4, lines 38, 39 and 40, and he moved, " That the House do not insist upon their Amendment."

Motion agreed to.

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved, " That the House agree to the Commons' Amendment to the Lords' Amendment at line 9, page 5, omitting the words ' provided that,' and inserting after ' rent ' the words ' when made.' "

Motion agreed to.

On the question, " That Clause 5 be omitted,"

*The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said their Lordships agreed to leave out the clause, but the Commons disagreed with the omission. The clause had reference to town parks, and the effect of it was to admit to the benefit of the Land Acts a tenant, although his holding might be within the town park zone, if that holding was not required for the development of the town or for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and if it were let or used as an ordinary farm, whether of grass, or tillage, or mixed. The Government considered that that was a reasonable provision to make, and they believed that the intention of the law was in accordance with their proposal, and that the decision of the Court of Appeal, though no doubt perfectly sound in point of law, was opposed to the intention of the clause. The House of Commons had restored the clause, but added to it words which had been prepared with the object of meeting, if possible, the difficulty raised by Lord Macnaghten, who apprehended that the effect of the clause might be to admit to the benefit of the Land Acts persons who were not, in the proper sense of the words, tenants of ordinary farm land. It was proposed to add the words—

> "Provided that this section shall not entitle a person to have a fair rent fixed who is not *bonâ fide* using the holding as an ordinary farm."

He understood it was the desire of the noble and learned Lord to attach the disqualification from admission to the benefits of the Land Acts, not to the farm but to the particular person who happened to occupy the farm; in other words, that the person who was engaged in trade or business should, from the fact that that was his vocation, be precluded from the benefit of the Land Acts, even though his farm were an ordinary farm in the common acceptance of the word. His objection to that proposal was that it was entirely contrary to the principle upon which they had hitherto proceeded in discriminating between those farms which should be entitled to the benefit of the Land Acts and those which should not. At this moment, if a farm outside the town park zone was held by a tradesman, by a parish priest, or by a squire, and could be described as an ordinary farm, the occupant of it could go into Court and get a fair rent fixed. That was, in their opinion, a principle to which they should adhere. If they adopted the principle which he understood was advocated by the noble and learned Lord, the principle of saying to a particular individual, "You shall not get a fair rent, whatever be the character of your holding, because you yourself follow, not the profession of a farmer, but some other profession," it seemed to him they would be landed in these contradictions—that the farm might at one time come under the Land Acts and at another might find itself outside, from the accident that in the meanwhile it had passed from a person who was engaged in trade to a farmer; or, *vice versa*. The Government saw no other solution of the difficulty but that of adhering to the accepted principle, adding at the same time to the clause the words which he had read to the House, in order to make it emphatically clear that it was only where the farm was a *bonâ fide* farm that the occupant should have the right to apply to the Court for a fair rent.

LORD MACNAGHTEN said that when the clause was before their Lordships on a former occasion, he stated that, in his opinion, it would entirely destroy town parks. He did not say, as the noble Marquess seemed to have understood, that it would admit some persons who ought not to be admitted. He had asked for some answer to his argument, and he had received none. He thought some reason would be given by the Commons in rejecting this Amendment; but, singularly enough, on this Amendment alone no reasons were given by the Commons for disagreeing with the Lords. That was, he supposed, because no reasons could be found. Certainly no lawyer had contradicted his statement that the clause as it came from the Commons would entirely destroy town parks. Now, the object of the Act of 1887 was undoubtedly that any *bonâ fide* farmer, although he happened to have a town park, if it were let and used as an ordinary farm, should be admitted to the Land Act. Undoubtedly the words added to the Act of 1887 by the House of Lords made that point unmistakable; and they were interpreted by the Court of Appeal precisely in the sense in which they were intended to be interpreted. It was said, however, that certain persons were excluded who were using the town park as an ordinary pasture farm. He did not know what an ordinary pastoral farm of one acre was. ["Hear, hear!"] Mr. Justice Bewley, in his evidence before the Morley Committee, said that there were persons who were intended to be introduced by the Act of 1887 who had been, by some accident, excluded. There neither were nor could be any such persons; but the House of Commons had taken a different view. Well, he submitted to the voice of the House of Commons, and he did not quarrel with their restoring the words which came up to the House of Lords in the first instance. But he would ask their Lordships to pause before accepting the proviso which the Commons had added. As he understood from the speech of the Chief Secretary, it was a part, not the whole, of the enactment of 1887. There was nothing more dangerous than to re-enact a small portion of a former statute. How was it to be construed by the Judges? What on earth were they to do? If Parliament thought it right to re-enact a shred and patch of the Act of 1887, was that to be of greater value than those portions of the former Act which had not been re-enacted? The proviso was—

> "That this section shall not entitle a person to have a fair rent fixed who is not *bonâ fide* using the holding as an ordinary farm."

That looked very like an invitation to a *mala fide* farmer to use his town park as a *bonâ fide* farm. ["Hear, hear!"] Now, the Amendment which he proposed was very simple. It was to insert in the proviso the word "a" before "*bonâ fide*" and the word "farmer" after "*bonâ fide.*" In support of this Amendment he would quote the evidence of Mr. Justice Bewley, at whose suggestion the Amendment which had been carried in the Commons was originally proposed. Mr. Justice Bewley said that he thought that the word "agricultural" had been used by a mistake—and in that he was wrong—and he proposed that it should be amended by adding the words "or pastoral" after the word "agricultural." Then he added—

> "I do not see any reason for including town parks generally within the purview of the Act, and my grounds for so thinking, whether right or wrong, are these:—I must assume now that the Act has been amended so that every *bonâ fide* farmer, whether his farm is used for tillage or for pasture, though his farm would otherwise be a town park, is taken within the Act—that is to say, that the word 'agricultural' is removed, and it includes any holding that is let or used for farming purposes. But now take the ordinary case of a town park. These small holdings outside towns are held to a large extent by shopkeepers and others residing in the town, and no doubt they are a very great convenience to them; but at the same time, these people who have these small holdings are not in any sense farmers—they do not make their livelihood by the land. One of the principal uses of these small town parks is to graze their milch cows on. I do not think that the Land Commission, or any tribunal of the kind, ought to deal with anything except with purely agricultural holdings or pasture holdings. For instance, some of these shopkeepers living in the town will have a small plot outside—a town park—for which they will pay a rent; others, on the other hand, will not hire land, so to speak, but will take grazing from some farmer, and they will send out their cows backwards and forwards to those lands, paying so much a head. I see no more reason in policy why the Legislature should interfere to fix the rent which the man pays for his bit of land than it should interfere to fix the rent which the other man pays for his grazing. As I said, all these people admittedly *ex con cessis* are not farmers. For instance, the keeper of the local hotel or public-house, the butcher, the local solicitor, the doctor, and so forth, all have their little plots outside; and, although, no doubt, it would be very beneficial to them to have their land cheap, I do not think it is the same kind of thing as making provision for the agricultural tenants of Ireland."

He would ask their Lordships to act on the view of Mr. Justice Bewley. These shopkeepers were not *bonâ fide* farmers, and very often town parks were allotted to a particular house. But now the noble Marquess said that so long as the occupier cultivated the town park as an ordinary farm it was no longer to be a town park. No, and it never would be again. [*Cheers.*] It was a direct invitation to the *mala fide* farmer. It would be a most mischievous provision. It would destroy the whole benefit of town parks, and soon there would be none left in the whole of Ireland. The local solicitor or shopkeeper had nothing to do but to treat his holding as an ordinary farm, and then he was free from this restriction, and could put into his pocket the full value, and more than the fee-simple value of the farm, and no one would ever again be able to use it for the accommodation of the people. [*Cheers.*] That was a very weighty opinion of Mr. Justice Bewley's, and he entirely agreed with it. A more important witness was his noble Friend the Marquess of Lansdowne, who, speaking in the House on August 6, said:—

> "The fault of the Act of 1887 was that the word agriculture was construed in a restricted sense."

The result was, his noble Friend went on to say, that a holding within what he called "a town park zone," and

> "held by a *bonâ fide* farmer living in the town, and used principally as a dairy farm or for grazing, was excluded from a fair rent."

"This distinction," continued his noble Friend, "seemed an unreasonable one." He quite agreed. He never thought there was such a person, but if there were he was quite prepared to admit him to the benefits of the Land Act. But he must be what his noble Friend called him, "a *bonâ fide* farmer." Then there was another authority, not so great as his noble Friend, but still an authority who had great influence at present —though what position Mr. Timothy Healy, to whom he referred, occupied with the present Government he did not know. ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*] Mr. Carson had argued in the other House that a certain man who occupied one of those town parks was not a farmer because he was a lawyer. "If that was the point taken," said Mr. Timothy Healy,

> "then it was met by the Amendment of the First Lord of the Treasury, which provided that the section should only apply to the case of a *bonâ fide* farmer."

The whole grievance throughout was that they were excluding from the benefit of the Land Act, not the shopkeeper or the attorney who happened to be cultivating a town park after the manner of an ordinary farmer, but the *bonâ fide* farmer. Then, admit the *bonâ fide* farmer to the benefit of the Land Act; but restrict it to the *bonâ fide* farmer, or there would not be a town park left in Ireland. ["Hear, hear!"] Another witness he would call in his favour was Lord Justice FitzGibbon, who, perhaps, had more experience of the vast amount of litigation that had been caused by the use of inaccurate language in the Act of 1881 than any other Judge. Lord Justice FitzGibbon said, in reply to a question before the Morley Committee:—

> "If, instead of using the words 'not agricultural or pastoral,' we could only find the words '*bonâ fide* farmer' to describe the tenant who is to be admitted, it would relieve us of a great many of these questions."

He, too, thought it would. But if their Lordships adopted the Amendment of the Commons, which he frankly told them he did not understand, they would be accepting an absolutely illusory proviso which, in his humble judgment, would give rise to unlimited litigation. [*Cheers.*]

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said he hoped their Lordships would not refuse to listen to an English lawyer, although he did not profess to claim any authority beyond that of any other lawyer who applied his mind to the language of the old Land Act and the Bill now before the House. He hoped their Lordships would also give him credit for being in hearty sympathy with his noble Friends who owned land in Ireland, and that in saying what he was about to say he spoke of his conception of the law, as it would be affected by the Amendment of his noble and learned Friend, without any reference to his position as a Member of Her Majesty's Government. It was, in the first place, most important that their Lordships should carry in their minds the language of the Act of 1887 which gave rise to this question of town parks. It said:—

> "A holding shall not be deemed to constitute a town park, though within the definition of a town park under Section 58 of the Land Act of 1881, if it is let and used as an ordinary agricultural farm, and may in the opinion of the Court be included in the operation of the last-mentioned Act without substantially interfering with the improvement or development of the town to which it belongs, or the accommodation of the inhabitants thereof."

Their Lordships would observe that the holding must be let and used as an ordinary agricultural farm, and that nothing whatever was said about the occupation of the holder of the farm. The first observation that was to be made on the Amendment before the House was that for the first time it sought to disqualify the holder of such a farm from the benefit of the Land Act because he followed some other occupation besides the holding of that particular farm. If his noble Friend intended that to be the operation of the section, the most straightforward mode of effecting that operation would be to say:—

> "Provided that no holder of a farm who has any other occupation shall be entitled to come within the benefits of the section."

["Hear, hear!"] If that was what was meant, why was it not plainly stated? Indeed, he had hopes that that was not the object of the Amendment until, listening in another place yesterday, to arguments on the subject, he heard his very learned and distinguished Friend, Mr. Carson, emphasize the fact that a person in possession of one of those farms was a solicitor—a fact which appeared to him to be absolutely irrelevant, having in mind the language of the section of the Act of 1887. If the Amendment were introduced it would open up a flood of litigation to which many lawyers would look forward with considerable interest, for the position the Courts would then have to decide was "What is a *bonâ fide* farmer?" and, forsooth, "Is he less a *bonâ fide* farmer because he has some other occupation?" He trusted that their Lordships would not let loose such a flood of litigation upon the Land Courts of Ireland. But he doubted very much whether the acceptance of the Amendment would help his noble Friend. Speaking for himself as a lawyer, if he might be permitted to do so, he should hold, when he looked at the Act of 1887 and the provisions contained therein, that the meaning was that he should be a farmer in respect of that particular piece of land. But he was aware of the fact that others took a different view, and that was a question which would have to be litigated all through Ireland—not whether it was let as an ordinary agricultural farm, but whether, as a matter of fact, he was the person who was entitled to hold it. He hoped the House would not be led into launching such a mass of litigation on the Land Courts in Ireland, and, under colour of making an Amendment, depriving a great number of persons of rights already in their possession. "Ordinary agricultural farm" might be either tillage or pasture, and was not intended to be confined to tillage. He earnestly entreated noble Lords to look what the effect of the words would be, and to see the object underlying the words, before they introduced a matter which would raise a question for the Courts, not whether the holding was within the contemplation of the Act, not whether it was let or used as an agricultural farm, but whether A B, the occupier, followed any other vocation in life than that of a *bonâ fide* farmer. [*Cheers.*]

THE EARL OF MAYO said that, surely, butchers, bakers and solicitors were not *bonâ fide* farmers? What was understood in Ireland by a *bonâ fide* farmer was a man who earned his livelihood entirely by farming.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY said he hoped the Lord Chancellor would not think him guilty of presumption if he said that he had taken an entirely English view of town parks. He had had no practical experience of them, and had not any real knowledge as to what the use of town parks was. He had dealt with town parks as if they were land in connection with a house.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: The noble Marquess will excuse me, I said nothing of the kind.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY said he understood the Lord Chancellor suggested that town parks should be farms in connection with a house. Town parks were merely accommodation land, and were let to an individual simply in connection with his business, which might be that of a butcher or dairyman. But the town park had nothing to do with farming, and consequently what he desired was that a line should be drawn between the man who used accommodation land for farming purposes and the man who used it solely for accommodation ground. If it were laid down that town parks were farms, irretrievable damage would be done to the town in the neighbourhood of the land. Town parks were of enormous benefit to the inhabitants of a town, and it did not follow that they were always let to the same individual. But if once they were included in this Bill they at once made the owner the permanent holder of the land from an agricultural point of view, and it was no use to anyone in connection with the town except that individual himself. Lord Macnaghten was an authority on town parks. He had told the House—and he believed his opinion was endorsed by Mr. Carson—that if this clause stood in the Bill they would abolish the whole of the town parks in Ireland, and no one knew what injury would be done if that took place. When the question was discussed in the House of Commons the Chief Secretary had not one word to say in defence of his action. He should like to hear from Lord Ashbourne why he refused to allow to be introduced into the clause words to the effect that he must be a *bonâ fide* farmer who was to farm town parks, and as such to be admitted to the benefits of the Act. Some Member of the Government connected with Ireland should give a valid reason why they proposed to omit the words.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN asked what was the definition of a *bonâ fide* farmer? In the case that had been mentioned so often—that of a man who was both a farmer and a solicitor—was the Court to decide whether he was a sham solicitor but a *bonâ fide* farmer, or a *bonâ fide* solicitor but a sham farmer? [*Laughter and* "Hear, hear!"]

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (Lord ASHBOURNE) said he heard with great astonishment his noble and learned Friend Lord Macnaghten say that if the Amendment were passed, the death-knell of town parks in Ireland would be sounded. He never heard anything to him more incomprehensible. Before the Act of 1887 every form of town park was in use—some agricultural, some pastoral—and no one found the slightest difficulty in deciding whether they were all agricultural or all pastoral. What the Act of 1887 said was that inside a town park zone there were tracts of ground, and if let and used, not as town parks, but ordinary farms, they were to be treated as ordinary farms if they satisfied the ordinary conditions. If that was so, how the moderate extension proposed of the Act of 1887 was to kill town parks was a thing he could not for the life of him understand. Lord Dunraven had asked a question which it was almost impossible to answer—namely, what was the meaning of a *bonâ fide* farmer? In the mass of litigation which would be inaugurated by his noble and learned Friend a very possible construction might be that suggested by the Lord Chancellor for England—that a *bonâ fide* farmer was one who *bonâ fide* farmed a particular tract of land used by him under the Land Act of 1887 as amended by this Bill.

LORD CASTLETOWN said he should like to know what the position would be of a man, who was a butcher in a village, who had accommodation land to the extent of five or six acres within the purview of a town park and had a large farm outside. Would that man be a *bonâ fide* farmer, a man owning accommodation land, or a butcher? Practically he was all three. Lord Macnaghten desired to preserve for the advantage of the town the accommodation land which surrounded the town, and to make it clear that that man, a butcher, who was a *bonâ fide* farmer three or four miles from a town, was not a *bonâ fide* farmer of accommodation land let for fattening cattle for six months or so. They had to follow custom in Ireland in an Act dealing with Ireland. Therefore he would suggest that Lord Macnaghten should press his Motion to a Division, because the words made it clear that a man such as he had referred to would not be a *bonâ fide* farmer of accommodation land.

The House divided on the Question "That this House agree to the Commons' Amendment to re-insert Clause 5."

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Norfolk, D. (*E. Marshal.*)
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Ailesbury, M.
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Fingall, L. (*E. Fingall.*)
Hare, L. (*E. Listowel.*)
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Silchester, L. (*E. Longford.*)
Somerhill, L. (*M. Clanricarde.*)
Stalbridge, L.
Stanley of Alderley, L.
Sudley, L. (*E. Arran.*)
Talbot de Malahide, L.
Ventry, L.
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Clause 5 accordingly re-inserted.

Remaining Commons' Amendments on page 4, 5, 6, 7, and consequential Amendment on page 8 (Clauses 6 to 9 inclusive), agreed to.

On Lords' Amendment, Clause 39, line 22, after "mentioned," insert—

"Subject to the prescribed rules any person aggrieved by any Order of the Land Judge made under this section may apply to the Court of Appeal to re-hear the matter, and the matter shall be re-heard accordingly—"

LORD MACNAGHTEN said he would just like to say one word upon this Amendment. When he proposed this Amendment it was said to him by his noble and learned Friend that this would encourage appeals without number and without risk. He saw that in the Commons House they put in some words about the security for costs. The words he would have suggested would have been these—limiting the appeal or the re-hearing "with the leave of the Land Judge or the Court of Appeal." He thought that would get rid of all frivolous appeals. He thought that was better. The security for costs might operate very harshly on a poor tenant, and it might also operate very harshly on a poor landlord. He thought that the object of his noble and learned Friend and that of himself was exactly the same, which was to put an end to frivolous appeals, and he thought the words he had suggested would carry that out.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said that in the Landed Estates Court Act, there was a section which dealt with appeals, enabling a deposit for costs to be provided. He thought it would be desirable to keep that. The words suggested by his noble and learned Friend were, he thought, extremely useful and good words, and he would be very glad if the noble Marquess in charge of the Bill could see his way to introduce the words.

*THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved "That the House do amend the Commons' Amendment by inserting the words 'with the leave of the Land Judge or the Court of Appeal.'"

Motion agreed to.

Lords Amendment, Clause 47,—

"Page 28, line 39, leave out from ('where') to the end of the sub-section, and insert ('a tenant would, if this Act had been in force at the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, be now a present tenant, and either the landlord has not, since the said decision, resumed possession of the holding, or if he resumed the tenant has redeemed, the tenant shall be deemed a present tenant for the purpose of any such application')."

Commons Amendment,—

"The Commons propose to amend the Amendment in page 28, line 39, by leaving out the words ('said decision') and inserting ('passing of the said Act or the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, as the case may be'), and by inserting after ('redeemed') ('or been reinstated in his former tenancy')."

*The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved that their Lordships do agree with the Commons' Amendment.

Motion agreed to.

SCHEDULES.

Lords' Amendment,—

Page 30, insert the following Schedule :—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF SCHEDULE FOR RECORD.

* * * *

7. IMPROVEMENTS. — Proved in Court (excluding buildings) whether made by landlord or tenant, which are at present a *bonâ fide* benefit and suitable to the holding and are found to exist on inspection, to be stated in detail, together with the nature, character, and present capital value thereof, and the increased letting value due thereto, and the date, so near as can be ascertained, at which the same were made, and the deduction from rent made.

8. BUILDINGS.—If tenants state so, if landlords specify particulars of same, the date, so near as can be ascertained, at which they were made, state fair annual value, whether they have been kept in repair, and by whom, and any deduction from rent made on account thereof, and the extent (if any) to which the landlord has paid or compensated the tenant in respect thereof made on account thereof.

Improvements under this head shall be distinguished according as—

(*a*) they have been made wholly or partly by or at the cost of the tenant; and

(*b*) the landlord has paid or compensated the tenant in respect thereof.

* * * *

To be signed by Legal Assistant Commissioner only.

Commons' Amendment,—

"The Commons propose to amend Sub-section 7 of schedule by leaving out ('and suitable'), and to amend Sub-section 8 by leaving out ('made on account thereof')."

Lords' Amendment,—

"Page 30, line 56, leave out ('33 & 34 Vict. c. 46') and the rest of those lines."

Commons' Amendment,—

"The Commons disagree to the omission of lines 5 and 6, but propose to amend the words restored by leaving out ('sections') and inserting ('section'), and leaving out ('thirty-seven and thirty-nine')."

Commons' Amendment,—

"The Commons propose as a consequential Amendment to the Bill in page 31, line 30, to leave out ('as respects any'), and to amend the Amendment made by the Lords by inserting before ('purchasers') ('save as respects any')."

*The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE moved, "That the House do agree with the Commons' Amendment."

Motion agreed to.

VEXATIOUS ACTIONS BILL.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the House do agree with the Commons' Amendments, said he only wished to say, in respect of one of the Amendments, that the other House had introduced a new clause providing that counsel should be assigned to poor persons unable to bear the cost themselves. How that would operate and where the funds were to come from he was unable to say.

Commons' Amendments agreed to.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) BILL.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND said this was a useful Bill that was before their Lordships to simplify and to cheapen and to facilitate procedure under the Labourers' Act. Their Lordships made some Amendments to the Bill—two clauses were introduced, and some other matters of importance. One of those clauses, moved by Viscount de Vesci, had been accepted by the House of Commons, and also a clause moved by himself and some other consequential Amendments. There was one clause moved by the Earl of Arran that was dissented from, and the reason given was that the subject of the Amendment would be more conveniently dealt with if necessary in a separate Bill. Incidentally he mentioned that himself when the matter was before their Lordships before. It was found, without making the slightest vestige of a reflection on the good sense of the clause proposed by his noble Friend, that it had become a matter of contention, and that if it was insisted upon it would practically mean that the Bill would be lost. His right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary intimated that it was a matter that he had present to his mind, and that he would be very glad to consider it in another Session when another opportunity presented itself. He hoped, therefore, his noble Friend would acquiesce in the Motion he now made, that their Lordships were pleased to agree with the House of Commons' Amendment.

THE EARL OF ARRAN said he rose to say that he did not propose to persist in his opposition to the omission of this clause. After all, it was only a storm in a teapot, and it would not have excited as much attention as it had done had it been brought forward at any other time. One thing had been made very clear in the course of the discussion on the Bill—that the Government, with an unusual majority of 150 at their back, were just as much at the beck and call of the Nationalist Party, even divided as that party was, as were the late Government with a very doubtful majority of about 30 only. ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*]

THE EARL OF MAYO said the clause referred to was in the Bill when it was originally brought forward by the Government, but in the Standing Committee Mr. Dillon objected to it, and therefore, as it was a non-contentious Measure, the Government gave way to the hon. Member and the clause was struck out. When the Bill came up to their Lordships' House this fact was noticed; they divided on the question; and the clause was re-inserted. Now, the object of this Bill was to make it more easy for labourers' cottages to be built in Ireland. It was not a question that very much affected Irish landlords, but at the same time it was a matter which affected the whole country, and he for one should be very sorry if it could be said that they, as Irish landlords, were capable of looking after their own interests but were indifferent to the labourers' question, which he regarded as one of the most important questions in Ireland. ["Hear, hear!"] He thought the clause a reasonable one, and if it was left out improper people might be allowed to get into the cottages. It was said that evicted tenants might get into them; but, in respect to that, it did not matter to him whether the man who got into the cottages was an evicted tenant or anyone else, so long as he was honest and sober and willing to work. ["Hear, hear!"] The two Acts referred to were passed for the benefit of the labourers, and they conferred on them one of the greatest benefits ever granted to that class in any country in Europe, and had been largely availed of. Why should not the clause be retained? The noble Marquess in his speech on the Second Reading said that already improper people had got into the cottages. That fact strengthened the reason why a clause of this sort should be admitted by the Government, especially when the objection to it came from a party in the other House of which, he believed, Mr. Dillon was at the head. He confessed that he felt very strongly on the matter, and noble Lords who lived in Ireland and had to do county work knew what a great extent of jobbery went on in Boards of Guardians with respect to those cottages. ["Hear, hear!"] He fully appreciated what had fallen from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland with reference to future legislation on the matter, but he should have liked to see the question dealt with now. However, having expressed their views, and having taken their stand on the matter against the Government—in which course he believed they had justice on their side—he would not press the question further. But it should be remembered that in taking the course they had done, they spoke, not for themselves as Irish landlords, but in the interests of the labourers of Ireland. ["Hear, hear!"]

VISCOUNT DE VESCI urged that, in the circumstances, seeing that the alteration was introduced by the Government, and that the Government had promised to deal further with the matter in future, it would be unwise on the part of their Lordships to insist on the clause and resist the Commons' Amendment. [" Hear, hear ! "]

Commons' Amendment then agreed to.

QUARTER SESSIONS (LONDON) BILL.

On the Motion of the EARL of ONSLOW this Bill was read a Second time, and the following verbal Amendment in Clause 6, page 2, line 27, leave out " this " and insert " that " having been agreed to in Committee, Standing Order No. XXXIX. was dispensed with ; Bill read 3^a ; an Amendment made ; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons.

House adjourned during pleasure.

House resumed at Ten minutes past Twelve o'clock.

The EARL of PEMBROKE was chosen SPEAKER.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendments made by the Commons to the Amendments made by the Lords, and with the Lords' consequential Amendments to the Bill—agreed to.

QUARTER SESSIONS (LONDON) BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendment agreed to.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to.

Viscount de Vesci..

LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Brought from the Commons ; read 1^a ; to be printed ; and to be read 2^a To-morrow.—(*The Earl of Camperdown*).—[No. 255.]

POOR LAW OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Brought from the Commons ; read 1^a ; to be printed ; and to be read 2^a To-morrow. — (*Lord Glenesk.*) — [No. 256.]

House adjourned at a Quarter past Twelve o'clock, a.m., till a Quarter past Four o'clock, p.m. To-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 13th August 1896.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

DUBLIN CORPORATION BILL [H.L.].

Motion made, by Order, and Question proposed—

> " That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Lords' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Commons' Amendments to the Dublin Corporation Bill [H.L.] be now considered."—(*Dr. Farquharson.*)

MR. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.) submitted reasons why the House should refuse to suspend the Standing Orders. The House of Lords had refused to suspend their Standing Orders, and this House should be equally emphatic in adhering to theirs. The House of Lords for the first time had taken the point that a franchise clause introduced into the Bill was against its Standing Orders ; in other words, they had raised the grave constitutional question that the House of Commons was bound by the Standing Orders of the House of Lords. He asked the hon. Member for Mid Lanark to tell the House what were the Standing Orders which the House was asked to suspend. It was obnoxious that an omnibus motion should be made to suspend the whole of the Standing Orders in order to oblige the other House, which declined to suspend a single Standing Order for the benefit of the House of Commons. He understood that there were no fewer than 150 Standing Orders in that House, and he asked whether it was not preposterous to be asked to do so. That comity which ought to prevail between the two branches of the Legislature was not always observed by the Upper Chamber, and he thought it was absolutely necessary that the Bill should be sent back to the House of Lords, and that their Lordships should be informed, with great and grave respect, that the House of Commons' Standing Orders were not matters to be juggled with at all. On the contrary, they were matters of serious and grave concern, which the House declined on a message from the Peers to set aside. This Bill was of grave importance. It affected the question of the supply of water to the townships around Dublin. If this were an ordinary case of promoters he should be happy to suspend any ordinary Standing Order, but what had been the action of the promoters of the Bill? The House of Commons unanimously, and two Committees with unanimity, passed certain franchise clauses in the Bill. They went up to the House of Lords Standing Orders Committee, and there the promoters of the Bill were represented by an eminent learned gentleman engaged by the Corporation to state their case on the question of the suspension of the Standing Orders. The Corporation of Dublin could easily have had this clause included in the Bill if they had taken the proper course in the House of Lords. The Corporation of Dublin appeared by counsel before the Committee, and they stated no objection whatever to the inclusion of the franchise clauses in the Bill. They were absolutely delighted at the prospect of having 20,000 citizens included, and were especially most anxious to do nothing to hurt the working men. But the working men had a different opinion about the Corporation of Dublin now from what they had on a previous occasion. He had received a telegram that day from the Trades Council of Dublin, representing 20,000 Dublin working men, urging him to stand by all the franchise clauses in the Corporation Bill. He impeached the good faith of the Corporation of Dublin with regard to this Bill, and especially with regard to the franchise clauses. They were entitled to no consideration whatever from the House of Commons. In the House of Lords, Mr. Cameron, representing the Corporation, was reported to have said that the water part of the Bill had received the sanction of both Houses; but, on the Motion of himself and the hon. Member for North Monaghan, instructions were inserted in the Bill. As to Part III. of the Bill, Mr. Cameron said that the Corporation "assumed no paternity." He thought, however, that the Corporation were literally gasping to have the franchise, but from the start their action with regard to these franchise clauses had been hypocritical. [*Cheers.*] It was said:—

> "If your Lordships saw fit to extend the franchise in the manner proposed, the Corporation would accept it, but they were in no sense responsible for that part of the Bill,"

and then the Corporation placed itself in the hands of their Lordships.

> "As to the clauses forming Part III. he was silent, and produced no evidence with regard to them."

What effect did this declaration produce? The effect was most evident, because the Chairman made a remark of a pregnant character. Mr. Cameron once more intervened in the argument:—

> "Mr. Cameron: I am not supporting this clause; the Corporation of Dublin are not supporting this clause."

Whereupon the Earl of Morley said "We understood you to say so." What had been the hypocritical action of the Corporation of Dublin with regard to this franchise question? When this Bill was first thought of last year they announced that they would put in the franchise clauses in order to satisfy the almost unanimous demand of the Dublin working classes.

*MR. SPEAKER: The hon. and learned Member is now going into a matter which may be more properly discussed if and when this question is decided in the affirmative, and when the question of the Lords' Amendment is before the House striking out Part III. The only question now is whether the Lords' Amendment should be considered. Since the hon. Member referred to the Standing Orders I have made inquiry, and I find that, though the words "the Standing Order be suspended" were necessary at the time this Motion was set down, they are unnecessary now, and I shall therefore not put them to the House.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that if the Motion was unnecessary, it ought to be withdrawn. He submitted that the hon. Member for Mid Lanark should have stated what the reasons were for disagreement on the part of the Lords, and why they should now be considered. It was undesirable at this stage that further heat should be developed between the two Houses at a moment when the Irish Land Bill was trembling in the balance. When a public Bill was introduced last year, the Lords threw it out, and now, when a private Bill was brought in it was thrown out on the ground that it ought to have been a public Bill. As a whole he took the view that the Lords' reasons for disagreeing with the Commons on the question of the franchise ought not to be now considered. They would be told that this was a Bill of great importance to the Corporation of Dublin. The price they were charging the Corporation of Dublin for the sum of £9,000 a year, which they wanted for their water—the price that they asked was the admission of the citizens of Dublin as a whole to the franchise. The House had already passed franchise clauses this year in three Bills, the Corporation of Drogheda Bill, the Waterford Bill, and the Bill relating to Armagh. In the case of Drogheda the House inserted a franchise clause in a Provisional Order Bill, and the Lords actually swallowed it, and they would have swallowed this clause in the same way if any attempt had been made to induce them to do so. But they had not swallowed the franchise clauses in the case of this Bill because the Dublin Corporation were hostile to them. The Earl of Morley was not a greater Chairman of Committees than the late Lord Redesdale, and when the Rathmines Bill came before Lord Redesdale in 1885, that noble Lord made no difficulty about suspending the Standing Order.

*Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not keeping to the question before the House, which is that these Amendments be now considered.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that he was arguing that the Bill ought not to have been sent down to them at all at this stage, but as the Corporation of Dublin had insisted upon its being sent down they must take the consequences. They had flouted the decision of the House of Commons, for the House had unanimously passed the franchise clauses.

Mr. EDWARD CARSON (Dublin University) said he was glad to find himself for once in accord with the hon. and learned Member. He agreed that it would be impossible at this stage of the Session to consider properly the important questions that arose on the Lords' Amendments. He thought it, however, right to say, in justification of the course taken in another place, that no one appeared before the Standing Committee of the other House to support these franchise clauses.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said that he would gladly have attended to support them had he thought that he would be listened to.

Mr. CARSON said that the promoters of the Bill appeared and disclaimed practically all knowledge of these clauses. They disclaimed all desire to pass them, and no one said a word in their favour. In the circumstances he did not see how even the hon. and learned Member opposite could contend that the House of Lords could have done anything but what they did do. The hon. and learned Member said that they ought not to proceed to discuss these clauses, and he agreed with him. The hon. Member said that the question raised was of great constitutional importance, and that the conflict between the two Houses might become intensified if these clauses were proceeded with. If there was any probability of anything of that kind, it certainly appeared to him that it would be an absurd thing, when the House of Commons was about to disperse for the holidays, to enter into a conflict with the other House. The question which had been raised was merely a question of price between two different bodies, and it might well stand over until a more convenient time, and until they could find out what was the view of the Dublin Corporation and the view of the Irish Executive as to the importance or necessity of having these franchise clauses tacked on to a simple Water Bill. They ought to hear from some member of the Government some reason for the proposal to suspend the Standing Orders. He took that opportunity of welcoming back to the Ministerialist side of the House the hon. Member for Mid Lanark, who seemed to have taken his seat on the Treasury Bench as if he knew that the Irish Executive were determined not to give the House any information on this subject.

Mr. HORACE PLUNKETT (Dublin Co., S.) said that the only question between the Dublin Corporation and the surrounding townships was a question as to the price which was to be paid for, and the amount of water which was to be given by the Corporation to those townships. His reasons for agreeing with the hon. and learned Member for North Louth were the following. It had been laid down in the House of Lords, and also in the House of Commons, that it was inexpedient that communities should be supplied with water by trading companies.

*Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is entitled to argue that the Bill is in the main a Water Bill, and that it is important that the water clauses should be passed, and that opposition would result in destroying the Bill, but he is not entitled to pursue the line of argument upon which he is entering.

Mr. PLUNKETT asked whether he could argue that the water clauses ought not to be passed?

*Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. Member could not enter into that argument.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that a large principle was involved in the Bill which ought not to have been dealt with by a Private Committee, that principle being that communities ought to have some representation upon the bodies which supplied them with water.

*Mr. SPEAKER said that to argue the point would be out of order. It was not competent for the hon. Member to initiate a discussion as to the constitution of the Water Companies.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that in those circumstances he must content himself with supporting the hon. and learned Member for North Louth in his opposition to the Motion before the House. He might observe that a large number of Members had put down notices of opposition upon the Paper.

Mr. J. L. CAREW (Dublin, College Green) said that the hon. and learned Member for Louth had made a bitter attack on the Corporation of Dublin. He had described the action of the Corporation as hypocritical. He (Mr. Carew) thought that the hon. and learned Member's own action towards the working men of Dublin deserved that epithet to a greater degree. What were the facts? At the eleventh hour, on a Bill which was a Water Bill, the hon. and learned Member tabled two Instructions, one for the purpose of extending the franchise to the citizens of Dublin, and the other to take it away from them. The hon. and learned Member first appealed to the working men of Dublin, saying "we are going to extend the franchise to you," and now he appealed for support to Members on the other side of the House on the ground principally that he was going to increase the number of Conservatives on the Dublin Corporation from 11 to 20. The attitude of the hon. and learned Member for North Louth would be fatal to this Bill and to his own franchise clauses. He wanted the Corporation of Dublin either to lose the £12,000 which they had spent in promoting this Water Bill, or to accept franchise clauses which they did not approve. It should be borne in mind that the Corporation had spent £12,000, and if the Bill were defeated they would have to spend a similar sum next year in the promotion of another Bill. He trusted, therefore, that the Bill might be saved.

Mr. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.) said that the epithet "hypocritical" applied to the hon. Member for the Harbour Division of Dublin and to him alone. It was the hon. Member for the Harbour Division, and not the hon. Member for North Louth who was responsible for the position in which the Dublin Corporation found themselves. The hon. Member for North Louth put down certain Instructions on the Paper for the Committee that first considered the Bill. These Instructions had remained on the Paper for seven days because the hon. Member for Louth was not present to move them, and when at length they were brought forward there was nobody there to oppose them on behalf of the Corporation of Dublin. The consequence was that, when the hon. Member for the Harbour Division arrived on the scene, all this trouble about the franchise arose, and he dragged the other Members for Dublin into opposing the extension of the franchise to the working men of Dublin. If anybody should be described as hypocritical in this matter, it was the hon. Member for the Harbour Division, and he regretted to say that he was not present now. The hon. Member professed the most intense anxiety to give his fellow cititens the franchise, and yet had taken every opportunity to defeat that object. He desired earnestly to support the hon. Member for Louth. The Corporation of Dublin professed to represent the citizens of Dublin, but yet they were afraid to give them those means of electing them, which were conferred on every other citizen in this kingdom.

MR. J. J. CLANCY (Dublin Co. N.) said he could not listen in silence to an attack on the hon. Member for the Harbour Division. The hon. Member had, he thought, chose a singularly unhappy moment for attacking his hon. Friend—namely, in his absence.

MR. FARRELL: I said I regretted his absence.

MR. CLANCY replied that, at all events, when the hon. Member was present no attack was made upon him by the hon. Gentleman. He appealed to the Government for some direction in this matter. As for himself, he intended to oppose the Motion of the hon. Member for Louth, and did so on the grounds that this Bill had cost the citizens of Dublin £12,000, and another Bill next year would cost them £12,000 more probably. The franchise portion of the Bill would be killed by the kindly work of the hon. Member for Louth; but if his Motion were defeated, opportunity would arise to consider the franchise clauses. He appealed to the Government to give some direction and not to leave the House in the position it now was.

*MR. JAMES O'CONNOR (Wicklow, W.) moved to omit the word "now," in order to insert "on this day three months." He opposed this Bill for reasons that had already been stated by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Trinity College. It was, as far as he was concerned as one of the Members for the County of Wicklow, a question of the price to be paid by the town of Bray for the water supplied by the Dublin Corporation. The price of water to them would be trebled. For that reason he was opposed to the consideration of these Amendments now. He heard hon. Members talk about the cost to the Corporation of Dublin, but what he thought about was the money the townships in Wicklow and South Dublin would have to pay under this Bill.

*MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is now going into a part of the Bill which is not affected by the Lords' Amendments.

*MR. JAMES O'CONNOR: I shall not further pursue that line of argument, so I will content myself by moving to omit "now," in order to insert "on this day three months."

MR. VESEY KNOX (Londonderry) seconded the Motion because he believed it was justified in precedent. On a previous occasion, when a Corporation representing a small fraction of the citizens, had asked for largely increased powers, the House of Commons had taken the line that increased powers should not be given until that small and narrow Corporation consented to extend the franchise. That was the course taken in the case of the Belfast Main Drainage Bill. This Bill was merely a question of money disputes between the Dublin Corporation on one side and the townships around on the other. If the Bill was lost it did not mean that any one within or without Dublin would be any the worse off for water; therefore, its rejection would not do any harm to any human being. The Belfast Bill was postponed from time to time until the Corporation of Belfast agreed to introduce clauses for the extension of the franchise. What was sauce for the goose in Belfast was sauce for the gander in Dublin, and the Corporation of Dublin ought to be made to take the same course if they wanted to get their Bill through the House.

MR. T. M. HEALY said he told the Dublin Corporation in the most straightforward manner that unless these franchise clauses were introduced by the House of Lords, he would do his best to kill the Bill when it came before the Commons. He made no secret of that. What the House imposed upon Belfast it ought to impose also upon Dublin. They refused to allow the Belfast Improvement Bill to go through the House until the Corporation consented to extend the franchise. Why, then, should they allow a narrow oligarchy in Dublin to come to them for a Bill seeking to impose a charge of about £9,000 on the surrounding populations until that narrow oligarchy was content to do for its citizens what the Orangemen of Belfast consented to do for theirs? The action of the Corporation disentitled them to all claims for consideration in the House. The House of Commons unanimously passed the franchise clauses, and was he to be told that for the sake of £12,000, they were to give to the Corporation of Dublin what they asked for instead of delaying them for a single year. It was stated by a famous French monarch, "Paris is well worth a mass"; he thought the franchise was well worth £12,000 to Dublin. [*Laughter.*]

MR. L. P. HAYDEN (Roscommon, S.) reminded the hon. and learned Member for Louth that there was the strongest opposition to extend the franchise in Belfast on the occasion to which he had alluded.

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Member is not entitled to go into the question of Belfast.

MR. HAYDEN (continuing) said he thought it was unfair that the Corporation of Dublin should be put to further expense when they were prepared to extend the franchise next year. He appealed to the House not to throw this money away.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny) said the Corporation of Dublin were bound to supply water to the surrounding townships, and they asked the House of Commons to enable them to do it. He was quite as anxious as the hon. Member for Louth to extend the franchise in Dublin, but he was unwilling that this Bill should be lost because it did not extend the franchise. It was not the Corporation of Dublin who refused to extend the franchise, but the House of Lords. He hoped that the House would not reject the Bill merely to compel the Corporation of Dublin to come forward next year with a Bill containing a franchise provision. Even if the Corporation did bring forward such a Bill next year what security had they that it would pass. In his opinion it was a monstrous injustice if all the money which the Corporation had spent on promoting this Bill were to be wasted. He urgently appealed to hon. Members opposite to allow the Measure to pass and to let the question relating to the franchise come up next year. Those who were opposing the Measure were not supported by a single member of the Dublin Corporation.

MR. T. M. HEALY said that the Corporation of Dublin were not supporting this clause.

MR. CARSON asked whether he should be in order in moving the adjournment of the Debate.

*MR. SPEAKER: The effect of such a Motion, if successful, would, at this period of the Session, be to destroy the Bill, and under the circumstances I ought not to accept it.

Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

The House divided:—Ayes, 62; Noes, 65.—(Division List, No. 415.)

Words added.

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to.

Consideration of Lords' Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Commons Amendments put off for three months.

QUESTIONS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

MR. J. G. TALBOT (Oxford University): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he would consider the propriety of instructing the Medical Officer of Health, in cases where an elementary school has been closed by authority on account of the prevalence of infectious disease, to visit such schools and satisfy himself that the danger of infection is passed before the schools are re-opened?

THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, Tyrone, S.): In cases in which an elementary school has been closed by the District Council, acting under the Education Code, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, it is his duty, whenever he deems such action necessary, to cause the premises to be disinfected or cleansed: but, when this has been done, a visit to a school which is closed would not add to his information. Before the expiration of the specified period for which a school has been closed the duty of advising the District Council whether the circumstances call for any further restrictions on school attendance already devolves on the Medical Officer of Health, and the Board consider that he should make such inquiries as will enable him to advise in the matter.

MR. TALBOT: I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, whether he has considered the pecuniary loss suffered by elementary schools when they are compulsorily closed in consequence of the prevalence of infectious disease; and, whether he will consider the possibility of giving extra grants in such cases to cover such extraordinary expenditure?

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University): The cases mentioned in the question are already provided for by Articles 83 and 101 of the Code.

MR. RAYMOND GREENE (Cambridge, Chesterton): I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education whether, seeing that when a school has been closed on account of an epidemic or the like, an allowance for the unavoidable absence is made in calculating the average attendance for the annual grant, the Department will take into favourable consideration the assimilating of the method of calculating the average attendance for the fee grant to the method on which that for the annual grant is calculated, and so avoid depriving a number of schools of a portion of the fee grant through no fault of their own?

SIR J. GORST: Legislation would be necessary to assimilate the methods of calculating average attendance for the purposes of the annual and fee grants. A clause having this object was put into the late Education Bill.

MR. ERNEST GRAY (West Ham, N.) asked the right hon. Gentleman whether he would consider the desirability of introducing next Session legislation to deal with the matter?

SIR J. GORST: Mr. Speaker, I cannot say a deal about the legislation of next Session. [*Laughter.*]

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

MR. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government has received from Le Chevalier Descamps, Belgian Senator and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Arbitration Conference, held in Brussels in 1895, official communication of the scheme adopted by that conference for the constitution of an International Arbitration Tribunal; whether there will be any objection to a copy of the communication and report of Senator Descamps being placed upon the Table of the House; and, whether Her Majesty's Government, in view of the interest at present taken in the question of international arbitration, and the fact that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference is about again to meet in Buda Pesth at the invitation of the Hungarian Parliament, will signify the interest and sympathy which Her Majesty's Government take in the progress of this question, and state the nature of the reply made to Senator Descamps' communication?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. GEORGE CURZON, Lancashire, Southport): A copy of Monsieur Descamps' pamphlet on the organisation of international arbitration, to which is annexed a copy of the scheme adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Brussels, was forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels for presentation to Lord Salisbury, who requested that his thanks might be returned to the author. It would not be in accordance with usage either to present such papers to Parliament or to make any communication on the part of Her Majesty's Government to the Inter-Parliamentary conference at Buda-Pesth.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

MR. T. M. HEALY: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if any information is accessible to Members as to the expenditure of the £40,000 received for horse breeding by the Royal Dublin Society under the Probate Grant since 1888?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): The grant of £5,000 received annually by the Royal Dublin Society under the Probate Duties Act of 1888 is applicable to the improvement of the breed of cattle as well as horses. The Comptroller and Auditor-General satisfies himself that the money has been rightly disposed of, but no report is made by him to Parliament on the subject. The Council of the Royal Dublin Society publish an annual report, which contains their audited accounts and gives information regarding the horse and cattle-breeding schemes. This report is on sale to the public. I shall be happy to furnish the hon. and learned Member with a copy of the last report of the Council if he should care to have one.

MR. T. M. HEALY was understood to ask whether the Auditor General could make a special Report to Parliament?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR was understood to say that to give such an undertaking would hardly be within his province. He should be glad to show a copy of the report of the Royal Dublin Society to the hon. and learned Member.

TRALEE AND DINGLE RAILWAY.

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork, E.): On behalf of the hon. Member for East Galway (Mr. JAMES ROCHE), I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—(1) if he will take any steps to give effect to the memorial recently presented to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by the Grand Jury of the county of Kerry, in reference to the present state and working of the Tralee and Dingle Railway; and (2), whether the cost of maintenance of ways, works, and stations on this line amounted to £54 per mile for the last half-year, whilst similar lines in the county of Kerry, viz., the Kenmare and Headford and the Killorglin and Valencia Railway cost but £34 and £36 per mile respectively.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The memorial referred to contains statements to the effect mentioned in the second part of the question. I am not in a position to say whether it will be possible in any way to meet the representations of the memorialists, but the question will receive my consideration. The Railways (Ireland) Act of the present Session does not provide funds for giving assistance to any existing line.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS.

MR. J. FINUCANE (Limerick, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whether the Kilmallock Board of Guardians, County Limerick, has written to the Local Government Board suggesting that the present system of arbitration in the cases of lands required under the Labourers' Acts leads to unnecessary expense, delay, and inconvenience; and requesting that the Board of Works should employ more than one arbitrator, as experience has shown that the work of arbitration cannot be carried out by one arbitrator with the expedition necessary to insure the successful working of the Acts; and will the Board be requested to accede to the request of the Guardians; and (2) what is the explanation of the delay which has taken place in bringing the arbitration in the Kilmallock Union to completion?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The answer to the first paragraph is in the affirmative. The Labourers' Bill now before Parliament will enable the delay complained of to be avoided in all future cases. The delay referred to in the Kilmallock case arose through some misunderstanding between the Guardians' Solicitor and the Arbitrator, but the matter is now practically settled.

POSTAL FACILITIES (BALLINCRANA, COUNTY LIMERICK.)

MR. FINUCANE: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether the Post Office authorities at Dublin have received a memorial, signed by over thirty ratepayers, requesting the establishment of a sub-post office at Ballincrana, or Gothoon, about midway between Kilfinnane and Kilmallock, county Limerick; whether the memorialists have to send for their letters to a place over three miles distant; and, as the district is populous and the office certain to pay at least its expenses, will the prayer of the memorialists be granted?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston): A memorial on this subject bearing seventeen signatures was received at the Dublin post office in May last. Gothoon is three miles distant from the nearest post office, but it has an official delivery and collection of letters. Correspondence for places in the neighbourhood at which no delivery is made is left at a shop in Gothoon. The Postmaster General regrets that, as the number of letters for the district in question is small, and as the post is already carried on at a loss to the revenue, the establishment of an office at Gothoon would not be justified.

WORKHOUSE LUNATICS (IRELAND.)

MR. FINUCANE: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—(1) whether he is aware that the Limerick Board of Guardians elected, over four months since, a Mr. Stephens to the position of keeper over the lunatics; (2) whether all the lunatics in workhouses in Ireland are harmless; (3) if the Local Government Board has refused to sanction the appointment on the ground of inexperience; (4) whether the resident medical officer and master have stated that Mr. Stephens has given complete satisfaction during his term of probation; and (5) if the Local Government Board will sanction his appointment?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The fact is as stated in the first paragraph. The Local Government Board refused to sanction the appointment of Mr. Stephens on the ground of inexperience in the management of the insane; moreover, he was not eligible for the appointment under the terms of the advertisement issued by the Guardians, which stated that candidates must have had previous experience in the care of lunatics; and although qualified candidates presented themselves, yet the Guardians elected a person without experience. It is true that the Medical Officer stated that Mr. Stephens had given satisfaction whilst acting as attendant, but he did not mean to convey by this statement that Stephens was a suitable person for the position. The Local Government Board are not prepared to sanction this appointment. As to the second paragraph, lunatics in workhouses are, as a rule, harmless, but they are extremely unmanageable at times, and harmless lunatics are always liable to become dangerous.

LOUGH ERNE DRAINAGE BOARD.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he is aware that, on or about the 9th July, a very heavy rainfall occurred in County Cavan, which had the effect of raising the water in the upper part of Lough Erne a depth of two feet, resulting in the flooding of all low-lying meadows, corn and potato crops, about Belturbet, Ballyconnell, Bawnboy, and Swanlinbar; whether the flood gates at Belleek were kept closed from the 9th to the 27th July, thereby retaining the flood water, and adding to the grievous injury complained of; could he state in whose hands the management of these flood gates rests; and, is there no legal remedy against them at the hands of the farmers living along the lake and River Erne whose crops have been injured?

MR. HANBURY: The management of the gates rests with the Lough Erne Drainage Board, from whose secretary the Board of Works have received the following telegram:—"All sluice gates at Belleek were closed from the 9th to the 18th July. The upper Lough Erne was one foot five inches below the ordnance level on the 9th July, gradually raising to seven inches below on the 18th, when the gates were opened. The ordnance level was only reached on the 28th. Sluice gates are worked by a competent engineer, under rules drawn up by the Drainage Maintenance Board. The Drainage Board has no record of the rainfall in the County Cavan." I understand that the ordnance level referred to in the telegram is the ordinary summer level, below which the Drainage Board try to keep the water. They have a telephone communication between the upper lake and the sluices at Belleek, so as to be able to report the state of the water and take the necessary measures at Belleek. As regards the legal point, the Board of Works are advised that any person injured through negligence of the Drainage Board or their servants in charge of the sluices has a remedy at law against the Drainage Board.

Mr. **VESEY KNOX** (Londonderry) was understood to ask whether, during the Recess, the right hon. Gentleman would look into the management of the Drainage Board?

Mr. **HANBURY** asked the hon. Member to remind him of the subject.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (DAMAGE TO PICTURES).

Lord **BALCARRES** (Lancashire, Chorley): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether two pictures in the National Portrait Gallery have recently been wilfully injured; and whether, considering that there are only 10 attendants for the 33 rooms, and only one constable for the entire building, and that similar damage is likely to recur, steps can be taken to secure better protection for the pictures by appointing an adequate staff of attendants and police?

Mr. **HANBURY**: The answer to the first paragraph is in the affirmative. I understand that during the hours when the gallery is open to the public there are in attendance ten attendants, called curators, and three constables. The question whether this force is sufficient to safeguard the pictures is now engaging the attention of the Treasury.

COLLISION (SHIP "SIREN" AND H.M. GUNBOAT "LANDRAIL.")

*Mr. **A. K. LOYD** (Berks, Abingdon): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the Government will give any and what compensation to the crew of the *Siren* for the loss of their property on the occasion of that ship being negligently run into and sunk by Her Majesty's Gunboat *Landrail* last month, when making for Portland Harbour?

The **FIRST LORD** of the **ADMIRALTY** (Mr. G. J. Goschen, St. George's, Hanover Square): The Admiralty are in communication with the Solicitors representing the owners of the *Siren*, and have, whilst repudiating all legal liability, offered to consider any claim that may be made to the extent of £8 a ton on the gross register tonnage of the *Landrail*. This compensation, which represents the maximum amount fixed by the Merchant Shipping Act, would be rateably distributed to meet all losses, whether hull, cargo, or the men's clothing. Great sympathy is naturally felt for the crew on the loss of all their clothing, but I find that, in a nearly parallel case in 1889, where the Admiralty paid £8 per register tonnage for the *Surprise*, it was held to be impossible, in view of the precedent which would be set, to go beyond the statutory limit of compensation.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

Sir **WILLIAM WEDDERBURN** (Banffshire): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether a large portion of the Indian Contingent sent to garrison Suakin has been sent on to act as a convict guard at Tokar, an Egyptian convict station some 70 miles from Suakin, where the climate is intensely hot, water very scarce, and food indifferent, and whether the commanding officer and second in command of this force have both been invalided within a month; and, will he place before the House before it rises reports from the General commanding the Indian contingent and from the Chief Sanitary Authority under the Egyptian Government as to the general health and condition of Her Majesty's forces forming the Indian contingent?

*The **SECRETARY** of **STATE** for **INDIA** (Lord George Hamilton, Middlesex, Ealing): A battalion of native infantry and a squadron of native cavalry have been sent to Tokar, not as a guard for the convict prison, but to garrison that post, as the position is one of great strategical importance for the defence of the Suakin district, as was shown by the fighting in its vicinity in 1885. The climate is very hot, but the health of the troops and followers at Suakin and Tokar is reported to be very good, and that of the European officers generally good; but out of 70 officers at Suakin and Tokar four have been invalied, including the officer in command at Tokar. There is a sufficient supply of water at Tokar, and the food supplies are ample. Every precaution is being taken to make the condition of the troops holding this important position as comfortable as is possible

SANITARY INSPECTORS (EXAMINING BOARD).

Mr. W. JOHNSTON (Belfast, S.): On behalf of the hon. Member for East Down (Mr. J. A. Rentoul), I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether, seeing the formation of a conjoint Examining Board for Sanitary Inspectors has been under the consideration of the Local Government Board since 1892, he is now prepared to say when effect will be given to the recommendations of the Committee appointed by his predecessor?

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL: A decision as regards the questions arising in connection with the formation of a conjoint Examining Board for Sanitary Inspectors will be given very shortly.

CHANNELSEA RIVER (WEST HAM).

Mr. ERNEST GRAY: I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been called to the condition of the Channelsea River in the borough of West Ham; is he aware that it is stated that this river is little better than an open sewer; and will he, by inquiry or otherwise, cause such measures to be adopted as will reremove the obvious danger to which the dense population of the district is subject if the allegation referred to be correct?

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL: The Local Government Board received last month a petition signed by 74 ratepayers, in which they complained of the condition of the Channelsea River (the waters of which are tidal), and stated that the river was practically an open sewer. The Board are in communication with the Lea Conservancy Board on the subject, and have forwarded to them a copy of the petition referred to. The Board are desirous of rendering any assistance that is possible in the matter, but it is not a case in which they have any compulsory powers that can be exercised.

DEANE NATIONAL SCHOOL (NEAR BOLTON.)

Mr. ERNEST GRAY: I beg to ask the hon. Member for the Thirsk Division, as a Charity Commisioner, with regard to the Deane National School, near Bolton, which is under the management of trustees appointed under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners providing that any vacancy on the board of management shall be filled within one month, is he aware that this provision has been neglected for a considerable time by the existing trustees; and, whether, having regard to the recent dismissal of the master of the school by the trustees contrary to the expressed wish of 166 out of the 170 parents of children attending the school, he will advise the Commissioners to refuse to sanction the appointment of any person nominated to the office of trustee unless and until the parents obtain some share in the selection of the trustees.

Sir JOHN GORST (for Mr. Grant Lawson): The question is understood to refer to the National School at Rumworth, in the Parish of Deane. The scheme by which the school is regulated provides that vacancies among the trustees shall be filled up at the first meeting of the trustees which shall be held after the lapse of one month from the occurrence of the vacancy. On the 28th July the Commissioners approved the appointment of two new trustees to fill vacancies. It appears from the date of the occurrence of these vacancies that the foregoing provision of the scheme has not been strictly complied with. The names of the trustees proposed for approval were duly published, and no objection was taken to their appointment. The Commissioners have no information of, or in relation to, the dismissal of the master of the school.

Mr. ERNEST GRAY: I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education—(1) whether he can state what portions of the income for the last school year of the Deane National School, near Bolton, were received from State grant, endowment, voluntary subscriptions, and other local sources, respectively; (2) is he aware that the head master of the Deane School has been recently dismissed as a result of incidents connected with his election to the office of churchwarden by the parishioners, and that this dismissal has been insisted on notwithstanding the written request to the contrary made by 166 out of 170 parents whose children attend the school, and notwithstanding the fact that the teacher can show excellent reports both for secular and religious teaching during the last 12 years in the same school; and, (3) can he state whether there are any means, other than the establishment of a school board for the district, whereby the parents may obtain some voice in the management of the school to which they are practically compelled to send their children?

SIR J. GORST: The following sums were received:—State grant £339 2s. 1d., endowment £36 13s. 4d., voluntary subscriptions £32 14s. 5d., church collections £22 10s., other local sources £18 6s. 1d. The Committee of Council have no information as to the facts alleged in the second paragraph. They are not aware of any means by which the parents could secure some control over the management so long as it is a Voluntary School.

"TERRIBLE" (H.M.S.)

SIR EDWARD GOURLEY (Sunderland): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if he can state the nature of the accident compelling Her Majesty's new cruiser the *Terrible*, to have to put back to Plymouth for repairs; and, whether it is true that there are no mechanical appliances either at Devonport or Plymouth sufficient to cope with the emergency?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY: No accident has occurred to Her Majesty's ship *Terrible*. During the run preliminary to the commencement of the second of the contractors' trials it became evident that certain adjustments were necessary to the slide valves of some of the cylinders. The contractors were in charge of the machinery, and at their request the vessel entered Plymouth Sound in order that an examination might be made. As the result of that examination, and at the request of the contractors, the *Terrible* has returned to Portsmouth, where the necessary defects will be made good by the contractors before the trials are resumed. Under the circumstances explained no question arose as to the sufficiency of the mechanical appliances at Devonport Dockyard; but I may state that they are ample for all the repairs required by Her Majesty's ships and their machinery, and no suggestion such as that in the hon. Member's second question ought to have been made.

MR. J. CUMMING MACDONA (Southwark, Rotherhithe) asked whether there were any appliances on board the *Terrible* for picking up floating derelicts?

MR. FORTESCUE FLANNERY (York, W.R., Shipley) asked whether it had been decided to send this vessel and her sister ship on a longer voyage at full power for the purpose of fully testing the power of the water-tube boilers?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY was understood, in reply, to say that the Admiralty had no doubt whatever, from what had happened so far, as to the efficiency of these ships, and that until the completion of the trials it would be too soon to decide whether they should send them on a long voyage.

SHANNON ESTUARY (WARSHIP).

MAJOR EUSTACE JAMESON (Clare, W.): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if he can advise Her Majesty's Government to allow a man-of-war to be permanently stationed at Scattery Roads, in the estuary of the Shannon, as the anchorage is of the best description, and there is no warship in the Shannon?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY: Her Majesty's warships are stationed at certain places on the Irish coast in the general interests of the Service, and I cannot, as at present advised, meet the wishes of the hon. and gallant Member.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

MR. W. F. LAWRENCE (Liverpool, Abercromby): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there is any reason, and, if so, what reason, why the accounts of the Niger Coast Protectorate and its yearly budget should not be published in like manner as those of the Protectorate of Zanzibar, and whether he will authorise such publication in future; and, whether he can state what may be the cost up to date of the Governor's chief residence and public offices, including their equipment, and if not yet completed, what further cost may be estimated to complete them?

MR. CURZON: I have before stated that there are several reasons for which the accounts of the Niger Coast Protectorate are not laid before Parliament. Among others, the fact that no money is asked for from Parliament for that Protectorate, as is done in the case of Zanzibar. The sum spent up to the end of the financial year 1895–6 on public buildings is £104,210. It is estimated that a further sum of £20,150 will be required to complete those now in hand.

WINDING-UP PROCEEDINGS (IRELAND).

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny): I beg to ask the Attorney General for Ireland whether his attention has been directed to a notice in a recent number of the *Dublin Gazette*, of certain new Orders to be made by the Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy, under which the official assignees may be empowered to act as official liquidators in the winding up of companies; whether he is aware of the fact that when a Bill was introduced in the late Parliament to sanction that and other charges, the Measure was abandoned by the late Government owing to the strong opposition of the whole commercial public of Ireland, and especially of the north of Ireland; and, if so, whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will withhold his sanction from the Orders referred to; and, in view of the fact that an Act of Parliament was thought necessary by the late Government to enable the Bankruptcy Court to do what the Orders purport to effect, will he explain why the matter is being dealt with by Orders?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. J. ATKINSON, Londonderry, N.): These Rules are only published provisionally. Any person interested can object to them, and all objections will be carefully considered by the Lord Chancellor and the Judges in Bankruptcy before the Rules are approved of by them. The Rules do not require the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, but must be laid before Parliament before coming into force. The Bill referred to in the Question was much wider than these Rules in its scope, and sought to authorise the Official Assignees to act as administrators of deceased persons, managers of lunatics' estates, and in other matters. The objections to the Bill do not, therefore, apply.

TRANSVAAL RAID.

MR. THOMAS BAYLEY (Derbyshire, Chesterfield): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War what action the War Office is taking with regard to the Officers of Her Majesty's Army (other than those who have been tried with Dr. Jameson) who were concerned in the late raid in the Transvaal?

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): The case of these officers is still under consideration, and has been delayed by communications being necessary with certain individuals, the answers to which must be received before a final decision is arrived at.

*SIR C. DILKE (Gloucester, Forest of Dean): Has the hon. Member not twice stated that he should make a statement before the close of the Session? Will he make it to-morrow?

*MR. BRODRICK: I am afraid it will be impossible to make a statement to-morrow.

*SIR C. DILKE: You stated twice that you would do so. ["Hear, hear."]

SUPPLY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION (SOUTH AFRICA).

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the authorities in South Africa have been able to ascertain from what sources and by what routes arms and ammunition have been supplied to the enemy; and, whether he can give an assurance that every possible precaution is being taken to stop such supplies of arms and ammunition?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): As I informed the hon. Member for the Egremont Division of Cumberland on the 30th ultimo, inquiries are being made as to how the rebels have obtained their supplies of arms and ammunition, but no information has as yet reached me which would be worth communicating to the House.

ESTATE DUTY.

MR. J. G. BUTCHER (York): I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estate duty is claimed in the following case, namely, where a husband predeceases his wife without leaving issue, and property passes on the death of the husband which has been settled on the husband for his life, then on the wife for her life, then (in default of issue) on the husband absolutely; and, whether the Revenue authorities are in such a case instructed to claim a double estate duty, viz., first, estate duty on the capital value of the settled property arising on the cesser of the husband's life interest; and, secondly, estate duty on the value of the husband's absolute reversionary interest in the settled property?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH Bristol, W.): If the settlement was made by the husband, or by any person other than the wife, estate duty is claimed on the husband's death on the principal value of the settled fund, at a rate ascertained by aggregating with that fund the free estate of the husband, and any other property which, under Section 4 of the Finance Act of 1894, comes into the aggregation. Payment of this duty satisfies any claim for estate duty under the settlement on the wife's death, and the husband's reversionary interest is not regarded as liable to a further charge for estate duty as being property of which he was at the time of his death competent to dispose.

CRETE.

MR. T. M. HEALY: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has he any information as to the statement of the Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* yesterday relative to the roasting of a priest in Crete by Turkish soldiers on a fire made from pictures pillaged from churches?

*MR. CURZON: No information has been received beyond that which I have already given to the House.

MR. T. M. HEALY said he had put a similar question on Monday. Had the hon. Member since asked for any information?

*MR. CURZON said he had pointed out that no information had been received from their own Consul.

MR. T. M. HEALY said that was no answer to his question. Had the hon. Member since Monday asked for information as to these abominable occurrences? ["Hear, hear."]

*MR. CURZON: No, Sir; nor do I feel any necessity to inquire.

MR. T. M. HEALY said he should call attention to the matter on the Appropriation Bill.

In reply to Mr. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley),

*MR. CURZON said he had received no appeal from Mr. Biliotti for assistance.

*SIR ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (Sheffield, Ecclesall): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether from 10,000 to 15,000 Mussulman inhabitants of Crete have been driven from their homes by Christian insurgents, their villages and plantations destroyed, and numbers of them killed and maltreated; whether thousands of these refugees are now collected in and around Heraklion; and what steps Her Majesty's Government are taking to obtain equal justice for the Mussulman as well as the Christian inhabitants of Crete?

*MR. CURZON: It appears, from the official reports which have been received from Crete, that large numbers of the Mussulman inhabitants in the district of Candia have, in consequence of the general state of panic and disorder, migrated from their villages into the town, where their presence has been the cause of serious disturbances. There is no confirmation of the reported ill-treatment of the Mussulman fugitives and destruction of their property. Both in their representations to the Porte, and in their instructions to Her Majesty's Consul in Crete, it has throughout been the object of Her Majesty's Government to secure equal justice to both sections of the population in the island.

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Have not Her Majesty's Government received reports from their representatives in Crete that large numbers of the Mussulman inhabitants have been driven from their homes, and a considerable number killed and maltreated?

*MR. CURZON said he had received reports in which mention was made of injuries to Mussulman inhabitants, but these injuries did not seem to have occurred to those who had left their homes in consequence of the prevailing disturbances. ["Hear, hear!"]

Mr. J. O'KELLY (Roscommon, N.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the massacres committed in Crete, the Government will consider the desirability of recognising the Christian insurgents as belligerents?

*MR CURZON: No, Sir, Her Majesty's Government do not propose to take any such step.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL (ARGYLL).

MR. D. N. NICOL (Argyll): I beg to ask the Lord Advocate, as representing the Secretary for Scotland whether he is aware that the Mid Argyll District Committee of the County Council of Argyll, in resolving to provide an infectious diseases hospital for the landward part of the district, selected, with the approval of the Local Government Board, a site adjoining to and only accessible through the Burgh of Lochgilphead and in the centre of a population exceeding 2,300; and whether, as four equally suitable and more favourably isolated sites were also obtainable in the vicinity of the burgh, he will meet the wishes of the ratepayers and institute an independent Inquiry, in order if possible to have the hospital (still unbuilt) erected on a site further away from the centre of population?

*THE LORD ADVOCATE: I am informed that several sites had been selected by the Mid Argyll District Committee. Sir Henry Littlejohn, Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, visited the locality, heard parties on the spot, and, after careful personal inspection, recommended the site which is now the subject of complaint. The matter was subsequently brought before the Secretary for Scotland, who, after full reconsideration, saw no sufficient reason to dissent from the view expressed by the Medical Officer; under these circumstances he regrets that he is unable to comply with the suggestion of my hon. Friend to institute further inquiry. The site, I am informed, is an isolated one, and was selected not only for its special advantages as a hospital site, but also with reference to the requirements of the burgh and landward districts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. J. W. MACLURE (Lancashire, Stretford): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India will he explain why the small extra pensions, for which Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers in the Public Works Department have hitherto been eligible, have been withdrawn by the orders of the India Office; whether any Dispatch ordering a curtailment of the privileges of officers of long service can have a retrospective effect, or can take effect before such Dispatch is publicly gazetted; and, if all the Correspondence on this subject can be laid upon the Table of the House?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: The exceptional pensions, which were sanctioned in 1883, are not to be granted in the Public Works Department in future, because the special circumstances which were then held to justify them no longer exist. The Dispatch does not affect any officers who were already in the Service at the time when it was written; and the case of those who may have entered since that date, but before its publication, has been provided for. The correspondence relating to the discontinuance of further grants of these pensions is contained in the Return recently laid on the Table.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC (GLOUCESTER).

MR. C. J. MONK (Gloucester): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he can give from official sources reassuring reports respecting the present state of health in Gloucester so far as the smallpox epidemic is concerned?

MR. T. W. RUSSELL: In Gloucester, during the 30 completed weeks of 1896, January 4th to July 25th, smallpox cases were notified every week, the total number of cases notified being 2,008. I am glad to say that during the two complete weeks ending respectively August 1st and August 8th no smallpox cases have been certified.

TRINIDAD.

SIR EDWARD GOURLEY: I beg beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the island of Trinidad has been handed over to the Brazilian Government; if so, is this in consequence of the island having been wrongly taken possession of by Great Britain, or because unfit for habitation, and also for the purposes of the Telegraph Company, to which the Government conceded the right of laying a cable en route for South America?

MR. CURZON: Her Majesty's Government having accepted the good offices of the Portuguese Government, which were voluntarily tendered to them, and the latter having stated that in their opinion the island of Trinidad had been transferred to Brazil by Portugal in 1825, Her Majesty's Government have expressed their willingness to defer to this opinion, and have in consequence withdrawn their claim to the possession of the island.

SOLWAY SALMON FISHERY.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL: I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade, when the Report of the Royal Commission on Solway Salmon Fishings will be presented?

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon): The Report was presented on the 6th instant, but has not yet been circulated.

TRANSMISSION OF MAILS (PNEUMATIC TUBE).

MR. MAURICE HEALY (Cork): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether a pneumatic tube exists between the General Post Office and Euston Station which was formerly used for conveying the mails, and is it still capable of being used for this purpose, or for the purpose of an electric railway, to convey the mails between the points mentioned; what the time occupied in this method of conveyance would be, and what time is necessary by the existing means of conveyance, and would it be possible at small expense to connect the existing tube with the St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations; what is the last hour for posting at London post offices for the night mail from Euston, St. Pancras, and King's Cross, and whether dispatch of letters by the tube in question would enable an additional half-hour for posting letters to be given; and, whether, in view of the fact that in the cities of Paris and Berlin letters are conveyed by pneumatic tube, and that that method is also extensively used for the dispatch of telegrams in London, the Postmaster General will institute a departmental Inquiry as to the desirability of either again using the existing pneumatic tube, or converting it for an electric railway and connecting it with St. Pancras and King's Cross?

MR. HANBURY: A Question on this subject was answered on the 19th of March last. A pneumatic tube belonging to a private company was used more than 20 years ago for the conveyance of mail bags between the General Post Office and Euston Station. Its use was experimental only, and the experiment was not a success. The time of transmission by tube was 17 minutes; by mail van it is only 19 minutes. It is believed that portions of the tube have been removed, and the communication with the General Post Office has long been cut off.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

*SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN (Durham, S.E.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the state of the British Army in India, as reported by *The Times* correspondent at Calcutta, in their issue of the 11th inst., wherein it is stated that nearly 4,000 men are in hospital from preventible contagious diseases, and that the state of the Army is getting worse day by day; whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government is to be seriously drawn to this matter during the coming Recess; and, whether he is now prepared to state to the House that during the coming Recess, in conjunction with Lord Lansdowne and the Governor General of India, steps will be taken for an Inquiry, either by Royal Commission or by Select Committee of this House, with a view to taking measures that may, once for all, as regards this painful matter, place the British Army in India in that state of efficiency in which the people of this country and of India desire to see it, and to bring about which they pay some 25 millions of money every year?

*LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I have seen the statement in *The Times* to which my hon. Friend refers. As stated by the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury on Friday last, in reply to Questions by the hon. Members for south-east Essex and Hoxton, Her Majesty's Government will consider the propriety of some Inquiry to decide whether the alleged increase of disease is correct.

MR. JAMES STUART (Shoreditch, Hoxton) asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the various memoranda of the Army Sanitary Commission, and to the following conclusions which they state:—

> "The facts, so far as we can ascertain them, lead us to the conclusion that a compulsory lock hospital system in India has proved a failure, and that its reinstitution cannot, consequently, be advocated on sanitary grounds. We believe that the best practicable means of diminishing the prevalence of these diseases is to be found in establishing a system of voluntary lock hospitals, and in providing the soldier, as far as possible, with healthy occupation and recreation;"

and whether any steps had been recently taken to bring these views before the cantonment authorities, or to carry them into effect?

*LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I am aware of the opinions recorded by the Army Sanitary Commission on this subject; but what I want to ascertain is, not the opinion of individuals, even when acting officially, but the facts relating to the health of the Army.

*SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN: May I ask whether Her Majesty's Government propose to institute an Inquiry by Royal Commission or a Select Committee of this House?

*LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I should not like to commit myself to the exact form which the Inquiry will take; what I think is an Inquiry by a small number of impartial persons would be best. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.E.) asked whether the Inquiry would be here or in India?

*LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: The Inquiry will take place here.

WORCESTERSHIRE VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT.

COLONEL LONG (Worcestershire, Evesham): On behalf of the hon. Member for Kidderminster (Mr. A. F. GODSON), I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War why the 1st Volunteer Battalion Worcestershire Regiment was not allowed to go into camp at Bournemouth, when the Worcestershire Militia was allowed to go to Aldershot amongst a large body of regular troops, and the Worcestershire Volunteer Artillery to Towyn; and why, when permission was given for the 1st Volunteer Battalion to go into camp at Bournemouth, when smallpox was raging at Gloucester, it should be withdrawn when it had practically died out there?

*MR. BRODRICK: The 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment formed part of a Volunteer Brigade which the General Officer commanding the north-western district intended to send to Bournemouth. The order for this whole brigade camp was cancelled because smallpox had broken out in districts occupied by some of the corps which would compose it. The General Officer then proposed a regimental camp at Malvern for this Volunteer battalion, which was approved.

CYCLISTS (HYDE PARK).

MR. WOOTTON ISAACSON (Tower Hamlets, Stepney): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he has come to any decision as to granting further facilities for cyclists in Hyde Park; and whether he will consider the advisability, before the conclusion of the Session, of making an exclusive track for cyclists during the autumn?

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS, Kent, St. Augustine's): I have carefully considered the matter, and regret I do not see my way to carry out the suggestions contained in my hon. Friend's Question.

CURRAGH CAMP (LAND COMPENSATION).

MR. CAREW: I beg to ask the Under Secretary for War whether, in consequence of the great dissatisfaction which exists with Mr. Murphy's draft award on the claims of several of the parties for compensation in respect of the appropriation by the War Department of the road through Donnelly's Hollow, Curragh Camp, he will give the parties aggrieved an opportunity of having their objections heard before this award is made final?

*Mr. BRODRICK: The arbitrator has fixed Friday the 4th September as the day for hearing objections to his award, and any persons who think themselves aggrieved can then submit their cases.

SEIZURES BY ITALIAN CRUISERS IN THE RED SEA.

Mr. O'KELLY: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a British ship carrying munition of war to the port of Zeila, and passing through the Red Sea, is subject to capture by Italian cruisers?

Mr. CURZON: If the hon. Member is alluding to the capture of the *Doelwyk* in the Red Sea by an Italian cruiser, I have to inform him that the *Doelwyk* is not a British vessel, and was not carrying munitions of war to Zeila. If, however, he is raising a hypothetical case, it is one to which I cannot, at such short notice, reply. It would depend largely upon the final destination to which the cargo was consigned.

IRISH MAILS.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether the Postmaster General has yet come to a conclusion as regards an improved method of transhipping the mails at Kingstown and Holyhead?

Mr. HANBURY: The question is occupying attention, but no decision has yet been arrived at upon it.

TELEGRAMS (PREPAID FORMS).

Mr. RAWSON SHAW (Halifax): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that the telegraph authorities decline to give more than one prepaid reply telegram form when payment has been made for two answers to be sent on the day of payment; and, whether this is in strict accordance with telegraph regulations.

Mr. HANBURY: Yes, I think it is in accordance with the regulations. But, if the hon. Member has reason to believe that it causes inconvenience to the public, the Postmaster will be glad to hear from him.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (MEMORIAL).

Mr. ELLIOTT LEES (Birkenhead): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, seeing that all other Statesmen except Lord Randolph Churchill, who have led the House of Commons and who have died within recent years, have been commemorated by some memorial within the Palace of Westminster or its immediate neighbourhood, the Government are prepared to find a site for some memorial to the late Lord Randolph Churchill?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.): In answer to my hon. Friend I have to say that there will be no difficulty as regards a site, and if my right hon. Friend the First Commissioner of Works is approached by a responsible Committee he will consider favourably any representation made to him.

DISTRESS FROM WANT OF EMPLOYMENT (SELECT COMMITTEE).

Mr. BHOWNAGGREE: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention has been drawn to the Report of the Select Committee on Distress from Want of Employment; and if he can promise any legislation next Session based on the recommendation contained in it?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY said the Report of the Select Committee on Distress from Want of Employment had been called to the notice of the Government and would receive very careful consideration. He was unwilling to pledge himself, before such consideration was given, to anything in the nature of legislative action next Session, but his hon. Friend might rest assured that the matter would not be lost sight of.

SUPPLY.

Mr. J. M. WHITE (Forfarshire): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will consider the advisability, in making arrangements for next Session, of arranging at least two Fridays for Scotch Supply, and of devoting the weeks in which these Fridays occur to Scotch business and to Irish business respectively, giving several weeks' notice of the dates, arranged and adhering to these dates unless in cases of emergency?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said he believed Scotland had two days devoted to its Supply this year, and Ireland had, he thought, four days. He had endeavoured so to arrange the days as to meet the convenience of Members coming from those two parts of the United Kingdom respectively. He presumed any Leader of the House would always take the same steps, but he did not think it proper to give specific pledges in regard to the course to be followed next Session.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

MR. HARRY POLLOCK (Lincoln, Spalding): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it is the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy on the Charity Commission created by the appointment of Mr. D. C. Richmond to the post of Assistant Controller and Auditor General in the Exchequer and Audit Department; and whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce next Session a Measure dealing with the constitution of the Charity Commission, with a view to placing the work of the Commission more directly under the control of Parliament?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said it was not proposed to fill up the vacant place. Mr. Richmond was a temporary Commissioner, and it was not necessary that a new temporary Charity Commissioner should be appointed. He could not give any pledge in regard to legislation on the subject.

STRIKE (MESSRS. THORNYCROFT'S WORKS).

MR. WOOTTON ISAACSON: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention has been drawn to the recent strike at Messrs. Thornycroft's works at Chiswick; whether he is aware that it has proved most disastrous to that firm, coming at a time when they were exceptionally busy on contracts; that, in consequence also of the delay in the construction of torpedo boat-destroyers, they lost orders for the refitting of vessels with their water tube boilers; and that recently, when the Swedish Government required a torpedo boat-destroyer, they rejected the tenders of six English firms in favour of one from a German firm, in consequence of the absence from the latter of the strike clause, embodied in the others; and, whether Her Majesty's Government will take these facts seriously into consideration, with a view to inserting a clause in the Conciliation Bill or the Arbitration Bill by which workmen will not leave their work pending the consideration and decision of the matters in dispute?

MR. RITCHIE: I am aware that a dispute has recently taken place at Messrs. Thornycroft's works between two classes of workmen. I am glad to learn, however, that not only has the dispute been now amicably settled by the arbitration of Sir Benjamin Baker, but the two trade societies concerned are now negotiating with a view to arrive at a permanent arrangement to obviate all such disputes in future. As the hon. Member is doubtless aware, the Conciliation Bill of this Session has already received the Royal Assent, and such a clause as he suggests cannot, therefore, be inserted in it.

TREASON-FELONY PRISONERS (RELEASE).

In answer to Mr. CAREW,

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY said: My attention was called by the medical officers of the Prison Department to the health of certain of the treason-felony prisoners at Portland. I accordingly directed a special medical inquiry by Doctors Buzzard and Maudsley. Upon their report I have felt it my duty, as I should in all similar cases, to advise the release on licence, on grounds of ill-health, of four of the prisoners—viz., Daly, Devany, Gallagher, and Whitehead—and they will accordingly be released so soon as the doctors in each case advise, and arrangements are made with their friends.

LOCAL TAXATION (ROYAL COMMISSION).

MR. RADCLIFFE COOKE (Hereford) asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board whether he could now give the House the names of the Commission appointed to consider the subject of local taxation?

THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, Tyrone, S.): The Queen has approved the following list of names to constitute a Royal Commission to inquire into the present system under which taxation is raised for local purposes, and report whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to such taxation, and, if not, what alterations in the law are desirable in order to secure that result:—

Lord Balfour (Chairman),
Lord Emlyn,
Sir John Hibbert,
Mr. J. B. Balfour, M.P.,
Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P.,
Mr. J. L. Wharton, M.P.,
Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P.,
Mr. J. Stuart, M.P.,
Mr. C. A. Cripps, M.P.,
Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B. (Inland Revenue),
Sir Edward Hamilton (Treasury),
Mr. C. N. Dalton (Local Government Board),
Mr. T. H. Elliott (Board of Agriculture),
Mr. E. O. Smith (Town Clerk of Birmingham), and
Mr. H. E. Clare (Town Clerk of Liverpool).

REFORM LEADERS (JOHANNESBURG).

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the fact that the "Reform" leaders in Johannesburg still in prison were undoubtedly under the impression, rightly or wrongly, that a promise of protection was given by Her Majesty's representative, whether the right hon. Gentleman could see his way now to making some representation in their favour to the Boer Government?

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: That is only part of the Question.

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I am willing to address the whole of my Question to the right hon. Gentleman if he wishes it.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I think he had better.

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I was not aware that he was so anxious for the whole of it. The rest of the Question was whether, in reply to the representations of the High Commissioner urging the immediate laying down of their arms, the Reform leaders used this expression:—"The people of Johannesburg place themselves and their interests unreservedly in the hands of the High Commissioner, in the fullest confidence that he will see justice done to them."

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: In reply to the first part of the hon. Member's Question, I have to refer him to what I have already said—that if the two gentlemen still in prison will petition the Government of the South African Republic, as their fellow-prisoners did, I shall be glad to support their petition by my friendly offices. As regards the second part of the Question, I desired that he should put it, because I thought he was under a misapprehension, and now he has put it in a different form from that in which it was sent to me.

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: No.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: Yes; I have his letter. What the hon. Gentleman asked me by letter was "whether the Reform leaders when they laid down their arms, did not say that they 'placed themselves in the hands of the High Commissioner, in the fullest confidence that he would see justice done to them.'"

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Exactly what I have said.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: No; the hon. Member really does not know what he did say. [*Laughter.*]

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I beg pardon. These were the identical words. ["Order!"] I must claim my right to explain. The words which I sent to the right hon. Gentleman were taken from a document which I hold in my hand, and are exactly the same as those which I read to the House. I challenge the right hon. Gentleman to disprove that.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN : I accept the challenge. The words which he has just put into his question are "whether the Reform leaders did not say that the people of Johannesburg place themselves," etc. There is a very important distinction. What my hon. Friend asked me by letter was "whether the Reform leaders did not say," etc , the implication being that they were making a condition that they should not be put upon their trial.

*SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT : The Reform leaders were people of Johannesburg.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: As a matter of fact, early on the 7th of January the secretary of the Reform Committee sent a telegram to the High Commissioner, the last sentence of which was in the following words :—"The people of Johannesburg place themselves and their interests unreservedly in the hands of your Excellency in the fullest confidence that you will see justice done to them," and that has reference to the reforms for which the people of Johannesburg were agitating. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the same secretary telegraphed to the High Commissioner, "We have surrendered our arms unconditionally."

KUMASI.

MR. J. H. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) asked whether the right hon. Gentleman had any information confirming or denying the alarming telegram with reference to an anti-British movement in Kumasi.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I have not seen the telegram, and I have no information to that effect.

MR. DALZIEL : I will ask a question to-morrow.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

*SIR C. DILKE asked as to the hour of meeting for the House to-morrow.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY thought it was just possible that by meeting at an earlier hour to-morrow they might be able to conclude their proceedings altogether to-morrow. If any advantage of that kind could be gained he was sure that the House would not object to his giving notice of the fact late that night. He would make inquiries.

CITY AND SOUTH LONDON RAILWAY BILL.

Message from the Lords as to the Amendments to this Bill considered.

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS (Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, Cumberland, Penrith) said that the Lords had struck out a clause which had been inserted in that House the object of which was to preserve the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Their Lordships had also inserted a clause providing for the destination of the money to be paid as compensation by the railway company to the churchwardens. The message from the Lords stated that they did not insist now on striking out Clause 7—that was to say, they accepted the Amendment of the Commons that the clause preserving the church should remain. Their Lordships, however, did insist on the clause which they inserted making proper provision for the disposal of the money to be paid by the railway company to the vicar and churchwardens. Formerly he had grave doubts on this point, but he thought that the Lords had now shown that this clause really did not depend on the other. It was admitted that some alterations had to be made in the church; a portion of the graveyard had to be taken; and it was desirable that the money should be dealt with in proper form. He moved that the House do not insist on disagreement with the Amendment made by the Lords.

Motion agreed to.

SHIPPING FEDERATION BILL.

Order [18th February 1896] that the Shipping Federation Bill be referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, read, and discharged :—Bill withdrawn.—(*Dr. Farquharson.*)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (UNITED KINGDOM).

Return [presented 12th August] to be printed.—[No. 369.]

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES.

Return [presented 12th August] to be printed.—[No. 370.]

WORKHOUSES, ETC.

Return [presented 12th August] to be printed.—[No. 371.]

RAILWAY SERVANTS (HOURS OF LABOUR).

Copy presented,—of Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act during the year ended 27th July 1896 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 372.]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Copy presented,—of Report by the Board of Trade on their proceedings and business under the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 and 1889 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 373.]

BUILDINGS, ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC, MAINTAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS.

Return presented,—relative thereto [ordered 11th August; *Lord Balcarres*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. —[No. 374.]

STANDING ORDERS.

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of this House, as amended, be printed.—(*Chairman of Ways and Means.*)—[No. 375.]

PUBLIC LOCAL RATES AND NET EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF OF THE POOR, ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND POLICE, BORNE BY SUCH RATES.

Return presented,—relative thereto [Address 13th August; *Mr. T. W. Russell*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 376.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS (INDIAN BUDGET).

Order for Committee thereupon read.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, Middlesex, Ealing): I think it will be for the general convenience of the House if I make my statement relating to the finances of India before you, Sir, leave the Chair. In taking this course I am following several precedents which occurred in former years, when the Secretary of State found himself in a position similar to that which I occupy. On the notice Paper there are three Amendments which, though all relating to matters of importance, are purely academic in character, and as the House has met for the purpose of discussing Indian finance I think it will be more convenient to devote ourselves to that purpose than to wait for the Motions on the Paper. When last year I had the honour of making a Statement on behalf of the Indian Government, I was able to lay before the House a Statement which I think was in most respects more satisfactory than up to that time had been thought to be possible. I accompanied that Statement with an indication that, in my private opinion, signs were not wanting to show that during the ensuing months there would be a further improvement in Indian finance. I am glad that anticipation has been more than realised, and the figures and Statement I am about to make would be eminently satisfactory if they could only be detached from the unfortunate consequences of erratic exchange; but, unfortunately, right through this statement every year the fluctuations of exchange value have left their mark on the finance of the year. I wish to impress this fact on the House. They must discount the favourable character of the figures which I lay before them in the knowledge that a large proportion of the figures are based on a valuation which is necessarily shifting. There is a technical matter to dispose of before I enter into a detailed examination of the accounts. The form of the account adopted in the explanatory memorandum laid on the Table of the House is based on the accounts which my predecessor prepared in the belief that a return of net income and net expenditure could be made to give a clearer idea of the actual financial position than can be gathered from the old gross returns, which under statute have to be laid on the Table of the House. The tables in the explanatory memorandum are prepared on that basis, but it will be seen that for the most part they are divided between Imperial and provincial transactions. In order to stimulate an interest in the development of income the Provincial Governments are allowed to share in the revenue in certain proportions, varying according to the particular head, and they have to meet therefrom the expenditure under specified heads in certain proportions. If their revenue exceeds their expenditure, they are allowed to add the surplus to their balances, which are available for expenditure in subsequent years. On the other hand, if their revenue falls short of their expenditure, they must make the deficiency good out of their balances. Thus, the provincial receipts and charges exactly balance one another, and, while it may be of interest under any particular head to examine the total receipt or charge, the improvement or deterioration of the surplus and of the general financial position depends alone on the extent to which the Imperial Accounts are affected. The first year I have to deal with is the closing of the accounts of the year 1894-5. Sir James Westland originally estimated for a deficiency of Rx.301,900, but I am glad to say that the accounts show a surplus of Rx.693,110. But it is satisfactory to note that the real improvement is considerably greater. In the course of this year a material addition was made to the charges by bringing up the Famine Insurance Grant to a higher point than that at which it originally stood. Those conversant with Indian finance know that it was established by Sir John Strachey in 1881, and it amounted to a sum of Rx.1,500,000 annually to be put on one side out of revenue for the purposes of famine, and he fixed upon the figure of Rx.1,500,000 in the following manner. He took the total expenditure upon famine during the past ten years and divided it by ten. I am glad to say that from that time until now we have not had a single serious famine to deal with in India, and the Government came to the conclusion that, looking to the fact that the danger from famine had largely diminished, they might fix the Famine Insurance Grant at Rx.1,000,000. This grant under financial exigency has been largely reduced, and the amount originally taken in the estimates of this year was only Rx.445,000. The difference of Rx.555,000 has to be added to the surplus, and, taking these two together, the total surplus as against deficiency is Rx.1,248,110. There has been apparently a remarkable improvement in reveuue of Rx.2,823,096 on the original estimate. But an examination of the figures shows that they are not so satisfactory. Rx.1,569,000 is due to an improvement in opium. The other item which has contributed to the increase of revenue was Rx.941,000 in Customs, mainly due to the taxation which had been imposed at the beginning of the year. The increase of expenditure was Rx.1,828,000, but the whole of this is more than accounted for by the loss on exchange—namely, Rx.2,121,468. If in this increased expenditure is included the additional sum added for the Famine Insurance Grant, we find that the Government of India have accomplished the remarkable feat of keeping within their original estimate by Rx.848,000. It is often said in certain quarters that an improved system of control by Parliament over Indian finance could be introduced. I hold the contrary view, believing that the financial control exercised over expenditure in India as it now is, is more efficacious than any control that could be exercised in this country would be. I do not remember any occasion here when the Treasury have been able to save £800,000 on their original estimates. The rupee for 1894–5 was taken in the estimate at 14d. and it realised 13·1d. and this involved a charge of 212 lakhs in addition to the sum originally provided. The total charge amounted to Rx.14,615,300, or more than 24 per cent. of the total net expenditure of the Indian Government. The next year 1895-6 is a very remarkable financial year, and I hope marks the commencement of a new financial era. The Indian Government budgeted originally for a surplus of Rx.46,200, but they only obtained this surplus by much scraping and paring. They cut down the grants originally made for the local governments by Rx.405,000, and they only placed Rx.470,000 to the credit of the Famine Insurance Grant. Since that Estimate was made much has happened. There has been the successful expedition to Chitral, which entailed an unexpected charge of 164 lakhs upon the revenues of India. Then the Government have increased their Famine Insurance Grant by 53 lakhs of rupees; they have revised the Indian Cotton Duties, which entailed a loss of about 28 lakhs of rupees, and they have repaid to provincial governments 40 lakhs of rupees. They therefore have had to meet an additional expenditure of Rx.2,850,000, and yet, I am glad to say, the revised Estimates showed a surplus of Rx.905,200, and the gross accounts show an even better surplus—namely, Rx. 1,604,000. Let us examine this remarkable improvement in the financial condition of the Indian Government, because it is desirable to see how far that improvement is due to permanent and reliable causes, and how far it is due to incidents which are ephemeral and accidental. The revenue shows an increase of Rx.1,405,300, but again opium absorbs a great amount of that increase—namely Rx.874,000. The remaining Rx.531,000 is due to a general advance under most heads of revenue. Against that must be put the amount of the Cotton Duties, by the remission of which the Government will lose in an ordinary year Rx.495,000. When we examine these figures we see that there is a very small margin of revenue upon which the Government can rely to provide for any fiscal reform or increased expenditure. I am glad to say that in 1895–6 the Indian Government have again shown signs of a remarkable frugality and control. The total increase of expenditure at the close of the year, including all these large sums which I have mentioned, is only Rx.500,000, or 50 lakhs, as against charges incurred of 285 lakhs, showing an improvement of 235 lakhs. This is due to two causes. The exchange, estimated at 13·09, realised 13·68, so that there was an improvement of Rx.1,665,600, and this saving in exchange almost exactly balanced the cost of the Chitral expedition. There was also a saving of Rx.624,100 on the ordinary expenditure of the Army, and there was a further saving in other branches of expenditure amounting to Rx.60,300. These two figures taken together account largely for the remarkable improvement in the financial position, to which I have called attention. Thus we see in one year a loss in exchange very largely diminished by a saving in expenditure, and in the next year we see a gain in exchange greatly enhanced by further savings so as to cover very large unexpected disbursements. Here I must interpose a few observations upon the subject, of Cotton Duties. When those duties were imposed, my predecessor in office imposed them on a certain condition—namely, that the duties were in no sense to be protective, and he undertook, should there be any vestige of protection about them, to take steps for their removal. When I succeeded the right hon. Gentleman I had to look into the matter, and it appeared to me that there was an infringement of the condition. It became clear that we must either tax all imported cotton on yarn value or tax all cloth in India on its full value. We arrived at the conclusion that it would be most inadvisable to draw a hard-and-fast line in respect of various qualities of goods and yarns and to say, on the one side there shall be a duty and on the other side there shall be no duty. The House can hardly realise the extraordinary ingenuity which manufacturers show in keeping within a line of exemption. A deputation on this subject produced certain figures which are so extraordinary that I should like to call attention to them. The passage to which I refer is found on page 199 of the Blue-book on the Cotton Duties :—

> "In the six months of 1878, when the first change was made admitting some classes of goods duty free, our exports to India were 9,000,000 yards of duty-free goods, and 358,000,000 yards of goods paying duty. The following year, although the larger measure was only introduced in March, in the six months following March the duty-free goods were 99,000,000 yards, and the duty-payable goods 323,000,000 yards, and in the corresponding six months of 1880 the duty-free goods were 360,000,000 yards; those on which

> the duty was paid were 164,000,000 yards, and the revenue from Cotton Duties, which was £200,000 in 1878, was reduced to £81,000."

The arrangements that I have made have been attacked somewhat unfairly in certain quarters. My desire was to put the industries dealt with on a footing of perfect equality, and I claim that we have succeeded in doing that. Now I come to the Budget of 1896-7; but before I deal with the figures I should mention that there are two decisions which have been arrived at by the Indian Government which have absorbed a considerable sum in addition to the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the expenditure of the preceding year. The Famine Insurance Grant we determined to raise to Rx.1,000,000, and that entailed on the revenue of this year an extra charge of Rx.473,000 over and above the Budget Estimate of the preceding year. But we further came to an important decision with reference to the Army. Those who have read the Debate on the Indian Financial Statement in the Legislative Chamber of Calcutta will find there a most interesting and valuable speech by General Sir Henry Brackenbury as to the efficiency of the Indian Army; and especial importance, I think, attaches to that statement, as he is probably of all living authorities, the best acquainted with the conditions of foreign service. He has made that a special object of study, and was for many years the efficient and capable head of the Intelligence Branch of the War Office. ["Hear, hear!"] He gives in the highest terms his opinion of the efficiency of the native Army—[*cheers*]—and gives a number of details showing the extraordinary improvement that has been made in recent years in organisation and powers of mobilisation. He also calls attention to the great economy in administration. But Sir Henry Brackenbury's speech reveals, at the same time, certain defects as regards power of mobilisation, and for some time past the Indian Government have pressed on us the desirability of allowing them to add largely to the reserve, and especially in connection with camels. Camels are very delicate animals and require special handling, and it has been found that when a large number of them are bought a very large proportion of them die in consequence of those attending them not being acquainted with their habits. Therefore, we have provided for a reserve depôt for camels. We have also allowed for a reserve of 1,000 horses to be established in addition to those already in reserve. This will greatly increase the mobilising power of the Indian Government; but I will say at once that the India Council would not have agreed to this expenditure if it had not been of opinion that the native Army was fit to go anywhere and to meet any troops in the world. [*Cheers.*] In respect of these two matters, then, we start with a debit of Rx.968,700. Exchange is taken at 13·75d., as against 13·1d. for the preceding year, and that gives a reduction in the charge on that account of Rx.1,665,000. There are various other improvements and fallings off in the revenue, but after taking them into consideration we get a total improvement of Rx.1,770,200, including Rx.46,200, the surplus of the previous year. On the other hand, there is an increase in expenditure amounting to Rx.338,400, which is almost entirely due to the very low estimate taken on account of the railway revenue. For some reason or other for the last few months the returns of the railroads have not been as satisfactory as we could wish, and in the circumstances we thought we were justified in taking a very low estimate. Deducting Rx.338,400 increased expenditure from the improvement in revenue of Rx.1,770,200, that leaves an improvement of Rx.1,431,800 and if the special expenditure to which I have referred, of Rx.968,700, is deducted from that amount, we get an estimated surplus of Rx.463,100 for the present year. ["Hear, hear!"] I think I can congratulate the House on the fact that for the first time since 1891, the Secretary of State for India is able to show a surplus for each year, and that which makes those surpluses more satisfactory is the fact that they are honest surpluses, and the total expenditure in this country for the last two years has been defrayed without a loan. Whenever loans are raised in this country they affect exchange in two ways—namely, by diminishing the amount of bills on India, and by their being sold at a higher rate. From 1888-9 to 1893-4, inclusive, loans have been raised in this country in order to meet the liabilities of the Secretary of State in this country, but I am glad to say that in the three years to which I am alluding, we have been meeting the whole of our obligations without having recourse to a loan. ["Hear, hear!"] It is also satisfactory to note how the improvement has progressed. Taking the last four years, we started in 1893-4 with a deficit of Rx 1,546,998. In 1894-5 we had a surplus of Rx.693,000, in 1895-6 a surplus of Rx.1,604,000, and this year we have, estimated, a surplus of Rx.463,000. This improvement in Indian finance has greatly improved the borrowing power of the Indian Government, and the credit of the Indian Government to-day stands in an unparalleled position. Taking the credit of India in England, in 1889 the Government congratulated themselves on being able to raise a 4 per cent. loan at just below par. In 1893 they were able to raise a 3½ per cent. loan which realised 96·21, and this year we made the experiment of raising a 3 per cent. loan in England, and it was covered three times over and taken up at 103⅛. Now, Sir, if the statement I have made had been made by a Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to this country, it would have seemed of so satisfactory a character that the general verdict would have been that a remission of taxation was almost certain to take place in subsequent years. If India were similarly situated to this country such might be the case; but, unfortunately, it is not. Therefore, I must warn the House against drawing any false inferences from what I have said. India differs from this country in two essential particulars. It is not self-contained as to expenditure; and, secondly, the Indian Government, unlike the British Government, is not in possession of any reserve of taxation either direct or indirect. The obligations in gold, which year by year have to be met, mainly arise in connection with home charges, and there is no possibility of their being diminished. But that is by no means the greatest difficulty with which we now have to deal. Without almost any warning the charges in connection with exchange which we have to meet are subject to sudden fluctuations, and therefore the abruptness of the fall and the magnitude of the charge so imposed constitute a double financial difficulty with which India has now to contend. The fall in the value of the rupee of one-tenth of a penny causes a loss of 22 lakhs; or, in other words, a fall in exchange of a penny means a loss in the revenue of the year of 220 lakhs of rupees. The experiment of closing the mints for the purpose of improving exchange was an artificial makeshift; but, at the same time, it has succeeded in doing that which its promoters anticipated—namely, it has caused a divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the price of silver; but, although it has done that, still the market price of silver is the dominant factor in the exchange value of the rupee. Influences so widespread, cross currents so mixed, production so curiously controlled, political, commercial, and monetary interests so intermingled affect Indian finances to such a degree that it is impossible to foretell what is going to happen from the premonitory symptoms. Taking the surplus of exports over imports, and the relative exchange values, it will be found from the explanatory memorandum that in 1893-4, when the exports were 4,057,000 tens of rupees under the imports, the exchange value was 14·547d.; the next year, when there was a considerable surplus of exports over imports, it was 13·101d.; and in 1895-6, when there was only a slight balance in favour of exports, it was 13·680d. Therefore, in each year, the exchange value of the rupee operated in exactly the reverse direction from that which might have been anticipated. What I wish to impress upon the House, therefore, is that, owing to the speculative and gambling character of the exchange value of the rupee, the Indian Finance Minister finds it almost impossible for him to foretell how it will operate in any particular financial year, and the expenditure can only be met by a margin of revenue or by financial or taxable reserves capable of immediate realisation. In these circumstances, we have to ask ourselves what taxable resources we have that are not now in operation. Of direct taxes there are absolutely none. The Income Tax is small and cannot be raised, and it is impossible to impose a Succession Duty. The only indirect taxation which is in our hands consists of the Salt and Customs Duties. The Salt Duty cannot be put higher, because it is higher now than one could wish it to be. ["Hear, hear!"] Indirect taxes upon articles of great consumption cannot be varied from year to year, like the Income Tax, to meet the variation of charges; still less can they be abolished and then re-imposed without causing general confusion in trade. Therefore, I may point out to the House that until the Indian Government can see its way more clearly in the future it cannot afford to part with any existing sources of revenue, although I am hopeful that revision and amendment of existing rates may not be outside our capabilities. ["Hear, hear!"] I lay these views before the House in the interests of sound finance and of those great producing trades and industries to which uncertainty as to the future and a constant variation of taxation is most galling and injurious. There has been during recent years a development of two important portions of Indian policy, one external, the other wholly internal, but both bearing on Indian finance. In past years there has been an expenditure on frontier wars and upon punitive expeditions largely due to want of demarcation between ourselves and neighbouring responsible Powers. In view of the character of the frontier tribes and of the country, it is of the greatest importance that the spheres of influence of the different Powers should be known, respected, and protected. There are on our Indian frontiers six such Powers—namely, Siam, France, China, Russia, Afghanistan, and Persia. The frontiers between India and some of these Powers have been demarcated. I trust that the demarcation of the Indian frontiers will enable expenditure to be reduced and will inaugurate an era of more peaceful policy than has prevailed during recent years. With regard to Chitral, it was only the other day that we sent a number of troops up to that place, and during their march there was a heavy fall of rain, by which the bridges were broken and the road impeded; 4,000 men of the Khan of Dir were employed in repairing the bridges and the road, and the agreement entered into was loyally carried out. The camps were guarded by them, and, I am glad to say, the relations between our officers and troops and the tribes are steadily improving. What has occurred there may happen elsewhere. ["Hear, hear!"] I may say that the Chitral expedition had done an immense deal of good, because all along the route that our troops took, the wild tribes that bordered it have been civilised to a large degree, and the frontier has become settled. ["Hear, hear!"] The second movement to which I have alluded is that which relates to the construction of Indian railways. In this respect I have followed the policy that was laid down by the right hon. Gentleman my predecessor in office. During the past year we have been able to make a substantial improvement in the means of railway communication by encouraging the construction of branch or feeder lines. We have also come to a definite conclusion to give a direct guarantee to those lines. The second matter which I looked into was the amount of capital annually given to main lines, and I thought that we might legitimately largely increase the amount devoted to that purpose. Hon. Members who have the memorandum will see the amount devoted to irrigation and railways during the past three years. The sum amounts in 1894-5 to Rx. 6,637,944; in 1895-6, to Rx. 6,890,700; and in the present year to Rx. 11,550,600. [*Cheers.*] Including the expenditure by companies here, I think the outlay will exceed 12 crores in 1896-7, and this high rate will be practically maintained for three years. It will also interest the right hon. Gentleman to know that we have arrived at a new decision as regards the means for supplying these funds. Of course it was desirable to keep down our obligations as much as possible and to have recourse to the loan market in India first. We came to the conclusion that for the future the Indian Government should raise all money to be borrowed in India, and advance it to the companies, and by that means we take care that the loan market in India is always exhausted before recourse is had to a foreign loan. Then the third change which is about to be made is that there should be an annual conference in India of the chief railway officers presided over by the Viceroy, in order that they may thoroughly consider all the proposals that come up before them. It seems to me that in the past our policy has been too piecemeal. Proposals were constantly coming in with reference to some particular line, and it was absolutely impossible for the Indian Government or the India Office to express an opinion upon it until it had been considered in connection with others, and also in connection with the amount of money available. I believe that if the practice is once established of having this annual conference it will insure that every line sanctioned shall be part and parcel of a carefully considered scheme and system. I think, moreover, that it will fit in with the views of the promoters of railways, because they will know that they have to send in their schemes by a certain time, and that if they are not in by that time they will probably not be accepted. The return on railroads is satisfactory. In 1893-4 the percentage of net receipts on lines in operation (independent of exchange) was 5·49; in 1894 it was 5·72, and in 1895 it was 5·82. The new mileage open in 1894-5 was 360, and in 1895-6 821. The new mileage sanctioned in 1894-5 was 651, and in 1895-6 it was 2,415. [*Cheers.*] Our experience as regards railroads in India is that the Indian Government have brought their Construction Department to such a point of ability that they can construct railroads more easily than private companies; on the other hand, private companies can, as a rule, more effectively work the lines. It is very desirable that railway enterprise should be largely developed in Burma, and we have recently entered into an agreement with the Burmese Railway Company by which they have undertaken to work the lines and provide the necessary capital for various feeders and extensions which from time to time will be necessary. I saw a statement in one of the newspapers that we had entered into an arrangement for the purpose of selling our interest in the lines; no such idea ever entered our heads. We have retained full control as to the rates and other conditions on which the lines may be worked. In looking at the question of railroads, I am glad to see that they have tended enormously to increase the amount of exports during the last ten years, and have not only increased exports, but have also multiplied the staple commodities in India, so that India is no longer dependent on two or three staple productions. Looking to the other side of the balance-sheet, to see how far British trade and industry have benefited by this increase, I think, on the whole, that it may be said that British goods have obtained their full share, with one notable exception, which is, I think, worthy of the attention of the House. There are two forms in which steel and iron are imported into India—in the shape of rails or railway material, and in bars or bulk. This country practically monopolises the imports of railway material, but I think this is rather due to the fact that the policy of the Government is to give some preference to home production. But when we come to steel and iron in bulk, there is a remarkable shrinkage in British imports into India. Twelve years ago we had 97 per cent. of the total imports of iron and steel into India, but according to the last return our percentage has shrunk to 56 per cent., while Belgium has risen during these years from 2½ per cent. to 39 per cent. These figures are those of iron and steel in bulk. Now, I think there are some persons who maintain that foreign competition is a bogey, but here is clear and distinct evidence that in regard to a manufacture of which we had practically the monopoly, we are gradually being ousted. I commend this to the attention of both masters and men, because if we get ousted from a favourable market such as India in a matter of this kind, I think it is clear that in a short time we may also find that we may be similarly neglected for other countries as regards the import of railway materials. I have to thank the House for the attention with which they have listened to the various topics on which I have dwelt. ["Hear, hear!"] No one, I think, ever commenced a statement in connection with Indian finance without being impressed with the immense range of subjects with which he has to deal, and also by the multiplicity and complexity of the questions on which he is asked to give off-hand an opinion. I do not think that anybody who ever held the post I have the honour to occupy has not appreciated the assistance of outside advice, opinion, or even criticism; but whilst I welcome advice and do not repel criticism, I cannot help feeling that there is a tendency in certain quarters at the present moment to somewhat unduly disparage the benefits of British rule in India. Since I have been at the India

Office I have made a point of reading the translations of native newspapers which are sent home, and I think there is no improvement in their tone; on the contrary, I think they now discuss many matters with much more acerbity, indulge in more general depreciation of the benefits of our rule, and are more apt to draw wholesale indictments against us than was the custom 20 years back. If that is the case I think a very grave responsibility rests with anybody who encourages that feeling by perhaps attaching undue importance to the infinitesimal drawbacks of the effects of our rule and ignoring its infinite benefits. [*Cheers.*] For ours, and for all Governments which exercise an administration over composite races, absolute perfection is not the standard; the standard is the comparative merit of the Government that is in existence with the Government which it superseded or the Government which might supersede it. If those who criticise our rule in India could only have a very short taste of the rule which it superseded they would, for generations to come, bless the Government. [*Cheers.*] I was reading the other day accounts of the improvements which have taken place by the acquisition of the territories in Upper Burmah, and the change that has taken place there is extraordinary. Ten years ago, outside Mandalay the government of the country was one of wholesale misrule. The hill tribes desolated the plains, thousands of cultivators annually migrated, dacoity in many parts was supreme, and outside the capital there was not a mile of road or a decent public building. There were no ordered law courts, and corruption and blackmail were the only methods of administration known. Now, what is the position? An efficient police has been established; law courts subject to regular laws have been opened; violent crime has decreased from 3,408 in 1888 to 232 in 1894. The garrison has been reduced by more than a half, the hill tribes are pacified and quiet, emigrants are flocking back, cultivation is everywhere increasing; and, notwithstanding the abolition of internal customs, the revenue has risen from 65 lakhs to 114 lakhs. ["Hear, hear!"] Such are some of the advantages which British rule has conferred on the native populations which have come under its power. I quite admit that there are many questions in regard to which I can only lend a ready ear to the suggestions or advice of persons who have experience or who are competent to give it. Between European races and the vast population of India there are racial, religious, and social differences, and it is enormously difficult to graft European ideas of progress and reform upon primitive customs or upon old Eastern traditions, and all these difficulties result in a labyrinth of complex and contradictory problems such as, I suppose, no other Government in the world has to deal with. I think no one can pretend that through all these questions he can see light, even if he can frame principles for his guidance or exactly describe his goal. On all these questions there must be wide differences of opinion, but still there are certain principles on which we can all agree. A sense of external security, of inward quiet, of internal improvement, high credit, a flourishing exchequer, and a capable and impartial Administration—these are elements by which, I believe, despite difficulties of race, religion, and custom, the prosperity and consolidation of this vast population can be effected, and their loyalty and goodwill obtained. I venture, on behalf of these three years to claim that they have done their fair share towards the realisation of these results.

*SIR W. WEDDERBURN (Banffshire) said he was hopeless of any benefit arising from the Indian Budget Debate under the present system. Intricate accounts involving an expenditure of nearly Rx.100,000,000 were placed upon the Table, and the House had no guidance in deciding whether the explanations of the Secretary of State were satisfactory or otherwise. The difficulty of the case was increased by the fact that the Secretary of State's explanatory statement had only been two days in the hands of Members. Under such circumstances it was impossible that in the course of few hours any profitable discussion could take place regarding Indian finance. He therefore asked the indulgence of the House in order that he might place before it an humble suggestion having for its object to obtain, in future years, a more systematic and effectual scrutiny of Indian accounts. The Amendment that stood in his name was as follows :—To leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add instead thereof the words—

> "With a view to the effectual discharge of its existing duty in respect of the finances of India, this House is of opinion that the East India Accounts should each year be examined and reported on by a Select Committee of the House, thus *mutatis mutandis* assimilating the practice as regards Indian Accounts to that followed, by means of the Public Accounts Committee, in respect of the Accounts of the United Kingdom."

It appeared to him that this was a simple proposal, and at the same time a moderate one. It proposed no new duty, and only indicated the way in which an existing and accepted duty might be properly performed. It merely proposed that in dealing with Indian finances they should exercise the same reasonable care that they exercised with regard to their own. A trustee was required to give as careful attention to trust funds as to his own property. But in the present case there was a painful contrast between the promptitude and rigour with which the House looked after its own finances and the indifference with which it treated those of India. For weeks all items of British expenditure were minutely debated, while the complete control of Parliament was secured by the action of the Public Accounts Committee. On the other hand, one day at the fag end of the Session was grudgingly given to Indian finance, and no steps were taken to make the Parliamentary control anything but illusory. It was a bad object-lesson for India, which complained that they neither gave her a voice in her own affairs, nor would attend to them themselves. The British system of control had gradually perfected itself since the passing of the Exchequer Audit Act of 1866, and in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for the current year, testimony was borne to the great benefits arising from the arrangements now in force. Referring to the excellent services of Sir C. Ryan, the retiring Comptroller and Accountant General, the Report reviewed the past history of the Committee, and noticed—

> "the admirable results, as evidenced by the public accounts, of the arrangement introduced by the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866. The striking contrast from the point of view of financial regularity between the period antecedent and the period subsequent to that Measure, shows it to have been, in its peculiar field, an epoch-making Statute."

It appeared that in the first nine years after the passing of the Act, the financial irregularities brought to light averaged 25 yearly, but during the nine years up to 1894-5 this was reduced to two yearly, and during the last two years all irregularities had ceased. But the Committee pointed out that the improvement was greater than that shown by mere statistics.

> "An examination of the Auditor's Reports will show what the experience of our Committee confirms—namely, a remarkable diminution of controversy on first principles, and the disappearance, to a great degree, of impatience of scrutiny—a sure and honourable testimony to the value of the work."

If such solid benefits arose from the labours of a Select Committee of the House in dealing with British accounts, why should not the same benefits, *mutatis mutandis* be extended to India? Of course, the system of Indian finance differed from that of the United Kingdom, but he believed that if a Committee was appointed an arrangement could be devised adapted to the requirements of Indian methods. He felt confident that to accomplish this was not beyond the wit of the noble Lord the Secretary of State, who would thus remove the reproach of neglecting the golden rule. It would be for the wisdom of Parliament to decide how best the Committee could do its work, so as to secure for the House a reasonable understanding of Indian finance and a reasonable control over this most important Department of Imperial affairs. For the moment the rise of exchange, over which we had no control, had saved the Indian Exchequer from its most serious difficulties. A fall in exchange, over which we equally had no control, would plunge the Indian Treasury into its former embarrassments, and he would remind the House that financial embarrassment in India meant increased taxation, and perhaps a demand on the Imperial Treasury. The control over British finance, now so smoothly worked by the Public Accounts Committee, had not been devised in a day, but had been gradually perfected by experience. He noticed that the system had first been applied to the

Navy so long ago as 1832, to the Army in 1847, and it was not until 1866 that it was extended to all grants in Supply. Similarly, if the House should be pleased to appoint a Committee, he had no doubt that such Committee, with characteristic British business capacity, would work out for itself a practical method of performing its duties towards the House. They would look to the noble Lord, who had long experience of Indian affairs in the House, for guidance in this important matter. But having himself given much thought to this subject, he might perhaps be allowed to make a practical suggestion as to the direction in which such a Committee might most advantageously work. He would suggest that the principal materials for the labours of the Committee might be provided by a special report on the financial condition of India, supplied each year by the Government of India, such report being based on the Debates on the Indian Budget in the Viceroy's Council. The House was aware that the Council contained a certain proportion of non-official members, nominated by the Viceroy, and under Lord Cross's Act of 1892, certain public bodies were allowed to recommend a few members for nomination, thus giving voice to a certain extent to outside public opinion on Indian finance. The Debates, therefore, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council would give the Committee valuable and definite matter for consideration, and if, under the Viceroy's rules of business the non-official members were invited to move amendments and divide upon them, distinct issues would be provided for the Committee to examine and report upon to the House. The proposed annual report of the Government of India would, of course, come through the India Office with the views of the Secretary of State in Council, and it would be received early in the Session, so that the Select Committee would have abundant leisure for its consideration, and it might be hoped that the influence of an important Committee of this kind would induce the Government of the day to bring on the Debate on Indian finance at a reasonably early period of the Session. Such was a brief outline of his scheme, which he would gladly lay more in detail before the noble Lord. In answer to his question in the House a few days ago, the noble Lord expressed an opinion unfavourable to the appointment of a Select Committee on Indian Finance, but he thought this unfavourable opinion was in great measure based upon a misunderstanding of the proposal, a very natural misunderstanding, as, in the limits of a question the particulars of the proposal could not be set forth. The two main objections raised by the noble Lord were that the proposed Inquiry would seriously interfere with administrative work in India, and would entail large expense. No doubt these objections were based on the assumption that it was proposed rigidly to follow the procedure of the Public Accounts Committee, and make the duty mainly one of Appropriation Audit. As above explained, that was not the intention of the present proposal. No doubt there was in India an Appropriation Audit, but it was one entirely different in character and effect from that in England. In England the Appropriation Audit was of the highest possible importance, being the machinery by which Parliament exercised its financial control over the Executive, and especially the Treasury. In India the Appropriation Audit was merely an arrangement by which the Executive controlled its subordinate Departments; it was of little use, and of no constitutional importance whatever. As it was not proposed that the Committee should carry out an Appropriation Audit for India, the difficulty suggested by the noble Lord disappeared, because departmental officers would not be called from their administrative duties in India, and no expense would be incurred. He would no longer detain the House. It was for the House to decide how a difficult but manifest and admitted duty to India could best be performed. No one considered that the present state of things was creditable. It might not be possible to do complete justice to India in this matter, but that was not a reason for doing nothing; they might make an effort and do their best. No one could do more than that.

*MR. H. J. WILSON (York, W.R., Holmfirth), in seconding the Amendment, remarked that the noble Lord the Secretary of State himself could hardly regard the circumstances in which the Indian Budget was considered in this House as satisfactory. The noble Lord's speech was listened to during a considerable portion of it by 12 Members on the Government side and nine on the Opposition. How could it be expected that those voluminous details could be mastered and digested in the time at present at their disposal? Whether the particular propositions referred to in the speech of his hon. Friend were practicable or not, he did not feel himself competent to express an opinion. He only desired to urge that something or other should be done.

*MR. B. L. COHEN (Islington, E.) said that the first thing which struck him in considering this Motion was the extraordinary want of connection between the suggested remedy and the alleged grievance. It was true that the Memorandum of the Secretary of State had only been in the hands of hon. Members for two or three days, but he had read that statement with very little interest. Nearly all its contents were familiar to him from the document which had been in the hands of hon. Members for two or three months—namely, the financial statement of the Indian Government. This statement had been in their hands since June 24th. It seemed to him that the hon. Member was proposing to substitute a faulty, certainly an imperfect, system of audit of accounts for a system which was almost ideally perfect, and for as clear and businesslike a statement as any private or public body had ever examined. ["Hear, hear!"] He did not believe that the acceptance of any such arrangement as had been suggested would favour the better examination of the finances of India. He thought that the hon. Baronet would acknowledge that the Public Accounts Committee had no control over the expenditure of this country, and the assimilation of the system to India could not in any way control or vary the expenditure by a rupee. He believed, therefore, that any deviation from the form in which the accounts of India were now presented would be to render more obscure that which was, in his judgment, already quite clear. ["Hear, hear!"]

*SIR HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) said he was surprised to hear the hon. Baronet say that there was a mass of figures thrown on the Table of the House without anything to guide the House with reference to their meaning.

*SIR W. WEDDERBURN: I did not say that. I said there was no guidance to enable the House to decide whether the explanations of the Secretary of State on behalf of the Executive were satisfactory or otherwise.

*SIR H. FOWLER said he did not understand the hon. Baronet to say so. He thought, however, that the last speaker had given a true answer to that criticism—namely, that the House had a clear, complete, and elaborate statement presented to it nearly three months ago, and that statement contained not only a lucid explanation of the finances of India by Sir James Westland, one of the most distinguished Finance Ministers India had known, but the Debate of the Indian Legislative Council, and the criticism by distinguished native members of the Council as well as Anglo-Indian members, on the various finance proposals of the Government. The hon. Baronet said that the House had no control, as in dealing with the finances of this country in Committee of Supply, over the expenditure of India. No; nor was it a part of the Government of India that the House should control the expenditure of India in the same way as it controlled the expenditure in Great Britain. The House had by legislation delegated to two other bodies the administration of the finances of India, only reserving to itself supreme and final authority. The hon. Member had urged the House to adopt the precedent of the Public Accounts Committee. That Committee was for audit, and not for control. He would quote the Standing Order under which the Public Accounts Committee acted:—

> "That there shall be a Standing Committee, to be designated the Committee of Public Accounts, for the examination of accounts, showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure."

The Public Accounts Committee had no more control over the expenditure of this country than they had over the expenditure of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The theory of our system was that every Parliamentary Vote must be placed by the

Treasury under the control of a Department responsible for the proper application of the money. The regular appropriation of the accounts must be prepared in the Department; the accounts must be audited, and the Auditor General reported his observations to the Committee on Public Accounts, but there was in no sense a Committee controlling the expenditure. Was this new Committee of the hon. Baronet to be, so to say, the Auditor General of Indian Accounts? There were more than a thousand accounting treasuries in India, and those accounts could not be audited here. The audit must take place in India, and nowhere else. The noble Lord had told the House how complete and satisfactory was the control of expenditure in India, and that it was quite as effective as the control of the expenditure here. Complaint had been made that but few hon. Members came to listen to the Debate on the Indian Budget, but, short of enforcing penalties for non-attendance, hon. Members could not be compelled to attend these Debates unless they were so disposed. When, however, questions arose in the House affecting the administration, the policy, or the interests of India, the House was scarcely ever more crowded than on these occasions. It was not fair to represent to the people of India, therefore, that the present small attendance always characterised Indian Debates, or that it was to serve as any gauge by which to measure the interest taken by the House of Commons in Indian affairs. [*Cheers.*] Was this Committee to be a mere Committee of audit, or was it to deal with questions of policy? Did the hon. Baronet mean that the policy of the Government of India should be referred to this Committee? Apparently that was what he intended, because he spoke of this Committee as a Court of appeal from the Legislative Council of India. To constitute such a Committee as that would not be in accordance with the Constitution. But there was already a Committee which acted as a Court of appeal from the Legislative Council of India, from the Viceroy's Council, and from the Council in Whitehall, and that Committee was the Cabinet of the Queen representing the majority of the House of Commons. ["Hear, hear!"] The proposal that a Committee of the House of Commons should undertake the control of the whole expenditure of India and of the policy of the Indian Government was a proposal which the House would not entertain, and which, if adopted, would be resented both in Great Britain and India. If to the responsibilities already resting upon the House they were to add responsibility for the details of Indian Government, the machinery of Parliament would inevitably break down under the weight imposed upon it. But in recent times the House had shown no unwillingness to listen to any well-founded complaint relating to Indian Administration, taxation, or finance. The House had discussed in the last two years as questions of Imperial importance, upon which the fate of a Ministry might hang, the competitive examination for the Civil Service, the Cotton Duties, the Opium question, the retention of Chitral, and the charges for the Indian Troops sent to Suakin. On some of these subjects the House agreed with the Government of India, and on others it differed; but in each case the House recognised its Imperial duties, and discharged them in a manner which represented the convictions of the majority of the people of this country. It was his opinion that in constituting such a Committee as was proposed and transferring to it the duties which belonged to the Secretary of State and the Government they would be adopting a plan which would give no satisfaction in India and which would cause great expense. ["Hear, hear!"]

*Sir C. DILKE did not believe that there was any ground for making an attack upon the system of administering Indian finance. In fact, he thought the appointment of any Committee would only result in eliciting facts in favour of the Government of India in this regard. That, however, was not the last word that had to be said on the matter, because Governments were not based upon scientific principles only, but depended in large measure upon the consent of the governed. They must always take into consideration the necessity of securing for their Government the support of the people. The opponents of this Motion failed to take into consideration that popular support might be obtained if some such scheme as the hon. Baronet proposed were adopted. Lord Randolph

Churchill, who was a very remarkable Secretary of State for India, and left a very great name, was always in favour of some system of Committee in that House with regard to the Government of India. The same could be said of the late Mr. Fawcett. As regards the principle of inquiry, whether regular, or whether only occasional, he did not think that the point was settled by the speeches that had been delivered. As he had said, there was a great deal that could be said in support of the Motion of his hon. Friend, but he would ask his hon. Friend and his supporters what they meant by their Motion? Did they intend that questions of policy should be brought before this Committee? He did not himself think that it would be a fitting body before which to bring matters of policy. There was, however, a great deal to be said for the view of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Fawcett in favour of occasional inquiry by that House into questions involving the policy of the Government of India. But there was a great deal to be said against an annual and lasting inquiry by a Committee of that House, that would involve the policy of the Government of India. That would be a disturbing cause and would do harm and unsettle the finances of the Indian Government, and undermine the authority of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. Let them consider for a moment the weakest point of our rule, viz., that they had to rely, in dealing with the people, upon Native police, and that those police were not as satisfactory officers as they might be. Was the Committee which the hon. Baronet proposed to consider, under the cloak of finance, the re-organisation of the whole system of criminal administration in India and of police in India? Take another question. The home charges of India had been reduced by the manufacture of military stores in that country. India had saved money in that way, and the process might no doubt be carried further. Was a Committee of this kind to consider that question continuously year by year? He thought it would be impossible for it to do so, for they would fail to get men of the qualifications necessary to carry such inquiries on year after year. In fact, this would virtually amount to assuming a portion of the responsibility of the actual government of India. Therefore he did not think that his hon. Friend would suggest that questions of policy of that kind ought to be submitted to a Committee of the House, although he agreed that from time to time, examination by that House of questions affecting India was desirable. Then came the question whether, with these limitations it would be wise to have a Finance Accounts Committee, a Public Accounts Committee on the finances of India. Agreeing as he did, absolutely with the view that the financial system of India was a good one, he did believe it would be a good thing that the inquiry which they pretended to make in the House with a very thin attendance at the end of the Session, should be made by an annually appointed Committee of the House; but he would give that Committee no power over the Government of India. He believed that would be a better and more popular form of dealing with the accounts of the Government of India than the control they pretended to exercise in the House on the last day but one of the Session.

*SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN (Durham, S.E.) rose to call attention to the remarks made by a very high English military authority with regard to the troops of India.

*MR. SPEAKER: The hon. and gallant Member must reserve his remarks on that subject until the main question is put again.

*LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said he was bound to say that he disagreed with everything the hon. Baronet the Member for Banffshire had said. He had had a good deal of experience of these Committees, and he found that in proportion as the numbers of a Committee were increased the quorum had to be diminished. He asserted that it was no use whatever to appoint a select Committee to inquire generally into Indian finance. The finances of India constituted a very large question, and he was convinced it would be almost impossible to bring the Members of a Committee of this kind together in sufficient numbers and sufficiently often to enable them to report with effect on a general question of such importance. He could not help thinking that what the hon. Baronet wished was to appoint a Committee, nominally to investigate accounts, but in reality to interfere with the expenditure policy, with which he did not agree. A more mischievous proposal he could not conceive. We had an Indian Government, of which we could control the policy in the House of Commons, and the House of Commons, if they disapproved of that policy, could express their opinion upon it; but to try and make that policy futile, by checking expenditure which was necessary to give it effect, was a mad suggestion. The hon. Baronet also seemed to think that the more the House interfered with Indian finance the more economy would be promoted; but that was certainly not his view. Then the hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean spoke on one or two questions on which inquiry might be judicious—questions connected with native manufacture.

*Sir C. DILKE: I said I could not support any proposal for an annual or permanent Committee to consider any question of policy.

*Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said he could understand the propriety, and even the necessity, of appointing a Select Committee to inquire into some definite subject; but, surely, of all the instruments for that purpose, the most inconvenient would be a Committee of Accounts. In the circumstances, he hoped the hon. Baronet the Member for Banffshire would not press his Motion.

*Mr. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.E.) thought it was not the intention of the hon. Baronet, so far as he understood it, to have any sort of controlling Committee whatever. A sort of feeling did prevail, no doubt, both in this country and in India, that the statement of the accounts of India which was submitted to the House at the end of every Session was not listened to by a sufficient number of Members to satisfy the people of India that an interest was really taken by the House in their affairs. Whether that feeling was right or wrong he was not prepared to say, but, after listening to the elaborate and eloquent speech of the right hon. Gentleman the late Secretary of State for India, he believed that the notion founded on that supposition would be to a certain extent dispelled. The purpose for which he rose was simply to ask the hon. Baronet opposite not to press his Motion to a Division. He believed such a Division would do more harm than good. If hon. Members were to be convinced that the accounts of India should be submitted to and attended to by a Committee of the House with advantage, they ought to have time to deliberate on the way in which that end was to be secured; but to bring forward a Motion of this importance, and to ask the House to decide upon it at once, would only lead to one result, and that was that the House would not listen to any future proposal in favour of submitting the Indian Budget to the House at a time when there was a fuller attendance.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House divided:—Ayes, 110; Noes, 30.—(Division List, 419.)

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS (Denbighshire, W.) said that he understood that he would not be in order in bringing forward the Motion of which he had given notice, namely—

> "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revise the arrangements under which political control is exercised over Indian Princes and Chiefs, and especially to provide that in future no deprivation or penalty shall be imposed upon an Indian Prince or Chief on the ground of maladministration or misconduct until the fact of such maladministration or misconduct shall have been established before a public and independent tribunal."

It was, he thought, most important that in the interest of the continuance of satisfactory relations between the Indian Government and the Indian people, that it should be made plain that the Indian Princes and Chiefs would not be interfered with, would not be punished or deprived of their ruling powers without an adequate and fair trial. He would not encroach one hair's breath upon the essential condition of British rule in India, namely the right and obligation of the Indian Government to depose or punish those Princes or Chiefs when charges of misconduct or misgovernment were proved, but he contended that before action was taken by the Government in that direction, the men should have an opportunity of stating their case before an impartial tribunal. The foundation of the policy he advocated was to be found in the Proclamation of

'58, for in that Proclamation the Queen said to the Princes of India, "We will respect the rights, dignity, and honour of the Native Princes as our own." From that day to this the Native rulers had shown their appreciation of the confidence reposed in them, and they had shown loyalty to us by helping us with money and troops in time of our need. There were precedents which proved that the Indian Government had taken the course he desired. For instance, when charges of misgovernment were brought against the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1875, a Commission, consisting of three English Judges and three Natives, were appointed to inquire into them. The same pledge which was given in the Proclamation of '58 was given at the historical assembly at Delhi, but in his belief, and in the opinion of a number of those who acted with him, the Government of India had recently violated the spirit of the pledges they had given, and the effect had been to create an impression in the minds of the Native rulers that the policy of the past was not going to be rigidly enforced in future. It might be said that an inquiry was conducted in the case of the Maharajah of Jhalawar, but he could not admit that when charges of misconduct or mismanagement against a Native ruler were inquired into by a political agent, the inquiry could be called an impartial one. Until it was made quite plain that we intended to treat the Native rulers with respect, and intended to carry out our pledges, a very unfavourable impression would exist in their minds, and until that impression was removed there would exist a feeling of dissatisfaction and disquietude which might have serious consequences.

Sir ANDREW SCOBLE (Hackney, Central) said that the hon. Gentleman opposite was no doubt perfectly right in saying that a well-governed neighbouring native State was a source of strength to the Indian Government as well as of happiness to the population of the State itself. The Government of India fully recognised that fact, and they did their best to insure the good government of all the neighbouring native States. The Governmeent of India, however, interfered with the domestic government of native States with the greatest reluctance, and only in such cases where such interference became absolutely necessary. He could not conceive what tribunal the hon. Member proposed to set up in place of the Government of India, who had always acted most impartially in all cases in which their interference had been necessary. To set up a fresh tribunal of any kind would increase rather than diminish the responsibilities and difficulties of the Indian Government. No doubt proposals of this kind had rather a specious air at first to those who were not intimately acquainted with India, but when they came to be examined into, that speciousness disappeared, and it was soon discovered that it was impossible for them to be carried out practically. ["Hear, hear!"]

*Mr. BHOWNAGGREE had given notice of the following Motion:—

> "That the system of combining executive (revenue and police) with judicial duties in the same officer which at present prevails in India is objectionable in principle, inconvenient in practice, and calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the administration of justice; and that, therefore, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revise the system, with the view of effecting a separation of judicial from executive functions."

The hon. Member said he had given notice of a Motion upon the subject of the system of combining executive with judicial duties in the same officer, which, owing to the Division on the Amendment of the hon. Baronet the Member for Banffshire, the forms of the House would not permit him to move, and therefore he would only deal with the matter in a general way. In the first place, however, he hoped that he should be permitted to congratulate the noble Lord upon the very interesting and lucid statement he had delivered that evening, in the course of which he had been able to show that the finances of India were in a better state than they had been in for many years. ["Hear, hear!"] He must also congratulate the noble Lord, as representing the Government of India, upon the improved credit which India now enjoyed, both in this country and in India itself. It was also a matter for satisfaction that the demarcation of the Indian frontiers had been proceeded with to so great an extent, thus rendering remote the chances of those expeditions which are a heavy drain upon the Indian Exchequer. He was glad also to hear from the noble Lord that inducements had been held out to Indian capitalists to invest in Indian railways, because he believed that it would not only be an encouragement to Indian investors, but would tend to develop the railway communication of the country by the construction of new lines. He hoped that policy had been pursued in the new arrangement made in connection with the Burmese railways and the contemplated future extensions. He now came to the subject of his Notice of Motion. He might say, in the first place, that all native administrators of the highest capacity admitted that law and justice in India had never been so well administered as they had been under British rule. To say that law and justice were administered in India very much in the same manner as obtained in this country was equivalent to saying that that administration had attained a very high level indeed. ["Hear, hear!"] Every human system, however, had its defects, and there were certain defects in the administration of law and justice in India. That was the fault, not of individuals, but of the system which had been handed down from generation to generation, in fact, ever since the establishment of British rule in India. In the past it was perhaps expedient to allow a combination of judicial with executive functions in the same officer, but now, in more settled times, and with a higher standard of justice before the people of India, he had thought it to be his duty to draw the attention of the noble Lord to the defects in the administration to which he had referred, in the hope that the noble Lord would promise to give due consideration to the subject, and to do his best to remedy the defects inherent in the system which prevailed in India, which was not known here, namely, that in large districts the judicial, revenue and police functions were mixed up among a class of Government officials. He would call the attention of the House to a statement made by a responsible officer, who stated that in extensive and thickly-populated districts he had for years combined in himself the functions of head of the police, head magistrate, head superintendent of prisons, head revenue officer, head tax collector, head of the Treasury Department, head manager of government estates, head engineer, head sanitary officer, and other functions. [*Laughter.*] This was the statement of an officer occupying a distinguished position under the Government of India, and he could assure the House that it was true. It could easily be seen that when the same person held so many offices the judicial functions which he had to perform would be prejudicially affected, for even the highest men in the service of the Government were human beings, who required a clear head untainted with other considerations for the proper administration of justice. In the districts in India there were three grades of magistrates, known as first, second and third class of magistrates; these were under the chief executive officer of the district, who was called the district officer or collector. The first class of magistrates had power to inflict two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second and third class had similar powers in a less degree. Under this district officer there were these officers, who were also invested with executive, together with judicial functions, down to the lowest grade, and known as the joint, assistant, and deputy magistrates. Then there were the deputy collectors, and even the sub-deputy collectors. The executive functions all these men had to perform were of a very varied character, and naturally brought them into relationship, and even into conflict, with the inhabitants of the district, and yet in the same district these officers had to perform their duties as Judges. The consequence was that very often preconceived notions in regard to their judicial functions were attributed to them by the public; and whether this was correct or not, it could not be denied that in some cases, if not in many, such a misconception was possible, and that if it occurred it might taint the purity of justice. This had been a vexed question for a century past. In 1793 it engrossed the attention of Lord Cornwallis, who made a regulation that the collectors of revenue who presided over Revenue Boards should be divested of the power of deciding upon what were practically their own acts. In 1860 there was a Police Commission which reported on the organisation of the police, and declared that the judicial and police functions were not to be confounded; and Sir Bartle Frere, in introducing the Act of 1860, expressed the hope that at no distant period this principle for which he was contending would be acted upon throughout India. That principle had been acted upon in some parts of our Indian dominions, but at the same time there were still considerable portions where the collector or the district judge was also the head of the judicial system. This combination of functions had very often led to a miscarriage of justice according to the opinion of the judges of the High Courts in India. Even at the present time, he believed, there was a quarrel on the subject between the High Court of Bengal and certain officers under the Government of Bengal. Many distinguished and weighty names might be adduced in support of this separation of judicial functions for which he was contending, among them being those of Lord Hobhouse, Sir Henry Maine, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Raymond West, Sir John Peter Grant, Sir J. Strachey, Sir Lepel Griffin, and two Secretaries of State for India. Lord Kimberley, in a Debate on May 8, 1893, had said:—

> "It is admitted on all hands that it is contrary to right and good principles that the civil and judicial powers should be united in one person, and the difficulty is simply one of expense."

Lord Cross had supported this view. Now the objections which had been raised to this separation of functions had either been on the ground of expense or of prestige. He believed, however, that the change could be effected by a division of labour rather than by an increase of officers, so that extra expenditure would not necessarily be involved. It was possible to divide the various functions among the half-dozen assistants who were under the chief of each district, and to divide them in such a way that no assistant would have mixed duties. An old and well-known member of the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. R. C. Dutt, was in favour of this plan, and he had shown, in an admirable scheme, how easily it could be adopted. It was further objected to this reform that, unless the executive officer had judicial functions to perform, he would lose prestige. He himself was one who attached great value to prestige, especially in a country like India; but it should be prestige of the right sort, and not terrorism. The contention really was that every officer should have penal power to enforce his orders. That was not at all necessary, and such power was very likely to be abused. Any officer, European or native, who had the authority of the Government behind him, had quite sufficient prestige. A distinguished member of the Bar in Bengal, Mr. Manmohun Ghose, had prepared a list of 20 cases where abuses of the kind he referred to had occurred. A reform which could be accomplished at such small cost and with so little difficulty ought to be at once put into effect. Of course the present system had the sanction of time, having been handed down from generation to generation; but he had said enough to show that there was need for reform, and at least a case for inquiry. The system must necessarily beget great distrust of the administration of justice; and, as far as the expense of the reform was concerned, even if the objection were sound, that consideration ought not to make the Government of India shrink from taking the necessary steps. The strongest basis of British rule in India—the reason why the people had such confidence in it—was above all the sense of justice with which that administration had inspired them. ["Hear, hear!"] That it was which had made the greatest impression on India in favour of Englishmen, and if that confidence were shaken, the great pillar on which British dominion in India rested would also be shaken. [*Cheers.*]

On the return of MR. SPEAKER after the usual interval,

*MR. BHOWNAGGREE said he trusted the Secretary for India would give his attention to the grievances in connection with the Indian Medical Service, to which he believed the noble Lord's attention had been recently drawn. Graduates of the Medical Schools in India had not had fair play, as they were shut out of important offices and restricted to inferior posts with trivial salaries; and it was believed this was based on racial considerations. Regard to these was inconsistent with the traditions of British rule in India, and the Secretary for India, he was sure, was the last person to attach any importance to racial distinction. ["Hear, hear!"] The Queen, in Her famous proclamation 40 years ago, said that all Her subjects would be treated equally without regard to distinction of caste, colour, or creed. In this connection he also wished to call attention to the compensation allowances given to European officers on account of the difference in the exchange value of money and submit that these allowances under certain conditions ought to be extended to Native officers. Many of them had to go to considerable expense to send their children to this country to be educated to qualify them for the Civil Service, the legal profession, or the higher grades of the medical and engineering professions in India. Native officers, especially in the covenanted Services, should have the same privileges as their European brethren, at least to the extent of the actual remittances they have to make to England. He (Mr. Bhownaggree) did not wish to detain the House, but could not omit to refer to the treatment of the British-Indian subjects in South Africa, notably in the Transvaal, who were precluded by the local legislation in the Transvaal from acquiring and occupying tracts of land within certain limits. The Colonial Secretary had promised to look carefully into the question. Then there was the important question of the exercise of the franchise by British Indians in Natal. The Natal Legislature in April last issued a proclamation excluding all subjects of Her Majesty's Indian Empire from having the power to vote at elections. He did not see why the responsible authorities of the Natal Government should have imposed those restrictions unless they were based purely on considerations of race and colour. He admitted that there were certain social distinctions of race that had to be preserved in every colony and community, but the restrictions he had referred to were not meant to do any good or prevent any impending harm. The Secretary for India was the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Indian subjects of the Queen, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had a controlling hand over the legislative proceedings of the Colonies, and he hoped both these powerful Ministers would combine to bring about a remedy for the crying evil which had been causing so much irritation throughout our Indian Empire. It was a noble sentiment of the ex-Secretary for India, the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton, that every Member of the House was also "Member for India." (*Cheers.*) He implored the House, regardless of Party considerations and petty racial feelings, to rise to that sentiment, and as Members for India see that the Indian subjects of the Queen were not deprived of their rightful privileges, and subjected to uncalled-for degradation and humiliation. A few weeks ago his hon. Friend the Member for Battersea took objection to the employment of Lascars on P. and O. steamers. That objection was attributed to race distinction, but he was assured it was not based on racial prejudices. ["Hear, hear!"] He was glad of that. If the hon. Member could come with him to India he would show him Lascars who in physique and skill were the equals of the hon. Member himself; and even as regards their complexion, many of them would not ill compare with the milky whiteness and velvet softness of his own face. [*Cheers and laughter.*] As far as loyalty was concerned, a more loyal and devoted people than the people of India, especially of the class of Lascars, there could not be found. Whatever distinction of treatment they made, let it be on the score of character and qualification, but never on the score of caste, colour or creed. He fervently hoped once more that the Secretary of State for India, in conjunction with the Secretary for the Colonies, would take steps to remove the great indignity sought to be imposed upon British Indians in South Africa by the Natal Legislature refusing them the elementary right of every British citizen of voting for the candidates of such Legislature. In conclusion, he gratefully acknowledged the complimentary terms in which the Secretary for India had referred to the Indian Army. He did not believe for a moment that the gallant General (Lord Wolseley), to whom certain words had been attributed on a recent occasion with reference to that Army, attached to them the meaning applied to them; and the noble Lord had done wisely to refer to it in generous terms. ["Hear, hear!"] It was, therefore, due that from his place there he should also disown the sentiment which was uttered on the same occasion with regard to England's connection with India. There was an exclamation used to the effect—it could have been but an exclamation—that the connection of Great Britain had only tended to impose a great and material burden upon India, and that India had, at the same time, contributed to the glory and greatness of England. He should be failing in his duty if he did not take that opportunity, in the name of the people of India, of saying that the connection of Great Britain with that country had been the instrument of conferring manifold benefits upon the people of India, and that if India had contributed in any sense to the greatness and glory of England, she only returned a debt she owed for the many blessings she had received, and to that return Great Britain was thrice welcome. [*Loud cheers.*]

*Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN, as perhaps the only Member of the House who had commanded the native troops of the British power in India, entered his strongest protest against the construction that might possibly be put upon certain words which had fallen from the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Nothing was further from that gallant Gentleman's mind than to cast any reflection at all upon the spirit, the courage, or the loyalty of the native troops in India. No graver question could be raised than that of the efficiency of the Indian Army. He had the honour of recollecting the British troops in India as far back as 1848, and on and off for nearly half-a century, since that time he had been associated with them both in quarters and in various Fields, and he could safely say that, however great their efficiency and power might have been in former days, there was no period in the illustrious and chequered history of the Indian troops of the British Empire at which they were more efficient and better calculated to serve the purpose for which they were intended—namely the defence of their native country and of British interests there—or were more disciplined, more zealous or more loyal to the core than at the present moment. As to the statement that had fallen from Lord Wolseley, he had since qualified it by stating that there was no more efficient, loyal or more splendid troops in the whole world than the native troops of the British Empire. But he had also said that the Indian Army of 120,000 men, or thereabouts, was composed of races not all of equal martial quality. Those who admired them most would be the first to admit the truth of such a statement. He would undertake to say that, if the opinion of experts such as Sir Henry Brackenbury—whose report, dated the 28th March, on the Indian Army had become a State Paper deserving the study of every man in that House—Sir Donald Stewart, and Lord Roberts—who had been Commanders-in-Chief in India—had been given before a Commission like that on which Lord Wolseley gave evidence the other day, they would have been found to be the first to admit that there were great differences both in the martial qualities and preparedness for war of the various portions of their Indian troops. There were 50,000 of them as competent to be put in the field, if officered by a proper number of Europeans, as were any troops in the whole world. Lord Wolseley never intended to say that he was afraid or would decline to lead these 50,000 picked troops against any troops of any other military Power. This question of the efficiency of the British Army in India, under the circumstances of the day, was of primary importance. He contended that the British Army in India was equal to any contingency to which it might be exposed, and capable of facing any opposing force, if only it had a proper number of European officers to lead the men. That was the great defect in the present system. After the Mutiny it was thought right to reconstitute the Indian Army. In the belief that a few regiments that were called irregular had done well with three British officers, the great mistake was made of reconstituting the whole of the Native Army with three British officers per regiment. Later on a fourth, a fifth, a sixth, a seventh, and an eighth officer were added, but the sooner we dissipated the idea that the whole of the Army in India was properly organised for operations beyond the Indian frontier the sooner we would arrive at a degree of safety which would prevent war. The Native troops were now organised on what he would call a totally inefficient system. The system of three linked battalions was an excellent one as long as each battalion had from 20 to 24 British officers. Was it credible to anyone who had studied the organisations of the great military Powers of Europe that there were only seven or eight British officers to each Indian native battalion, and that of the three battalions linked together, and there were 40 or 50 of them, the theory was that the one battalion that was to be put into the field was to take with it the 20 officers or so that belonged to the three battalions? He could only characterise this as a "fatal" system. Everyone recollected the disaster that occurred to a portion of the Indian Army in 1879 at Maiwand when it was opposed to an Afghan enemy with a great preponderance of artillery. The defect of which he was speaking was then displayed in a striking way. Two Native regiments had only 10 British officers between them, and in the course of the action five of those officers were killed or wounded, and the whole force crumbled up like a rotten stick. The brigade, under General Burroughs, was defeated, and had to retreat for nearly 60 miles simply because the Native portion was not officered as it ought to have been. He did not wish to say anything to the detriment of the Native troops on that occasion. The 1st Bombay Grenadiers, a regiment with a record of a 140 years, fought gallantly and died side by side with their British comrades, but he did hope we would derive some instruction from that disaster. This was a question the magnitude of which could not be overrated. The taxpayers of Great Britain and the taxpayers of India—the most heavily taxed people in the world—had a right to know whether the money extracted from them for the support of their military power was rightly expended, so that when the occasion arose the soldiers they furnished would be so organised as to maintain the defence of their country in a proper way. He implored the Secretary of State for India to take advantage of the interest that had been excited by the somewhat misunderstood expression of Lord Wolseley to initiate a complete and searching Inquiry as to whether the Native Army in India as now officered by British officers was efficient for its purpose or not. The time might not be far distant when it might be as important to this country that every portion of our Native Army should be as efficient for the purpose of the defence of the frontiers of India as the very pick of the troops of whom Lord Wolseley spoke. A great responsibility rested upon Lord Wolseley. Though Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, he was incidentally responsible for the Army of India, and therefore Members of the House who were inclined to take a somewhat unfavourable view of the utterances of Lord Wolseley should make great allowance for a man in his position, and who had always desired to do that which was for the benefit of his country. They might deplore that the utterances were made on an unfit occasion, and perhaps in an unfit way, but a great basis of serious truth underlaid what Lord Wolseley said. He therefore entreated the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India to institute an Inquiry at once as to whether the Native Army in India was, as to its proportion of British officers, in a secure position. A Commission, presided over by Lord Welby, had sat to inquire into the question of the apportionment of the military charges between India and England. He advised the Leader of the House to let no time elapse before reconstituting that Commission and enlarging its scope, so that it could go into the particular point he had now raised. He himself had served the Queen for half a century and felt that, at the close of his career, he could do no greater service than to raise this great question.

MR. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley) said that earlier in the evening he gave his support in a limited way to the Motion of his hon. Friend (Sir W. Wedderburn). Year after year they had pressed on successive Governments the necessity of providing occasions when Indian topics might receive adequate attention. The question to which he desired to draw the attention of the House was one of great importance to both England and India, and was of too large a character to enter into fully. He referred to the question of the cotton duties, and he wished to allude to it briefly for one purpose only. The noble Lord had briefly referred to the duties in the lucid statement he had made touching the finances of India, and pointed out that the modifications he had been able to introduce into the scheme originally accepted by the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton had, at all events, produced this desirable result—that there was now an equitable system in existence as between the Indian and the English manufacturers. While he cordially acknowledged the good effect of those modifications, he would, on the other hand, ask the noble Lord to remember that in former days he had expressed the opinion that those import duties, in whatever sense they might be regarded, were detrimental to trade, and that he had declared that they ought to be repealed whenever the finances of India would enable it to be done. ["Hear, hear!"] That declaration applied with as much force to the question to-day as it did when it was made, and therefore he hoped that the noble Lord had not forgotten it. He was willing to admit that the present moment might not be the most opportune for raising the subject again, and that it might be well to give time for the recent changes in respect to the duties to settle. But he was anxious, nevertheless, that the subject should be kept in mind. ["Hear, hear!"] A few months ago they were told that great agitation existed in India, and that the manufacturers and people of India were protesting against the changes introduced by the noble Lord; but, after all, very little had been heard of this great agitation. ["Hear, hear!"] They were told that the Indian people were ready even to boycott Lancashire cloth and to adopt the most extreme measures of opposition, but no such thing had yet taken place, and he did not believe it was in prospect. He repeated that having regard to the fiscal changes just made in India, and to the fact that the silver question must be one of considerable anxiety to the people of India, remembering what was taking place in America, the present time might not be the best to raise the subject again. Therefore all he would ask the noble Lord to do was to bear in mind the fact that the question of the Indian Cotton Duties had not been absolutely settled, and that when a good opportunity occurred it would be re-opened. ["Hear, hear!"] The rate of exchange at present, perhaps, was too precarious to enter upon the matter, but if next year the silver question was settled in America, and there was any prospect of the same stability in the course of exchange, he hoped and believed those hon. Members who represented Lancashire would take an early opportunity of again raising the whole matter. It was not a party question—["hear, hear!"]—and it was one in which the interests of the people of India and those of British commerce were alike concerned. ["Hear, hear!"]

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY thought it was desirable that he should now make an appeal to the House to go into Committee. They had had a very interesting discussion, to which the hon. and gallant Member for Durham and the hon. Member for Bethnal Green had made very important contributions—[*cheers*]—but that discussion had now run its natural course, and he trusted the House would at once go into Committee, when any financial point might be raised.

Main Question put, and agreed to.

Considered in Committee,—

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER, CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS, in the Chair.]

*SIR HENRY FOWLER said he had to congratulate the noble Lord on the satisfactory statement he had made to the House. He would not say that he entertained any feeling of envy towards him in respect to his position when he recollected how he had himself to be content with an increasing expenditure, a falling revenue, and a falling exchange, but at all events he could not help looking with some feeling of jealous pleasure at the statement the noble Lord had been able to make—that although there was an increasing expenditure yet that there was an increasing revenue, and that a balance on the right side had been carefully maintained, and that the rate of exchange had improved from 1s. 1d. when he was in office to 1s. 2d. since the present financial year commenced. If that fortunate state of things continued it would certainly have a material effect on the finances of India. ["Hear, hear!"] He had always maintained, as the noble Lord had done on that occasion, that the true secret of our financial difficulties in India was the difficulty of exchange, and that the great increase in net Indian expenditure was attributable, in the main, to the enormous loss sustained on exchange. The loss upon exchange during the last few years was given by the noble Lord in his explanatory statement, which showed that while in 1882 the total charge for exchange was Rx. 2,000,000, in 1892 it was Rx. 7,000,000, and in 1896 it was Rx. 13,500,000. This was the real trouble they had to face, and he hoped that the expectations the noble Lord had held out might be realised. He had been much gratified to hear that the frontier difficulties were coming to an end. Our anxiety had been owing not so much to aggressive action on the part of our neighbours in India as to the difficulty of ascertaining and settling what were the true frontier boundaries with neighbouring States, and he was glad that a similar policy to that pursued with regard to the settlement of the boundaries of the Pamirs was being pursued by the present Government in those important matters. It was true that the subject in which perhaps he took the greatest interest when he was in office was that of the extension of railways in India, and he was very pleased to note the advance which the noble Lord had made in this work during the present year. Owing to the financial difficulties created by the loss on exchange the work of railway extension was suspended to a great extent in 1890, and in 1892 and 1893 it reached its lowest ebb. Therefore, it was very satisfactory to learn that the noble Lord had been able to provide by various means upwards of Rx. 12,000,000 for expenditure on the work this year—["hear, hear!"]—for nothing could tend to promote prosperity in India more than a large railway expenditure. ["Hear, hear!"] In the last three years the percentage of net receipts on capital cost had increased from 5½ in 1893 to nearly 6 per cent. in 1895; the number of passengers had increased in the same period from 135 millions to 152 millions, and the amount of merchandise conveyed on the Indian railways had increased from 28,000,000 to 32,000,000 tons. Therefore this increased railway expenditure was a wise one because it was successful. He hoped the noble Lord would continue to pursue this policy, and in doing so he would confer a great boon on the people of India. ["Hear, hear!"] A point on which the noble Lord did not touch, and one to which he wished to refer, was the debt of India. The Indian debt was Rx. 122,000,000, and the sterling debt was £115,000,000. But that was not all the truth of the case, and he wished to call the attention of the Committee to page 23 of the Memorandum of the noble Lord, in which, taking the figures down to March 31, 1896, it was shown that, whereas the debt in India was Rx. 123,000,000, the assets against that debt in India were Rx. 148,000,000. Therefore, they had an actual excess of assets over liabilities of 25½ millions. The debt of India was like the debt of a municipality in England, who incurred a debt to pay for a gas works or to construct a water works or any other reproductive works; and of all reproductive expenditure in India, that on railways and irrigation was certainly the most satisfactory. ["Hear, hear!"] The rupee debt of India was 123 million tens of rupees. Against that, in railways constructed by the State, in irrigation works, in loans to corporations, and in cash balances there was a set-off of 148 millions; showing that, so far as India was concerned, there was a balance to the good of 25½ millions. The sterling debt of India in England was £116,000,000, and the charges, advances to railway companies, and cash on the other side of the account amounted to £68,000,000. Therefore, in England they had an uncovered debt in excess of assets of £47,000,000. If they deducted 25 millions from £47,000,000, the House would get at what was the real debt of India. He knew of no other country of similar magnitude where the real debt was of the smallness of the real debt of India. There was another point with reference to the taxation of India. He agreed with the noble Lord that the sources of Indian taxation were limited. He did not see that there were many other sources from which he could draw, and that, of course, had a proper restraining effect on Indian taxation. He also agreed with the noble Lord that there was one tax which he ventured to think had the first claim upon the Secretary of State and upon the India Council, and he was sure would have the first claim on the Legislative Council in Calcutta whenever there should be a surplus. That was the Salt Tax. ["Hear, hear!"] The Salt Tax was raised in a special emergency a few years ago. It was raised to a very high percentage, and, like the Income Tax in England, it was a tax which could be raised more readily than any other tax. In a time of, he would not say peace, but of tranquility and of prosperity, he was satisfied it was to the interest of the Indian Exchequer, as well as to the interest of the taxpayer of India, that that tax should be at as low a figure as it reasonably could be. They were told that India was such a heavily-taxed nation. He did not deny the poverty of the Indian people, and he did not deny that the burden of taxation was heavy. At the same time, it was always well they should know what the exact figures were. The burden of taxation, according to the Secretary of State's own statement, was, putting it into English money, 2s. 5¼d. per head in 1895; 2s. 6¾d. in 1896; and for 1897 he estimated it at 2s. 6½d. In this calculation he was taking the rupee as worth 2s. The taxation of England was on a very different scale. In England the taxation per head was £2 11s. 8d.; in Scotland, £2 8s. 1d.; and in Ireland, £1 12s. 5d. Those were, no doubt, very wealthy countries compared with India, but nevertheless there was a very great difference between 2s. 5¼d. and the figures he had just given. Again, the noble Lord reminded them of what would happen if the British Government of India was superseded by another Government. He ventured to say there would be an enormous increase in the burden of taxation. [*Cheers.*] When he heard the economy of the British rule impugned and the expenditure of the British Government styled extravagant, he should like the House to contrast the British expenditure in Madras with the expenditure of the Government of Mysore, which was a native Government, one of the best native Governments, a Government of great ability, of great enterprise, and of great public spirit. He had not the figures before him, but hon. Gentlemen would perhaps take it from him as correct, that the expenditure per head in Mysore was greater than it was in Madras. He simply made that remark, not as in any way casting the slightest reflection on the expenditure of Mysore, which he believed to be wise and just, but as some indication of the nature of the charges which were spread broadcast with reference to the expenditure of the Indian Government. He thought the Secretary of State would have to contemplate an increase in internal expenditure in India. As time went on, and as the wise demands of Indian civilisation increased, he was satisfied that in all those social, sanitary, educational, and other means of expenditure on which this country and their colonies prided themselves, and which were most happily increasing in India, he was satisfied the Secretary of State would have to increase his outlay. He hoped the House would pardon him if he said a word upon a matter in which he had a personal interest, and on which he had been criticised most severely, and on which his mouth had been closed—namely, the Cotton Duties, and if he also expressed his own opinion as to what was the best mode of carrying out that policy on which the noble Lord and himself, he thought he might say, had been agreed. Nobody, he thought, would contradict the statement that from the very first he always maintained his determination to remove any just complaints that this country could have against these duties, so far as they were protective. The basis of his policy was that there should be no protection. It was admitted eventually, and he was himself convinced, that there was to a slight extent an element of protection in the duties. The Lancashire people contended that exempting local yarns under 20's from excise was unfair to them, and that to tax the cloth at its finished value, whereas the excise duty was only upon yarn value, was also unfair as favouring the local production. He thought the contentions were greatly exaggerated, but as far as the principle was concerned the complaint as to the inequality of the duties on piece goods was made out. He thought the Government of India and the noble Lord and his Council at home were quite right in recognising it. But the question arose—What was the best mode of removing that protection? And there, perhaps, he was rather disposed to part company with the noble Lord. The ablest document he had seen in the Blue-book upon the question was the memorandum of Mr. Campbell, Collector of Land Revenues and Customs at Bombay to the Government of Bombay, and and it was fair and just to that distinguished officer to call the attention of the House to the great ability with which he dealt with the whole case, and although he himself was unable to concur in the conclusion at which Mr. Campbell arrived, he was not surprised that the noble Lord and the Government of India had looked at that conclusion with favour and had practically accepted it. Now, Mr. Campbell pointed out that there were three courses open to the Government, and those three courses were—(1) to tax all cloth and yarns at finished values; (2) to tax all yarns over 20's and all goods containing such yarns and to exempt all cloth and yarns of 20's and under; and (3) to tax all woven goods and exempt all yarns. Now, the collector at Bombay stated that, in his opinion, the only practical alternative was to tax all cloth and exempt all yarns, and that was the view which the Secretary of State had taken. Before the matter came to the consideration of the Legislature in Calcutta the Bombay Government were consulted. That Government, representing as they did a portion of India containing the largest Indian manufacturing interests, were entitled to speak with some weight upon the question. The Bombay Government, in a letter addressed by them in January last to the Government of India, said there were two schemes put forward—namely, that of the Bombay millowners, which was to exempt all imported yarns of 20's and under, and all cloths made from such yarns, and to put them on the same footing as similar local produce, and that the excise should be imposed on the market value of all Indian cloth made from yarns over 20's. That no doubt removed all protection. The proposal of the collector of land revenue was that all yarns should be exempt, and that all cloth should be taxed at its market value. Mr. Campbell raised the point which had great weight, if he might say so, with the noble Lord—namely, the difficulty of the dividing line at 20's. There was one other difficulty connected with this scheme which he should like to notice in passing, which was this, that if you levy a tax exclusively upon woven goods you leave out a very large class of native produce which was made in handlooms. Under the scheme which the late Government sanctioned the tax was levied on yarn, and, therefore, before ever it reached the hand-loom weaver it had paid the duty, but, of course, if yarns were exempt from duty that industry remained unchecked. What the Bombay Government said was this:

> "The fourth objection is, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, of considerable importance. There are hereditary, skilled, and generally well-to-do weavers throughout the country who will be materially aided in their competition with the mills by a tax on the cloth produced in the mills from which they are exempt."

That question was very fully discussed. It was discussed at Madras and Cawnpur, where this industry was, perhaps, more extensive than in any other part of India, and the Cotton Chamber at Cawnpur said,

> "This Chamber's views coincide with those expressed" (at Bombay). "Within the last five years two mills at Cawnpur have had to discontinue the weaving of cloth and stop their looms because of their inability to compete with hand-woven cloths."

Two-thirds of the cotton cloth production in India was from handlooms and one-third from powerlooms, and the impending legislation proposed to penalise the weaker industry. That view was repeated in a variety of other documents in the Blue-book. He had no idea until he saw these figures that between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 persons in India were dependent on the handloom industry; and, of course, whether right or wrong, they must not overlook the fact that a large industry in India which must compete, he thought, with Lancashire and with the powerloom mills in India, was exempt from taxation altogether. There was another point raised by the Government of Bombay to which some importance should be attached. It was the serious objection to the taxation of cloths used by the poorer class of consumers. The difficulty of the dividing line was, of course, a question for experts, and he felt great hesitation in expressing an opinion upon it; but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the illustration which the noble Lord gave as to the marvellous conversion of duty-payable into duty-free cloths which took place in 1878 and 1880 had been dealt with very fully by the Bombay authorities. He thought that the objections with reference to the dividing line were not so strong as were objections to taxing the coarser cloths; and, balancing the two together, he said with hesitation, and with the knowledge of the opinions of the Governments of Bombay and Madras and the various chambers of commerce in India, that his own preference would have been to exempt from duty all yarns below 20's and all cloths made from yarns below 20's, and to have levied a tax on everything above 20's. He thought that this would have removed all element of protection. He admitted that Sir James Westland did not agree with that view; but there was one point which they should not forget in this controversy and which he should like to commend to the attention of the House, to Lancashire and Bombay as well. Sir James Westland said it would be seen that he had throughout dealt with this question on the assumption that the tax, whatever it was, fell on and was paid by the Indian consumer; much of the language held in Manchester would seem to indicate a belief that the tax fell on the producer. But Sir James could hardly believe that this view was seriously accepted by Manchester merchants, and he was quite sure that two years ago they would have rejected it as an economic heresy; this tax was paid, as all Customs and excise taxes were paid, by the consumer sooner or later. It had been with great reluctance that he had been compelled by public considerations to take up the question, but they ought not to overrate and add to difficulties which did not really exist. His object was to make the burden on the Indian consumer as light as possible. If the Indian consumer bought Manchester cloth, he had to pay the Excise duty. His policy was that the poor consumer, who wore the coarser cloth, should not pay the duty. The yarns from which his clothing was spun were subject neither to customs nor excise. The decision at which the noble Lord had arrived, by alleging the impossibility of laying down a dividing line, had thrown this tax on all classes of the Indian people.

*COLONEL MELLOR (Lancashire, Radcliffe) felt bound to say a few words after the statement of the right hon. Gentleman opposite. He thought he might speak with some authority on the matter from his long experience of the textile industry. He thanked the noble Lord, on behalf of all Lancashire, employers and employed, for the steps taken with regard to the import duties. The noble Lord was undoubtedly placed in a very difficult position, and he faced it in a perfectly straightforward manner. He showed a grasp of technical points which certainly surprised a great many people in Lancashire, and he could not have come to a wiser, sounder, and juster decision. As to the difficulty of differentiating between coarse and fine cloths, he might state that in 1878, 1879, and 1880 his firm was largely engaged in manufactures for the Indian market, but a complete change took place in the making of these goods, in consequence of the change of duties. The right hon. Gentleman opposite might rely upon it that, if the plan he favoured was carried out, and there was again a differentiation, Lancashire would once more find means of evading the tax.

*MR. BHOWNAGGREE suggested that substitute would be a better word than evade.

*COLONEL MELLOR said he would avail himself of the word substitute. Reference had been made to the protection which the present arrangement afforded the handloom weavers of India. He, for one, thought that Lancashire weavers had nothing to fear from that protection. They did not believe that handloom productions could for any lengthened period compete with power-loom productions. At one time there was an enormous production in Lancashire of hand-loom calico, but it had been displaced by power-loom calico. Hand-loom silk weaving had also almost entirely given way to power-loom weaving, and he believed the same process would come about in time with regard to the Indian products. But if it did not, who would be benefited? The poorest people on earth, to whom they did not begrudge the advantage. He believed these people made very little cloth for the bazaars, and he, for one, would be glad if they derived some little advantage from the change. He agreed that the first tax to be removed in India was the Salt Tax, but when a suitable time did come they hoped and believed the noble Lord would remove as early as possible these duties altogether—at a time when it would be alike advantageous to the finances of India, to the people and manufacturers of India, and to the manufacturers and operatives of Lancashire. The people of Lancashire had been accused of selfishness, but he was sure they did not wish to do anything to injure the people of India. After all, the 7,000,000 of hand-loom weavers of India were a small proportion of the 270,000,000 in India, and if they derived any comfort in their miserable lives from the slight protection these duties gave them, by all means let them have it. He thanked the noble Lord sincerely for what he had done in this matter.

*Sir W. WEDDERBURN thought the noble Lord was quite entitled to congratulation on the Budget he had been able to submit, but at the same time he thought that although the surplus that was shown was very satisfactory for the Treasury, there were certain figures in the account which showed that the condition of affairs was not so satisfactory for the Indian taxpayer. He would specially draw the noble Lord's attention to the peculiar use of two words in these accounts—namely, improvement and deterioration. These two words were used solely from the point of view of the interests of the Treasury. They were used in a sense exactly contrary to the sense in which they would be used if applied to the financial position of India. Under the head of improvement was shown new taxation. New taxation did not improve the financial position of India. It showed a deterioration in the condition of the people. If he drew his savings out of the bank and put them into current expenditure, that was not an improvement in his financial position. Similarly if a shop-keeper took money out of his strong box and put it into his till, that was deterioration, not improvement. Therefore, it was because these accounts looked only to the interests of the Treasury and not to those of the taxpayer, that he contended that in many respects they produced a false impression. He could not, therefore, accept the comparison made in these statements and he would instead give a comparison between two years including a space of 12 years, which would enable the House to see whether the condition of India was improving or not. When the year 1894–5 was compared with the year 1896–7, it would be found that the natural increase of revenue from the development of resources was about Rx.9,000,000, and the saving in the commercial service debt Rx.1,000,000, making a total improvement of Rx.10,000,000. With regard to deterioration, he found an increase in the land revenue from enhanced assessments of Rx.500,000, new taxation Rx.6,000,000, loss of opium revenue Rx.1,500,000, increase in civil services Rx 7,500,000, increase in military services Rx.8,500,000, reduction in Famine Grant Rx.1,000,000, making a total deterioration of Rx.25,000,000, or after deducting Rx.10,000,000 for improvements, a net deterioration in 12 years of Rx.15,000,000. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Wolverhampton had laid great stress upon the question of exchange, but as regarded the present rate of exchange, so far from its being a burden now, there was actually an increase of Rx.1,500,000, so that that bugbear of exchange would no longer be put forward and they might look much more to the constant increase in civil and military expenditure. He thanked the hon. Gentleman the Member for the Radcliffe Division of Lancashire for what he had said about the Salt Tax and the willingness of the people of Lancashire to see the needs of the great masses of the people relieved before the question of Import Duties was touched. He recognised that feeling gratefully, and he only trusted that by careful economy, not only the Salt Tax might be reduced, but the Import Duties entirely abolished. He might mention to the noble Lord the Secretary of State that the figures he had given were given according to the way in which they were used in a very interesting article in the *Daily Chronicle* that morning, and the statements there were in accordance with the mode of reckoning the expenditure and revenue which had been often placed before the India Office by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. KENYON (Bury, Lancashire) said that the complaint of the people of Lancashire against Indian Cotton Duties had always been that they were levied with injustice. He thought that the people of Lancashire had good reason to complain of the manner in which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Wolverhampton had treated a deputation from them, which had waited upon him last year. The language of the right hon. Gentleman had rather rankled in the minds of the Lancashire people ever since. It was contended that duties of this kind were always paid by the consumer, but when the duties were unjustly levied, the producers always suffered by it. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Wolverhampton had referred to the report of Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, in which he said that—

> "There is more weight, at least in theory and in possibility, in certain of the objections taken by Manchester to the existing excise arrange-

ments than either the Millowners Association or the Chamber of Commerce admit.''

He went on to say—

"That the difficulties in working the proposed exemption of yarns and cloth of 20's and under, and still more in taxing both yarn and cloth of 20's and over, are so grave as to make the proposal to tax cloth and exempt yarn the only practical solution of the question."

He further said :—

"Reduction from 5 to 3½ per cent. takes from the objections all or nearly all of their practical significance."

In a Report from Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, there was a remark that bore very importantly upon the question of the supremacy of British Government. The Report stated :—

"And in finish and dye India cannot at present produce as good drill as England, but the difficulties are gradually lessening, and the moment Indian weavers and dyers attain the necessary skill, English drills must cease to be imported."

The great authority on this question, and the most powerful movers in opposition to English goods, were the Bombay Millowners Association. They said that, if the Government were willing, both the English and the Indian manufacturers would be glad to have the duties abolished. They alleged that the Indian industry was penalised on stores, and lastly, and most important of all, that there must be decided protection given to handlooms. A better authority than, he thought, almost anyone in that House, was the Ahmedabad Millowners Association. Then there was another witness as regarded the handloom weavers, Mr. Playfair, who thought that if it were possible to extend help to this class, it would be but assisting a section of the community which had suffered much by the introduction of powerloom manufactures—a relief which should not be grudged. The hon. Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy thought that this change was not likely to affect the interests of cotton mills to such an extent as to render it objectionable. He thought the House would be satisfied that this arrangement of the noble Lord would not do any harm, and he was quite certain that the course he had taken in reducing the duty was far more equitable than the arrangement they had before.

*MR. J. F. OSWALD (Oldham) said, as one of the Members representing Lancashire, he had sat out this interesting, animated, and exhilarating Debate on the Indian revenues. [*Laughter.*] He thought that, as all the Lancashire Members were in a congratulatory mood, he would take the liberty of offering his congratulations also to the noble Lord on the satisfactory basis upon which he had for the present settled the vexed question of the Indian Cotton Duties. The noble Lord had no doubt found this to be a vexed question during the late election last year. It had then been a very vexed question in Lancashire. [*Laughter.*] He desired to ask the noble Lord whether the full amount authorised to be expended upon railways in India had been expended in the last financial year. If that was not the case, he hoped that the full amount would be expended in future, because his constituents attached the greatest importance to the full development of railways in India for opening up the trade of the country. He hoped, also, that the noble Lord would do all that was possible in pushing forward the construction in India of the railway mileage which had been sanctioned, but not yet completed.

MR. COHEN complained of the way in which the Government advertised the sale of Indian Bills, and stated that it enabled those who wished to do so to take advantage of the Indian exchequer.

*LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, who was very imperfectly heard, said the general discussion had been so friendly that he had very little to answer. In regard to the question raised by his hon. Friend who had just spoken, he was assured by his official advisers that the system was as good a one as could be devised, and one of the highest banking authorities in the United Kingdom had also assured him that that was the case. As to railways, it was intended that all the money voted for railways should for the next few years be spent, and not only this year, but the same rate of expenditure would be maintained. The complicated but important matter to which the hon. Member for Bethnal Green had called attention was one to which the Indian Government were giving great attention. The change urged would involve great expenditure, but gradually the Indian Government were working in that direction. As to the tariff which he had substituted for that of the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton in respect of the cotton duties, he did not think there would ever be peace on the question as long as there were differential duties. He reached his conclusions after consultation with the best authorities in this country, and, curiously enough, Sir J. Westland, in India, arrived at just the same conclusion. Various suggestions had been made to secure economy. The Indian Government were doing their work well in controlling expenditure, and while they were doing that, the wisest thing which the House of Commons could do was to leave them alone. [*Cheers.*]

Main Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,—

That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1895 was Rx.95,187,429; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England charged against the Revenue was Rx.94,494,319; that there was a Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of Rx.693,110; and that the Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue was Rx.4,446,231. — *(The Secretary of State for India.)*

Resolution to be reported.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

*MR. SPEAKER announced that a message had been received from the Lords that they had agreed to the Commons' Amendments to the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, with Amendments.

Motion, That the said Amendments be considered, agreed to.

Amendment in Clause 1, page 2, line 27, to leave out "this" and insert "that," agreed to amid general laughter.

On the Lords' Amendment to the provision dealing with the occupation right of the occupier in the fixing of a fair rent,

MR. JOHN DILLON (Mayo, E.) opposed the Amendment, contending that it deprived the tenants of the rights which they enjoyed under the Act of 1881. ["Oh!"]

MR. T. M. HEALY said he had not seen the Amendment, nor had he been able to attend in the other House to hear what had taken place. He was engaged in the House of Commons in the discharge of his duties. No one could deny that the House of Lords drew, so to speak, the naked sword and brandished it in the face of the Irish tenants. The Government had compelled them to sheath that sword, which the Lords had now abandoned. The original Amendment was a challenge to the Irish tenants, and, admitting that the Bill had excellent points, he should sacrifice it over and over again if the tenant's occupation right was not to be considered in the fixing of a fair rent. The Irish held the old Gaelic idea that the landlord was a mere rent-charger, and they could not give that up. He had seen the Amendment adopted in the House of Lords, and so far as he could judge it, speaking on the spur of the moment, he saw nothing in it which damaged the immemorial position of the Irish tenants that the land belonged to them, and that the landlords who came in upon it were only entitled to a rent-charge. The landlords had really been frightened by a shadow in this matter of the tenant's occupation right. All that was claimed for the the tenant was that that occupation right should be taken into account in the first fixing of a fair rent, and not that it should go on reducing the landlord's interest after every 15 years' period, when the holding was brought into Court again. He should have been glad had the Government's Amendment to the Lords' Amendment been accepted yesterday, for they would have for the first time the occupation interest of the tenant recognised by the law of England, and a long advance would have been made on the weary pilgrimage of the Celtic serf to freedom. That Amendment would have been passed unanimously yesterday, and the House would not have got into the present tangle, had not the hon. Member for Mayo unfortunately interposed when it was put from the Chair, and said he did not understand. [*Ministerial laughter.*] Unhappily, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Trinity College was in his place also, and he having reinforced the arguments of the hon. Member for East Mayo against the Amendment, the Government had to give way, and had to do the best they could to retrieve the situation in the House of Lords. He rejoiced that the House of Lords, with its concentrated wisdom coming down from the days of the Norman Conquerors, had reduced themselves to the position in which he found them with regard to this Amendment, because a more harmless one never emanated from that Assembly, or one that touched so little the interests of the Irish tenant. The Lords had made themselves a soft bed to fall upon, and they had fallen upon it, drawing their ermine round them with the greatest grace. [*Ministerial laughter.*] Ireland was an impressionist country, and so much depended on the transitory opinion of the moment. He had known Judges take one view of the law when a Liberal Government was in power, and another view when a Tory Government was in power, and yet they were always regarded as most eminent, virtuous, and respectable. The Amendment left the law exactly as it found it. Taking the case as a whole, he could only say he trusted that the example the Government had had of their successful management, though in a limited measure, of this thorny and difficult question would induce them on some near occasion to address themselves to other branches of the Irish problem—[*Ministerial laughter*]—and he could assure them that, as far as his humble voice and vote went, thanking them as he did heartily for the good work they had done on this Bill, that if they proceeded as they had done in regard to this Bill, and addressed themselves to future Measures as they had done to this, they would have his cordial support and acquiescence. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. EDWARD CARSON (Dublin University) said he would not follow the hon. Member who had just spoken into the imaginary historical dissertations he had given on the question of occupation right. He told the House that, according to Irish traditions, occupation interest had been the immemorial possession of the tenants. The amount of exaggeration attached to that statement might be imagined when the House recollected that, as stated on Wednesday, the suggestion of this right was first made in 1894, when Mr. Justice Bewley was examined before Mr. Morley's Committee on the Irish Land Acts. On Wednesday there was a consensus of opinion between the Leader of the House and himself upon the real meaning of the Acts of 1881, and the rights of the tenants thereunder, and the Committee appointed to draw up the reason for rejecting the Lords' Amendment said the Lords ought not to insist on introducing occupation right, because no such right in fact existed; and it being stated by the Leader of the House that no such right existed, it was proper for the House of Lords to say whether some Amendment might not meet their view, which would at the same time do no injury to the tenants or take away anything they had under the existing Acts, and protect them in the future from the assertion of a right which the Leader of the House said never existed. That was what the Amendment proposed by the Government did. But Mr. Justice Bewley said the matter had never been decided. All the Amendment did was to state in effect that, if the matter was relied upon and regarded in the assessment of the rent by the Sub-Commissioners, they must put it on the face of the order so that it might be tested in the Court of Appeal, and they might see whether it was a mere myth of the imagination of the learned Judge who introduced it to the Morley Committee, or whether it was a substantial matter. The tenant would have all he was entitled to under the Act of 1881, and no more; and no one ever wished to go back upon that. ["Hear, hear!"]

MR. T. M. HEALY: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman why he occupied the unusual position of supporting the Government Amendment? ["Hear, hear!" *and laughter.*]

MR. CARSON admitted that it did seem rather curious, and he was stating the reasons why he found himself occupying that somewhat happy position. The hon. Member for Louth stated that the tenants had now what they always had under the Land Acts, but what they wished was that they should not have something more, which was suggested in an indefinite manner, or that if it was attempted to give them more there should, at all events, be an opportunity of raising the question in the highest Court of Appeal. ["Hear, hear!"] This was the last time there would be an opportunity, of speaking on this Bill, and he only wished to say he had to the best of his ability opposed the Government in certain particulars in which he believed he was bound by his pledges to his constituents to do so. His efforts had been directed to mitigating any evils that might arise from the Bill. He admitted that on some occasions he did appear to some hon. Members to have gone too far. If anything he had said in the course of the

Debates had offended anyone, he regretted it exceedingly. [" Hear, hear ! "] He could only say that, while he had had many tussles during the Debates with the Chief Secretary, he was perfectly sure that, as he gave him credit, the right hon. Gentleman would also give him credit for this—that all they differed upon was as to the best method of promoting what they both had seriously at heart—namely, the interests of Ireland and the maintenance of the Union. [*Cheers.*]

Mr. MAURICE HEALY (Cork) observed that the right hon. and learned Gentleman had stated that a Committee of the House had placed on record the fact that it refused to accept the Lords' Amendments, denying the tenant occupation right, on the express ground that no such right existed. He rose for the purpose of giving that statement the most absolute contradiction. [" Hear, hear ! "] There was not one word in the Commons' reasons to bear out such an allegation. The reasons stated—

> " The Commons disagree with the Amendment made by the Lords because (1), after a net fair rent has been fixed no deduction can be made from it."

Nobody ever alleged that the occupation rent could be deducted from a net fair rent, which meant a fair rent from which all deductions had been made. The reasons went on—

> " (2) The only deduction allowed by the clause from the gross fair rent in order to fix the net fair rent is in respect of tenants' improvements."

That was the position the Irish Members had taken up from the beginning to the end of this question. The fair rent was the tenant's right to have a fair rent fixed after taking into account such occupation right as the law entitled him to. When they had fixed the gross fair rent on that basis they arrived at the net fair rent by deducting from the gross the value of the tenant's improvements. He was certainly amazed that the right hon. Gentleman, with his Parliamentary experience, should venture to get up and, without the smallest qualification, say the Committee had placed it on record that that House had refused to recognise the tenant's occupation right.

Mr. CARSON : I say so still.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY : He put forward the reasons given by a Committee of that House as the charter of the tenants' rights. That occupation right had now got a sanction from that solemn declaration of that Committee, coupled by the refusal of that House to accept the Lords' Amendment negativing the tenants' occupation right. With that declaration he fearlessly left this matter to the judgment of the tenants of Ireland.

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY said he had always heard that Irishmen were so fond of fighting each other. [*Opposition cries of* " Oh ! "] He withdrew that expression. They were so fond of fighting that, if they could not fight the Government, and if they could not fight the opposite political Party, they got up faction fights of their own and fought about anything that no one could determine at all. [*Laughter.*] If that were true he could only say that they could not have had a better illustration of it than the little fight they had seen across the floor of the House on this Amendment, because it was quite evident that, though the hon. and learned Member for Louth made a very interesting and an amusing attack upon his right hon. and learned Friend behind him, and, though his right hon. and learned Friend behind him made a most interesting reply to the hon. and learned Member for Louth, they were both in absolute agreement that the words introduced by the Lords left the law of the land as it stood at present—[" hear, hear ! "]—and they both thought that a most desirable consummation. [*Laughter.*] If that were true—and it was true—why should they go on discussing it? [*Cheers.*] They were both agreed that the Amendment carried out what they wanted. In Heaven's name, therefore, let them leave the discussion, too long prolonged, upon that controversial matter and let them part in peace and close the subject, which had caused too many heart-burnings during the Debates they had spent upon it. He was glad to think that, in the last Debate on this Bill, they were in perfect agreement. The House of Commons agreed with the House of Lords ; the Gentlemen who sat upon the opposite side of the House agreed with the Gentlemen who sat on his own side of the House ; the representative of the tenants agreed with the representatives of the landlords, and at last a great peace had descended upon the land. [*Loud laughter and cheers.*]

Amendment agreed to; remaining Lords' Amendments considered, and agreed to.

The conclusion of the consideration of the Lords' Amendments was greeted with general cheering, and as Mr. Gerald Balfour left the House he was warmly cheered.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

On Clause 2,—

MR. MAURICE HEALY asked on what clause of this Bill the Post Office Vote came up?

*THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS said he was afraid there was nothing to be discussed on this Bill, because the Bill only sought to appropriate to a particular subject those grants which had already been made by the House. The question might perhaps be raised on the Third Reading.

Clause ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment; to be read the Third time To-morrow.

POOR LAW OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Order read, for Consideration of the Bill, as amended (by the Standing Committee).

MR. JAMES BAILEY (Newington, Walworth) moved "That the Bill as amended by the Standing Committee be considered."

MR. JOHN BURNS (Battersea) said that he ventured to appeal to the Leader of the House or to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abide by the pledges given a few days ago with regard to the abandonment of all Bills that were contentious other than Government Bills. He appealed, not on frivolous grounds, to the Leader of the House with regard to this Bill, which he had conscientiously opposed for some time. If, when the Bill was previously brought forward, the House had sat longer on that occasion, he believed considerable opposition might have been brought to bear against the Bill. [*Cries of* "No, no!"] He asserted the contrary, for, as he had said, notice had been given of several Amendments. The Bill was a contentious one in a Parliamentary sense and if it was then proceeded with, it would, even at that late hour, be strenuously opposed. But he hoped the Leader of the House, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not break the pledge which was given by the Government. [*An* HON. MEMBER: "What pledge?"] The pledge given by the Leader of the House when he said that the Bill would not be proceeded with if there was any serious objection raised to it. There was serious objection to it—[*cries of* "By whom?" *and laughter*]—and in order to give the Government an opportunity of replying to what he had said, he would move the adjournment of the Debate.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS seconded the Motion.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had had no communication with his right hon. Friend the Leader of the House on the matter, but he was bound to say, expressing his own opinion, that he did not think the contention of the hon. Member was reasonable. [*Cheers.*] It was not yet 12 o'clock, and, so far as he knew, the hon. Member was alone, or almost alone, in his opposition to the Bill. [*Cheers.*] That, surely did not constitute the serious opposition contemplated by his right hon. Friend, and he did not see why the House should not proceed with the Bill. [*Cheers.*]

MR. J. H. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) said that undoubtedly the House was given to understand a few weeks ago that for the remainder of the Session no private Bill had the slightest chance. The Shop Hours Bill and other Bills of importance, in which many Members on both sides of the House were greatly interested, had been abandoned because opposition was offered to them, and because, therefore, they were held to be contentious. Yet now, at the very end of the Session, the Government—with the best intentions, no doubt—["hear, hear!"]—had evidently made a selection of certain Bills with the view of passing them if possible. He admitted that the present Bill was supported by many Members on both sides of the House; at the same time, it was disapproved by several Members, and a portion of the public. It was not, therefore a non-contentious Measure, and the

Government would have to decide whether they would take the responsibility of making an invidious selection of Bills among hundreds of others of equal importance, and proceeding with them, in face of their recent declaration they had made that no Bill would henceforth have the slightest chance unless it was thoroughly non-contentious. He submitted that in those circumstances the Government were not justified in proceeding with the Bill. ["Hear, hear!" *and cries of dissent.*]

*MR. EDWARD STRACHEY (Somerset, S.), who spoke amidst cries of "Divide," expressed the hope that the Government would persist in their intention to proceed with the Bill. The Opposition represented a very small minority—["hear, hear!" *and laughter*]—and the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy was wrong in suggesting that exceptional treatment had been accorded to this Bill. No other private Bill on the Paper had been so far advanced as the present one. [*Cries of* "Divide!"]

MR. HUBERT DUNCOMBE (Cumberland, Egremont) moved, "That the question be now put." [*Cheers and laughter.*]

*MR. SPEAKER declined then to put the question.

*MR. STRACHEY concluded by observing that he believed the Government were perfectly justified in proceeding with the Bill, seeing that it had been considered by a Standing Committee, and its object being generally approved by the House, and being of a non-Party character.

Motion negatived; Bill considered.

Amendments, moved by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, agreed to.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Order read for resuming adjourned Debate on Question proposed (10th August), "That the Bill be now read the Third time."

Question put and agreed to.

Bill read the Third time, and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) BILL.

Lords' Amendments to be considered forthwith.

Considered and agreed to.

Mr. J. H. Dalziel.

SITTING OF THE HOUSE (14TH AUGUST).

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he understood that, in order to complete their labours to-morrow, it would be convenient that the House should meet at 11 o'clock.

MR. T. M. HEALY asked if there would be any business except the Appropriation Bill.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY said the only business besides the Appropriation Bill would be the Resolutions on the Standing Orders in the name of his right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, he said, he would not press through the House if they were seriously opposed. There was also the Resolution which he had ordered to be put down on the Paper to-night, and which, he thought, corresponded to one already moved in the House of Lords, and which he thought would be welcomed by the House in general. The point of it was that they should be permitted to get their own Blue-books during the vacation.

MR. T. M. HEALY: Will there be any private business for to-morrow?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: Oh, no.

MR. LEWIS: What about questions to Ministers?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: Questions will be answered at 11. My right hon. Friend, the Chief Secretary, and possibly other Ministers, may not be able to get the information by 11, but I have some questions which I mean to answer, and perhaps any Minister who cannot answer any question by eleven o'clock will endeavour to communicate any information that is desired.

MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS: At what hour will the prorogation take place?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: I think about seven. I hope so.

Resolved, that this House do meet this day, at Eleven of the clock in the morning.—*(The Chancellor of the Exchequer.)*

Whereupon, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 20th day of July last, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

House Adjourned at Ten minutes after Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, 14th August 1896.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

Ordered, That this House do meet on Thursday the 12th day of November next at Eleven o'clock for the purpose of hearing and determining Appeals and matters connected therewith, pursuant to the provisions of the "Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876"; and that during such meeting of the House leave be given to the Appeal Committee to meet.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Brought from the Commons, and Read 1^a.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

Reports, etc., of the Select Committee of the House of Commons communicated pursuant to Message of yesterday, and to be printed.—[No. 259.]

DISTRESS FROM WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Reports, etc., of the Select Committees of the House of Commons communicated pursuant to Message of yesterday, and to be printed.—[No. 260.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. considered (according to Order), and suspended for the remainder of the Session.

BURGLARY BILL [H.L.].

Commons' Amendments considered (according to Order), and agreed to.

WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY GUARANTEE BILL.

Considered in Committee (according to Order). Bill reported without Amendment. Standing Committee negatived. Then (Standing Order No. XXXIX. having been suspended) Bill Read 3^a, and passed.

AGRICULTURAL RATES, CONGESTED DISTRICTS, AND BURGH LAND TAX RELIEF (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Read 3^a (according to Order), and passed.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order). Then (Standing Orders No. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended) committed to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith. House in Committee accordingly. Bill reported, without Amendment; Read 3^a, and passed.

LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order). Then (Standing Orders No. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended) committed to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith. House in Committee accordingly. Bill reported, without Amendment; Read 3^a, and passed.

POOR LAW OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Read 2^a (according to Order). Then (Standing Orders No. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended) committed to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith. House in Committee accordingly. Bill reported, without Amendment; Read 3^a, and passed.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL [H.L.].

Commons' Amendments considered (according to Order), and Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS' OFFICES.

Fourth Report from the Select Committee considered (according to Order), and Agreed to.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(Standing Order No. XXXIX. having been suspended). Bill Read 2^a; Committee negatived; Bill Read 3^a, and passed.

House Adjourned, during pleasure, at Twenty minutes before Five o'clock.

House Resumed at Fifteen minutes after Six o'clock.

COMMISSION.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent:—

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland).
Barry Urban District Council.
Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment.
Belfast Corporation.
Bilston Improvement.
Birmingham, North Warwickshire, and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway.
Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage.
Brading Harbour and Railway.
Burglary.
City and South London Railway.
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2).
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).
Expiring Laws Continuance.
Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway.
Judicial Trustees.
Labourers (Ireland).
Land Law (Ireland).
Larceny.
Law Agents (Scotland).
Light Railways.
Locomotives on Highways.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 13).
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 15).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes).
Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty.
Londonderry Improvement.
Naval Reserve.
Neath, Pontardawe, and Brynaman Railway.
Poor Law Officers Superannuation.
Public Health (Ireland).
Public Works Loans.
Quarter Sessions (London).
Railways (Ireland).
Sheffield District Railway.
Stannaries.
Staines Reservoirs.
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Improvement.
Telegraph Money.
Truck.
Uganda Railway.
Vexatious Actions.
West Highland Railway Guarantee.
Weston-super-Mare District Council.
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2).
Willesden Sewerage.

The Commissioners representing Her Majesty the Queen were the LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Halsbury), VISCOUNT CROSS (Lord Privy Seal), the EARL of COVENTRY (Master of the Buckhounds), LORD BALFOUR (Secretary for Scotland) and LORD JAMES of HEREFORD (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster).

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: We are commanded to read Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech in Her Majesty's own words:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

The hostile movements of the Dervish forces in Egypt along the Valley of the Nile, and against the positions in the occupation of Italy to the east of that river, convinced me that it had become necessary for the Egyptian Government to take steps for arresting their advance.

By my advice, therefore, and under my sanction, an expedition has been undertaken for the purpose of restoring to the Government of the Khedive, as far as Dongola, the territory which was lost to Egypt ten years ago. The operations are still proceeding, but, by a short and brilliant action at Ferkeh, a considerable proportion of the territory indicated has already been recovered.

The condition of some portions of the Turkish Empire continues to furnish cause for much anxiety. At present, the Island of Crete is the principal centre of disturbance. I have observed a strict neutrality between the Government and the insurgents; but, in conjunction with the other Powers of Europe, I have endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation, by proposing the establishment of a system of government that shall be equitable and acceptable to both the Christian and the Mussulman inhabitants of the island.

I regret that a serious rebellion, signalised by many cruel murders, suddenly broke out in Matabeleland, and that the rising afterwards extended to Mashonaland, where it was accompanied by similar atrocities.

The work of defence and repression was immediately undertaken by the settlers, who displayed great courage and self-reliance in this emergency.

They have since been reinforced both by Imperial troops and by Colonial and Native levies, and the supreme military command has been confided to Major General Sir Frederick Carrington.

His operations have hitherto been uniformly successful, although, owing to very grave difficulties of transport and supply, caused by an outbreak of rinderpest which has destroyed almost all the cattle in the country, he has been compelled to restrict the number of men employed in the field.

The latest reports show that his efforts and those of the forces under his command are telling on the resistance of the rebels, and I trust that they will shortly avail themselves of the offer of clemency which has been made to them.

The peaceful delimitation of the North-western frontier of my Indian Empire has proceeded, and further Agreements have been made with the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Afghanistan, fixing their territorial limits. Friendly relations have been maintained with the tribes on the road to Chitral, and the relief of the garrisons in that country has been effected without difficulty, and with the cordial co-operation of the tribesmen in the neighbourhood.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the satisfactory provision which you have made for the Services of the year.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have given my consent, with much pleasure, to Measures for completing the Naval Defences of my Empire, for lightening the fiscal burdens which press upon the agricultural population, and for protecting the flocks and herds of these islands from the importation of disease. Important Measures have also received my sanction for the settlement of trade disputes, for the prevention of explosions in mines, which have caused the loss of many valuable lives, for amending the Truck Act, for the construction of light railways, for the amendment of the Irish Land Laws, and for facilitating the creation by purchase of a larger class of occupying freeholders in Ireland.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Providence may rest upon all your labours.

PROROGATION.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the LORD CHANCELLOR said:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Saturday the Thirty-first day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the Thirty-first day of October next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 14th August 1896.

The House met at Eleven of the clock.

BUILDINGS, ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC, MAINTAINED BY WAR OFFICE.

Return presented,—relative thereto [Address 6th August; *Lord Balcarres*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 377.]

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Return presented,—relative thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 67, of Session 1894) [Address 6th August; *Mr. Henniker Heaton*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 378.]

INTOXICATING LIQUORS (LICENCES REFUSED).

Return presented,—relative thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 257, of Session 1895) [Address 11th August; *Mr. Henry J. Wilson*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 379.]

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Report from the Select Committee brought up, and read [Inquiry not completed];

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 380.]

Minutes of Proceedings to be printed.—[No. 380.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Mr. SPEAKER laid upon the Table—List of the Bills, Reports, Estimates, and Accounts and Papers, printed by order of the House, and of Papers presented by Command, Session 1896, with a General Alphabetical Index thereto, 26th Parliament, Second Session, 59 and 60 Vic., 11th February 1896 to 14th August 1896; to be printed.—[No. 381.]

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND).

Return presented,—relative thereto [Address 14th August; *Mr. Patrick O'Brien*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.—[No. 382.]

QUESTIONS.

PAUPER DEPORTATION.

MR. J. F. HOGAN (Tipperary, Mid): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether his attention has been called to the case of a man, named Martin Dumphy, aged 70, who, after a continous residence of 50 years in England, was recently transferred from the St. Prancras Union, London, to the workhouse at Roscrea, county Tipperary, Ireland; and, whether any alteration in the law is contemplated that will put a stop to this practice?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): The facts appear to be as stated in the Question, though I am informed that Dumphy had only resided in St. Pancras for three weeks, and had not acquired a settlement in England or Wales. Communications are still in progress between the authorities in England, Ireland and Scotland on the general question of the deportation of paupers.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

MR. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland what decision has been arrived at with regard to the request of the rector of Killinchy, County Down, that a Roman Catholic or a Unitarian honorary inspector should be appointed by the Government to secure greater impartiality of decision as to the claims of Episcopalians and Presbyterians in reference to the local endowed schools scheme; and, how long has this question been under consideration?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The Rev. Dr. Todd Martin, one of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education, has been appointed inspector of these schools, in pursuance of the Educational Endowments Act of 1885. The appointment is for one year only, and Dr. Martin has kindly consented to act without fee. I have every reason to believe he will perform his duties with efficiency and impartiality. The question of appointing an Inspector of these schools has been under consideration for nearly 12 months.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY (SWANLINBAR).

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland what action the Inspector General has taken or proposes to take on the several complaints preferred by James M'Govern, of Swanlinbar, County Cavan, against District Inspector Markham and Head Constable D'Alton, of the Swanlinbar Constabulary Force, in employing several members of that body in soliciting and importuning witnesses in the recent civil actions tried at the Enniskillen Assizes before Justice Madden and a special jury, and which have resulted in the jury finding verdicts in both cases in favour of Mr. M'Govern, having regard to the undertaking contained in the letter of the Assistant Inspector General of 4th May last, in which he stated that he would forbid that any members of the force should be withdrawn from their public duties in a case of this nature; and, if an inquiry on oath will be ordered into the several acts complained of?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The undertaking given by the Assistant Inspector General was, I am assured, strictly complied with, and there is no intention to direct any further inquiry into the complaints preferred by Mr. M'Govern.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: Is it not the fact that the district inspector whose action was complained of has since been removed to Kerry, and will the head constable also be removed?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I see no reason to take action of that kind. It is true that this inspector has been removed to Kerry, but that has not been done by way of censuring him.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRACY.

MR. H. KIMBER (Wandsworth,): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is aware of the increasing inconvenience occasioned to many of Her Majesty's subjects in the Wandsworth Police-court district, as well as other Metropolitan police districts, by the insufficiency of magistrates in number in the Metropolis, and the inefficiency of the present rotation system, whereby one magistrate has to sit in four or five courts during the week, destroying continuity of attention, causing parties and witnesses to attend frequently twice instead of once, lengthening the periods of remands, preventing any magistrate from acquiring sufficient knowledge of his district and its police, and generally dislocating the service; whether the Statute Law has already provided for 27 magistrates, whereas only 25 now exist; and whether, as he has the power to appoint the remaining two, with the assent of the Treasury, he will inquire into the matter, and if he finds ground for so doing, give the weight of his recommendation to the Treasury to sanction the cost involved, seeing that such cost is extremely small as compared with the immense loss and detriment to the public occasioned by the present system?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY (Lancashire, Blackpool): I have not, until the Question of my hon. Friend, received any recent complaints of increasing inconvenience caused to the public at the Wandsworth Police-court or elsewhere by the want of sufficient magistrates to conduct the business. The present rota, only recently established, had, I hoped, made satisfactory provision in this respect. The question of appointing two additional magistrates has been under my consideration, as it was under that of my predecessor; but I have not been convinced that the facts before me sufficiently establish the necessity. I am, however, keeping the question in view, and, if satisfied that the public interests require it, shall be ready to press this increase upon the Treasury.

LOUGH ERNE DRAINAGE.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether his attention has been called to a letter published in the Enniskillen local papers from Mr. J. Mahaffy, J.P., Belturbet, complaining that the £30,000 spent on the drainage of Lough Erne has resulted in rendering the River Erne less navigable than before; and, will the Treasury direct the Board of Works to make an immediate inquiry into the management and expenditure of this board?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston): The hon. Member has kindly shown me a copy of the letter to which he refers. Mr. Mahaffy complains that an excursionist steamer was stranded in the Upper Lough. He does not say whether she was in the proper channel, but he assumes (wrongly) that the Board of Works are responsible for the navigation generally. The responsibility rests with the Drainage Board, and I am advised that the Board of Works have no legal power to make the inquiry suggested.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS IN WORKHOUSES.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether he is yet in a position to say when the Return of discharged soldiers resident in the unions of Great Britain and Ireland, or chargeable on the rates through receipt of out-door relief, will be laid upon the Table?

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): I have to-day presented the Return, and expect that it will be very shortly circulated.

DOWN COUNTY COURT JUDGESHIP.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether, in the event of the County Court Judgeship of Down becoming vacant, there is any intention of appointing to the office Mr. Walker Craig, formerly a Parliamentary candidate for the county, and at present the adopted Unionist candidate for the next Parliamentary vacancy; and if there is any such intention, why was Mr. Craig not continued as locum tenens at last Quarter Sessions?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I am not in a position to give an answer to this Question.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN asked whether the right hon. Gentleman would give an assurance that he would not make the appointment?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I must decline to give an undertaking of that kind.

SKIBBEREEN MAGISTRACY.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he has received an official report of the circumstances of the action of Dr. William Jennings, J.P., of Skibbereen, in sitting on the Petty Sessions Bench, and obstructing the issue of a summons against himself for alleged assault; whether he is aware that the case has been settled by Dr. Jennings paying the legal costs of the application, and the case being dismissed without prejudice; and whether he is yet in a position to say whether any, and what, action will be taken by the Lord Chancellor?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I have not yet had time to look into this question, nor am I yet in a position to say what action, if any, will be taken by the Lord Chancellor.

WAR TROPHIES.

COLONEL WELBY (Taunton): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he can see his way to cause a search to be made in the lumber rooms of Windsor Castle, especially in the Round Tower, for war trophies accidentally put away there, with a view to their being cared for where they can be publicly seen?

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (Mr. A. AKERS-DOUGLAS, Kent, St. Augustine's): The lumber rooms at Windsor Castle are not under the control of the Office of Works. I am not aware that there are any trophies accidentally put away in any rooms of the Castle; but the desire of my hon. Friend that a search should be made has been conveyed by me to the Lord Chamberlain, who will, no doubt, cause inquiry to be made.

ST. MEL CATHEDRAL (ARDAGH, COUNTY LONGFORD).

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he has yet received the report of Sir Thomas Deane on the subject of the restoration of the ruins of the ancient Cathedral of St. Mel, at Ardagh, county Longford, and will the Board of Works undertake their preservation?

Mr. HANBURY: This ruin (St. Mel) is vested in the Church representative body, and the Board of Works have under existing circumstances no power to undertake any work in respect of it. They have caused it to be inspected by Sir Thomas Deane, who reports that no vestages of architectural detail remain, and that nothing is left but the walls, the remains of which are in no place more than about 6ft. high, and in most places much less. The only work of preservation possible would be confined to the maintenance of the wall and the removal of weeds therefrom. The question whether the Board would be justified in taking steps for the vesting of the ruin in them will be considered at the next meeting of the Board and the Consultative Committee of the Royal Irish Academy and Royal Society of Antiquaries.

JOHNSTOWN POST OFFICE (KILKENNY).

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that an important business telegram sent by Mr. T. Harrington, a leading merchant in Johnstown, Kilkenny, to a firm of stockbrokers, Messrs. Goodbody and Webb, Dublin, on 9th June last, was so incorrectly wired from the Johnstown office as to cause serious loss to the sender, Mr. Harrington, and that the stamps were affixed to the message by the telegraphist contrary to the Post Office regulations; whether he is aware that the postmaster, Mr. White, and the assistant postmaster of Johnstown are father and son, that both are police pensioners drawing pensions of £93 and £45 per year respectively, and that their conduct of the post office has frequently given grave dissatisfaction to some of the people of Johnstown having the largest business relations with the office; whether he proposes to take any notice of the unsatisfactory conduct of the Messrs. White; and whether, in the interest of the public service, he will supersede one or other of them by a properly-trained telegraphist and postal officer?

Mr. HANBURY: The error in the telegram to which the hon. Member refers did not take place at the Johnstown office, but during its subsequent transmission. Of this error serious notice has been taken. The assistant at Johnstown has also been told that he committed an irregularity in not requiring the sender himself to affix the stamps to the message form handed in. The Johnstown office is reported to be well managed, and the sub-postmaster violates no rule of the Department by employing his son as his assistant. Nor is a police pensioner ineligible for the service of the Department.

PRISON OFFICERS.

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he has any objection to cause the prison inspectors to inquire directly of the officers in uniform the maximum number of hours they are kept on duty, and report whether any officers are employed as much as 15 hours per day; whether officers off duty are obliged to sleep in the prison, in case of emergency, that they should be within call; and, whether the Departmental Committee recommend that such night duty should reckon for pay; and, if so, whether he will see that pay is given in such cases in future?

Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: Prison officers are afforded frequent opportunities of personally bringing to the notice of the Commissioners, Directors and Inspectors any grievance or matter of complaint. I cannot go farther and invite the officers to make complaints. It is a part of the regular duty of every officer to take his turn of "sleeping in" the prison; the duty is a light one, and was not considered by the Committee of 1891, which specially inquired into the pay and hours of duty of prison officers, to involve any strain or to be one for which they were entitled to compensation. It is very rarely that officers are disturbed. I am not aware of the reasons which led the Prisons Committee to make their recommendation, and am not prepared to give effect to it.

CRETE.

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS (Denbighshire, W.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can give the House any further information as to the position of matters in Crete; and whether, in view of the grave issues involved, the Government will undertake to issue at an early date the papers and correspondence relating to the disturbances and massacres in the island?

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. George Curzon, Lancashire, Southport) replied that he did not know that he had anything to add as regards the general situation to what he stated the other day and to what appeared from day to day in the public Press, which appeared to be very well informed. Papers respecting Crete would be laid on the Table during the Recess, at the earliest moment consistent with the public interest.

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked if the public Press were better informed than the Government, especially as regards the roasting of a priest?

Mr. CURZON: No, Sir; I do not think that is the case.

AFFORESTATION OF CROWN LANDS (NORTH WALES).

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he can inform the House whether any steps have been taken by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests with regard to the afforestation of Crown lands in North Wales; and, whether the Commissioners have reported favourably as to the suitability of any districts for the purpose, and the possibility of further developing the Crown lands in question?

Mr. HANBURY said that he had really little to add to the statement he had made when the Vote was under discussion. The difficulty was that the Crown held only a small amount of absolutely freehold land in Wales. The bulk of its property there was subject to commoners' rights, and it was very difficult to obtain the commoners' consent to planting. The Commissioners of Woods were, however, trying what could be done.

PHILIPSTOWN REFORMATORY.

Mr. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether any memorial has been recently received praying for the discharge from the Philipstown Reformatory of Joseph Carney, a boy of 16 years of age, who at a recent quarter sessions in Longford was sentenced by Judge Curran to five years' detention there for stabbing a companion in a quarrel; and whether, seeing that this lad has now been for more than one year in the reformatory, and that his father, who is a car owner, is in a delicate state of health, and unable to follow his trade of car driving, he will recommend that the boy may now be discharged with a view to assisting his parents?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: No memorial has been received since November 1894. Detention in a reformatory cannot be regarded merely in the light of a punishment, and I do not think any special circumstances exist in this case to make the boy's discharge desirable.

"COSTA RICA" PACKET.

Mr. HOGAN: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any definite results have yet been arrived at by the arbitration tribunal appointed to investigate the claims of the captain, owners, and crew of the *Costa Rica Packet;* and, what is the latest information on the subject in the possession of the Foreign Office?

Mr. CURZON: The facts are as follows. The British case was presented on 17th November 1895. The Dutch counter case was presented on March 11th 1896. A further British memorandum in reply to the counter case was presented on July 11, 1896. The Netherlands Government applied for a month's extension of time in order to reply to the British menorandum. This was granted by the arbitrator—M. de Martens—on July 29, and the reply must thus be delivered by November 11. This is the latest information we have.

IRISH MAILS.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, how often since 1st July has the Irish night mail been late in arriving at Holyhead, and what were the delays on each occasion, and the cause of the delay?

Mr. HANBURY: The Irish mail has not been running punctually since the 1st July. The most serious delay was on the 15th ultimo, when it arrived 54 minutes late owing to an accident on the line. But on 15 other occasions the train arrived a quarter of an hour and upwards late at Holyhead. The majority of these delays was due to the heavy holiday traffic on the line, but on two of the occasions the mail was kept at Chester to wait the arrival of the up Scotch Mail.

Mr. T. M. HEALY: Will the right hon. Gentleman represent to the Postmaster General that this is a cause of enormous inconvenience in Ireland?

Mr. HANBURY: I have represented that to the Post Office very strongly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (OFFENSIVE SMELLS FROM THAMES BARGES).

Mr. C. T. GILES (Cambridge, Wisbech): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he has become aware of the unpleasant smells that occasionally rise from the floor near the Bar of the House; and whether, during the Recess, he will take steps to remedy the inconvenience to which Members in that part of the House are thereby subjected?

Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS: I am aware that on several occasions unpleasant smells have for a few minutes pervaded the House. I have satisfied myself, by personal inspection and investigation that they do not proceed from drains, but come from the passage of objectionable cargoes on the river, the sole air in-take for this chamber being from the Terrace.

STAMPING PUBLICANS' MEASURES (LONDON).

Colonel LOCKWOOD (Essex, Epping): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention has been called to the fact that the London County Council are charging one halfpenny for the verification and stamping of publican half-pint glass measures, instead of the sum of one penny imposed by Section 13 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889; and, whether he will press upon the London County Council the necessity of charging the fees as specified in the first schedule of the said Act?

The PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE (Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Croydon): No, Sir, my attention has not been called to this matter, but I have communicated with the Council upon the hon. and gallant Member's Question, and find that his allegation is well founded. I will certainly ask the Council to take advice, and assure itself that the charge of sixpence per dozen can be legally justified.

RETIRED ARTILLERY AND ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Mr. L. P. HAYDEN (Roscommon, S.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War whether he will lay upon the Table of the House and cause to be printed a Return showing the names of the retired officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers who were awarded compensation on actuarial valuation under the Royal Warrant of 1884, paragraph 978, and the amount paid to each officer?

*Mr. BRODRICK: If the hon. Member will give the usual notice of an Address for any particulars he requires, the Secretary of State will consider how far the Return can be given.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND).

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland–(1) whether he has any objection to order a revision of the National Teachers' examination papers of 1896; and, if so, whether the District Inspectors will be allowed to be at such revision in their respective districts in order to state the teacher's merits (under consideration) as an effective and efficient teacher; and (2) whether he will authorise the Commissioners of National Education to award marks this year to the candidates who presented themselves for examination (under the name of marks for good teaching) to be added to the total number of marks scored by them at the recent examinations?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: A revision of the examination papers referred to has been in process, and a considerable portion of the work has already been completed. It is not anticipated that the assistance of District Inspectors will be required by the Head Inspectors. to whom the work of revision of the examination papers has been assigned by the Commissioners. As to the second paragraph, I must remind the hon. Member that I have no authority to direct the Commissioners to do what he suggests. I can only bring his suggestion under their notice; this I have done, and I believe the matter will be considered by them at their next meeting.

STREET QUARREL (SWANLINTON, COUNTY CAVAN).

Mr. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is he aware that there was a quarrel on the public street of Swanlinton, county Cavan, on 3rd August, in consequence of which a constable arrested a man whom his sergeant directed him to release from custody; what was the reason for the sergeant's interference in this case more than any other arrest made by the police; and are any further proceedings to be taken?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said he had no information to give, and the answer would be forwarded to the hon. Member later.

FINLAY ESTATE (COUNTY CAVAN.

Mr. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that a number of tenants on the Finlay Estate, near Bawnboy, county Cavan, signed agreements to purchase their holdings six years ago, regularly paying the interest since; whether these tenants have now been informed that, unless the whole of the tenants sign agreements, the sale will not be carried through; whether they will get any credit for the amount already paid, and, if not, why; and what is the ground for the refusal to carry out the sale?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said he had no information to give, and the answer would be forwarded to the hon. Member later.

BALLINAMORE AND BALLYCONNELL DRAINAGE BOARD.

Mr. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury what drainage works have been carried out by the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Drainage Board during the past six years, and have the contracts for works been duly advertised; and, can he state whether anything is being or will be done to improve the Blackwater River?

Mr. HANBURY said he had no information to give, and the answer would be forwarded to the hon. Member later.

RENT COLLECTIONS (COUNTY CAVAN).

Mr. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who is the receiver, if any, appointed by Chancery to collect the rents of the lands of Derrymoney and Erreran, near Bawnboy, county Cavan?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR said he had no information to give, and the answer would be forwarded to the hon. Member later.

ELM NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. E. STRACHEY (Somerset, S.): I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education whether he is aware that, in consequence of the refusal of his Department to continue any payment of Government Grants to Elm National School, which has been the recognised public elementary school of the small parish of Elm, Somerset, for over 20 years, this school, as matters now stand, will be closed on the 29th proximo, the whole teaching staff being under notice of discharge at the same time, and that the parish will thus be left at that date without any public day school, unless the Vice President authorises a continuance of the recognition of the school in its present premises for a further term, and whether, under these circumstances, he is willing to extend the period of recognition for another school year, namely for the 12 months ending 31st May 1897, which will make it possible to make arrangements for carrying on the school in the present premises, without any break of continuity, and enable the parishioners to consider their position a few months hence in connection with whatever legislation may be introduced next Session for the assistance of small rural schools of this character; whether the report of Mr. King, Her Majesty's Inspector, after his annual inspection of this school in the summer of 1895, contained any remarks on the previous condemnation of the present school buildings by another inspector in 1893, which was overruled by the late Vice President as long as he remained in office, in response to a memorial addressed to him, signed, with but one or two exceptions, by all the ratepayers and heads of families resident in the parish, representing that such condemnation was unmerited and uncalled for, and that the school buildings and premises were exceptionally healthy and convenient in situation, and well provided in the matter of yards, offices, water supply (laid on), air space, and floor space; and, whether he is willing to state to the House the substance of such remarks, if any, in Mr. King's report referred to, as none were given to the managers of the school in the so-called summary of this report?

Sir JOHN GORST said that he was unable to answer the question in detail, as in the time allowed he had not had time to ascertain the facts; but he understood the school referred to was held in a converted coach house.

Mr. W. E. M. TOMLINSON (Preston) asked whether it would be an objection to build up a coach house for a school house?

Sir J. GORST: No, not if the coach house is suitable. This is not suitable.

WESTMINSTER POLICE COURT.

Mr. KIMBER: I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works with reference to the £500 which was voted in a past Session for improvements in the Westminster Police Court, Vincent Square, then urgently required for the proper administration of justice, whether it is true that nothing has yet been done to effect those improvements; and, if he will be so good as to explain what stops the way?

Mr. AKERS DOUGLAS: A sum of £630 was voted last year, and re-voted this Session, for improvements at the Westminster Police Court. The works were not proceeded with in view of the proposed transfer of the metropolitan police courts to the charge of the Receiver of Police. Directly the Bill for that purpose was withdrawn orders were given to proceed with the work. Within the last few days I have received a letter from the Receiver suggesting an altered scheme by which much more satisfactory accommodation can be obtained; and as I find Sir John Bridge, with whom I have been in communication, concurs in this proposal, I think it is undesirable to proceed with the alterations contemplated until the larger scheme, which is now practicable, has been considered. I can assure my hon. Friend that no unnecessary delay shall occur.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS (SELECT COMMITTEE).

Sir ALBERT ROLLIT (Islington, S.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he can state when he expects to receive the Report of Lord Tweedmouth's Committee on Post Office Establishments; whether the Report will be printed and made public; and, if it is intended to present it to Parliament?

Mr. HANBURY: I understand that the Committee has adjourned until the Autumn in order to afford time for the preparation of the Report. It is intended that the Report shall be presented to Parliament, in which case it will of course be published in the ordinary way.

BRIGHT STATUE, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Commissioner of Works whether he will now take measures to remove the statue of Mr. Bright from the Central Hall. The right hon. Gentleman added that he put this question at the earnest request of the family?

Mr. A. AKERS-DOUGLAS: The statue of the late Mr. Bright has not been taken over by the Government, and still remains the property of the Committee of the Memorial Fund. There is, I am aware, a general, if not unanimous, opinion among Members adverse to the statue—[*cheers*]—and I propose to write to the Secretary of the

Committee informing him of this opinion, and suggesting to him to take steps to give effect to the wishes of the House. [*Cheers.*]

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: Has the right hon. Gentleman satisfied himself that it is the statue of Mr. Bright? There is a difference of opinion on the point. [*Laughter.*]

[No answer was given.]

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY (LEVEL CROSSING).

MR. MAURICE HEALY (Cork): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether the attention of the Board of Trade has recently been called to the fact that the Cork and Bandon Railway crosses a public highway at Rearour, county Cork, without either a bridge or a level crossing being provided, the roadway being closed by the railway fences, and the public have to cross by means of ordinary stiles; whether he is aware that the highway in question is the ordinary road for a number of families to church, and of their children to school, and has been so used continually since the railway was constructed about 40 years ago; whether the Railway Company has recently removed the stiles so as to make the road impassable; and, whether the Board of Trade intend to take any action in the matter, so as to compel the Company to provide either a level crossing or a foot bridge?

MR. RITCHIE: Yes, Sir, I have seen some correspondence with regard to this matter. The Board of Trade have no power to compel the Company to provide either a level crossing or a footbridge. As I understand it, the Company deny that there is any right of way across the line at the place in question, and this is, of course, a legal point which I cannot determine.

ADULTERATED BUTTER.

*MR. OSWALD (Oldham): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether, in view of the fact that on 29th July 1896, the magistrates sitting at Royton, near Oldham, convicted and fined a grocer and provision merchant for selling butter containing 20·49 per cent. of water, the magistrates stating that over 16 per cent. of water was avoidable; and, whether, in view of the fact that the Report of the Select Committee on Food Products Adulteration of this Session reported (page 28) that any standard for water under 20 per cent. would be unfair to the producers of butter, and that the question of a standard for water in butter was not free from difficulty, and having regard to that Committee's proposal for the constitution of a court of reference, the Local Government Board will issue circulars giving directions to local authorities to suspend further prosecutions with regard to water in butter, not fraudulently added, until the question of the standard for water in butter has been definitely settled by Parliament?

*MR. T. W. RUSSELL: The President has not been able, up to the present, to give any consideration to the Report of the Food Products Adulteration Committee, but hopes to do so during the Recess. Pending the consideration it will not be possible to issue any circular of the character indicated.

*MR. OSWALD: Is it not the case that the Committee declined to set up any standard as to the moisture in butter?

*MR. T. W. RUSSELL: Yes, that is so. But the Committee refrained from doing so, because the opinion was unanimous that all questions relating to standards should be referred to the Board of Reference proposed to be set up by the Report.

*MR. OSWALD: As this is a matter of great importance to the trade, will the Local Government Board receive any representations from the trade on the subject during the recess?

*MR. T. W. RUSSELL: We shall be glad to receive any representations.

ANDERSON v. GORRIE (COURT OF APPEAL).

*MR. OSWALD: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will lay upon the Table, and direct to be printed and circulated for the information of Members of this House, the Petition of R. B. Anderson to Her Most Gracious Majesty, dated 27th February 1896, the Correspondence with the Home Office thereon, and the Correspondence of the Civil Rights Defence Committee with Her Majesty's Ministers, all dealing with a case of great public interest, namely, the case of Anderson *v.* Gorrie, in which the Court of Appeal determined that a Judge might with impunity act maliciously in the exercise of his judicial office?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: I am afraid I have not had sufficient time to consider whether I can meet the request of my hon. Friend. I will, if he will allow me, write him an answer.

WELSH MAIL SERVICE.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, before submitting to Parliament the contemplated alterations in the train service in connection with the mails from Ireland, Liverpool, and Manchester, he will take into account the desirability of arranging for a later dispatch of mails from the remoter districts of North Wales?

MR. HANBURY: I will forward the reply to the hon. Member.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SPECIAL GRANT ARREARS).

MR. HERBERT LEWIS: I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education whether the Education Department has, since the 1st July last, received any, and, if so, what, claims of school boards for arrears of the special grant to the necessitous boards under Clause 97 of Elementary Education Act of 1870?

SIR J. GORST asked the hon. Member to postpone the Question until next Session.

WELSH LAND COMMISSION.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how soon the Report of the Welsh Land Commission will be ready for distribution?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: The Report will be issued, I expect, within the next six weeks or two months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (POLICE DUTY).

MR. DALZIEL: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, with reference to the all-night sittings which have been held in the course of the present Session, and the consequent employment of the police officials without extra remuneration, he will consider the advisability of following the precedents established by previous Governments, by permitting a special honorarium to be paid in regard to such exceptional services?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: I have made inquiry more than once this Session upon this point, and I understand that extra work is intended to be met by reliefs, as well as to some extent expected of the officers in consequence of the extra 7s. a week received by them when on duty here. There have been, however, precedents of an honorarium being given, and, without making any pledge, I will cause inquiries to be made as to whether the circumstances of this Session come within them. [*Cheers.*]

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT (LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD).

LORD BALCARRES (Lancashire, Chorley): On behalf of the hon. Member for Oxford University (Mr. J. G. TALBOT), I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he has received a memorial asking for a Children's Department under the Local Government Board; whether he can give the number of the signatories to such memorial; and, whether he proposes to take any action on the subject during the Recess?

MR. T. W. RUSSELL: My right hon. Friend has received a memorial advocating the establishment of a Children's Department under the Local Government Board, and has promised that the proposal shall receive consideration. The number of signatories to the memorial is 131.

ARMY PENSION (JOHN M'GIVERS).

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.): I beg to ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office has his attention been drawn to the case of John M'Givers, late of the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (Buffs), who enlisted in 1844, was discharged in 1865, after 21 years' service, with a good character, medals and clasps for the Crimea, Turkish War, China, and Burmah, and a bullet in his chest, received at the taking of Sebastopol, is now 71 years of age, and suffering from chronic bronchitis; and on what grounds have the Military authorities refused to grant him more than 8d. a day pension, on which he has to support himself and his aged wife?

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Mr. POWELL-WILLIAMS, Birmingham, S.): I have not had time, since the hon. Member gave notice of the question, to obtain particulars of this case, but I will see that it is looked into.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether the hon. Member would do his best to secure for this old man the minimum pension of a shilling already secured for many hundreds of old soldiers?

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said he would lay that view of the case before the authorities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will he explain on what grounds the Irish Local Government Board appointed a Mr. Leach to the post of private secretary to the Vice President over the heads of 17 clerks of longer service?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: The appointment of private secretary to the Vice President of the Local Government Board is in the gift of the Vice President, and is not regulated by considerations of seniority.

SALTAIRE RAILWAY STATION.

MR. FORTESCUE FLANNERY (Yorkshire, Shipley): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether he has yet received from the Midland Railway Company any satisfactory assurances that the company will take immediate steps to improve the condition of the Saltaire Railway Station, in accordance with the official requisition of the Shipley District Council?

MR. RITCHIE: The Board of Trade have communicated with the company, and received a reply to the effect that the matter shall be brought before the directors at their next meeting, in September.

FREE EDUCATION (SOUTHPORT).

MR. HENRY J. WILSON (York, W.R., Holmfirth): I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education whether the parents of nearly 900 children have made application to the Education Department for free places in Southport schools; whether he is aware that some parents who applied to the local school managers had questions put to them as to their financial position, and their ability to pay fees; and that this has deterred others from making similar applications; and, whether he will take prompt measures to secure for the people of Southport their right to free places for their children?

SIR J. GORST: I regret that the Committee of Council have not had time to pick out the particular correspondence, but I can assure the hon. Member that in all cases the Committee of Council will take prompt measures to secure to parents the right to free places.

COLLIERY DISPUTE (LANCASHIRE).

SIR CHARLES DILKE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department if his attention has been called to a dispute at Huncoat Colliery, near Accrington, caused, it is alleged, by the employers refusing to carry out the provisions of Section 12, Subsection 1, of the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1887, in reference to the weighing of coal; whether he is aware that the colliers at work at the pit have taken a ballot which resulted in favour of the system of weighing which exists by the statute; and whether, while the employers have refused to permit this system, the inspector of mines for the district has not as yet taken action in the matter; and, whether he sees ground for interference, and possesses power, under the Act of 1887, to cause a concession to the view of the men?

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY said that he was at present unable to reply to the whole of the right hon.

Baronet's Question, but an answer would be forwarded to him.

Sir C. DILKE: Will the right hon. Gentleman send the answer to the Question to the Secretary of the Trades Congress, Mr. Samuel Woods?

Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY: Certainly; wherever the right hon. Baronet likes.

CHARITABLE LOAN FUNDS (IRELAND).

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can now state the character and scope of the inquiry which he proposes with regard to the Charitable Loan Funds (Ireland); and when it will be commenced?

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: The Loan Fund Board have agreed to the appointment of a committee, consisting of three members, to inquire into the administration and management of charitable loan funds in Ireland established in connection with the Act of 1843. The Loan Fund Board will be represented on the committee by one of their members, and the other two members will be Irish Civil Servants, whose services will be placed at the Board's disposal by the Lord Lieutenant. The terms of reference are very wide, and will include, *inter alia*, inquiry whether the rules of the local societies have been observed and attended to; whether the funds have been applied to the purposes for which they are intended; whether the business of any society is or has been transacted on licensed premises; as to the renewal of loans which are altogether or partly in arrear as to repayment; the multiplication of societies within limited areas; the expenses of management; the simultaneous indebtedness of the same person to two or more societies; the multiplication in the same person of the duties of the office of clerk to several societies, etc. It is expected that the Committee of Inquiry will enter on its duties about the 20th inst.

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked whether this would be a public inquiry, whether the public would be admitted, and whether the gentlemen associated with Local Loan Fund Boards would be allowed to have legal representation.

Mr. GERALD BALFOUR: That, I think, would be a question for the Committee to decide; but I do not think there would be any objection to the proposal that the Inquiry should be public.

IRISH COUNTY COURT FEES.

Mr. MAURICE HEALY: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to report with reference to fees in Irish County Courts has yet reported; and, if so, whether it is intended to take any action on their Report?

Mr. HANBURY said that he had not yet received any communication on this subject, so it was impossible to say what action would be taken.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS: I beg to ask the Attorney General whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that a Judge of the Court of Appeal has delivered judgment to the effect that if a Judge were to strike a man in the face, or slay him in Court, the Judge could claim immunity in respect of such action as being a judicial act; and whether the Government propose to take steps to alter the law in this respect?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir Robert Finlay, Inverness Burghs): So far as I can ascertain, no Judgment such as is referred to in the Question has ever been delivered. The Question appears to be based on a misconception as to certain observations which are alleged to have been made in the course of the argument of a recent case. These observations do not appear in the authorised Reports, and I have had no means of verifying their accuracy. In any case, they form no part of the Judgment of the Court. As no such Judgment has been delivered it is unnecessary to take steps to alter the law in this respect.

*Mr. OSWALD: May I ask the Solicitor General whether he has referred to the shorthand writers' notes of the Judgment of the learned Judge in question, because it is well known——

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order!

*Mr. OSWALD: May I ask if my hon. and learned Friend has referred to the shorthand notes?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL: I have no access to the shorthand notes.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will represent to the small Committee of experts appointed to formulate a workable scheme of Old Age Pensions the desirability of completing their work at the earliest possible date, in order that the legislation required to give effect to the scheme may be introduced early next Session; and whether, in order to provide the funds which such legislation will necessitate, proposals for the taxation of ground rents and royalties will be submitted by the Government?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.): I am sure the Committee will report as soon as they have concluded their labours, and will not allow those labours to be unduly protracted; but we should not hurry them on. It would be absolutely premature to consider what proposals will be submitted upon recommendations which have not yet been made.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Sir W. HARCOURT asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could make a statement as to the present position of the negotiations relating to the arbitration on the Venezuelan Boundary; whether the difficulties which appeared to have arisen had been removed by the recent proposal of the Government of the United States in the Dispatch of June 12; and, whether there was a definite prospect of a speedy arrangement of the terms of arbitration?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: The latest proposals of Mr. Olney are still under consideration by the Government, and are regarded by them as opening the way to an equitable settlement. ["Hear, hear!"] The Government have every expectation that the pending negotiations will lead to an early and satisfactory result. [*Cheers.*]

Sir W. HARCOURT: Upon that statement, which I think the House will regard as eminently satisfactory, I wish to ask this further Question. There is a very useful Motion upon the Paper today with reference to Parliamentary Papers, providing that Command Papers may be delivered during the Recess, and I wish to know whether, considering the anxiety which is felt on this subject throughout the country, the negotiations, as soon as they have assumed a shape which admits of their being communicated to the public, will be so communicated by the method provided in the right hon. Gentleman's Motion?

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY: Yes. It is the desire of the Government to communicate Papers upon this subject, under the Rule which is now on the Paper of the House, as soon as that course is consistent with the public interest.

INDIAN ARMY.

Sir H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN (Durham, S.E.) asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the Debate last night on the Indian Budget speeches regarding the Indian Army, whether he could state to the House that the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Welby would be directed, either during the Recess or early next year, to take evidence about the officering of the Indian Army on the points raised by some remarks recently made by Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief?

The SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA (Lord George Hamilton, Middlesex, Ealing): My hon. and gallant Friend will see that a Financial Commission presided over by Lord Welby is hardly a proper tribunal for inquiring into the efficiency of the Indian Army. I noticed what my hon. and gallant Friend said last night. His observations were endorsed by Sir Henry Brackenbury, and I will gladly consider them. If, on inquiry, I find that the Indian Army requires more British officers, I will see what can be done; but, on the other hand, I must have regard to the financial consequences which such changes entail.

VACCINATION COMMISSION.

In answer to Mr. Ernest Spencer (West Bromwich),

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL said that he had reason to believe that the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination would be in the hands of Members in the course of the next few days.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could say when the Report of the Financial Relations Commission would be circulated?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: I do not know in what position the work of that Commission stands. I do not even know whether they have agreed to their Report, and therefore I am afraid I cannot give an answer to the question.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

On the Motion for the Third Reading of this Bill,

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) said that on the Second Reading of the Bill the discussion was chiefly concerned with affairs in Crete, and therefore he should only make this reference to that matter—that in the present condition of our military and naval preparedness, and in our present somewhat delicate position in the world, it was doubtful whether we should find ourselves able to engage in anything like knight-errantry on behalf of other people. When the present Government came into power they announced their intention of taking a new departure with regard to military and naval matters by the constitution of a Committee of Defence in the Cabinet. The House had been led to expect that that Committee would take up the general consideration of military and naval affairs and bring them into harmony with the requirements of the nation. The only tangible effect of the working of that Committee this year had been the production and withdrawal of four military Bills, to two of which, he believed, he should be in order in referring. The Army Reserve Bill, which had been dropped, was a confession of the failure of the existing military system. The Military Works Bill, which had also been dropped, was of great importance, because the works that that Bill was intended to provide for were being carried out at the present time without the House having had any opportunity of pronouncing on the policy of constructing them. Certain fortifications for the protection of London were being erected on the North Downs, and it was rumoured that the Military Works Bill of this year would have contained provision for them. Other works were being carried out now in the neighbourhood of Guildford and Dorking, which, he believed, would also have been brought within that Bill. Certain works were also being carried out on the coast of Ireland in the way of the fortification of certain harbours. He presumed these works were being carried on out of the ordinary Military Works Vote, but the House had had no opportunity of discussing the policy which gave rise to them. As far as the Army was concerned, the House could hardly think that the working of the new Defence Committee had been revealed in a very favourable light. With regard to the Navy, they had an even more justifiable anxiety because, whatever might be thought of the Army, it was upon the fleet that the defence of the Empire mainly depended. On the Second Reading of the Finance Bill this year, and on one other occasion, allusions were made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his hope that the Navy Estimates of this year might be regarded to some extent as exceptional, and his belief that next year it would be possible to decrease them. That was not a mere expression of an ordinary hope of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because on the first occasion the First Lord of the Admiralty was sitting at the right hon. Gentleman's side, and endorsed and explained his statement. When the proposals for the Navy were discussed in February and March last, interesting speeches were made not only by the First Lord of the Admiralty and other naval Members of the Government, but also by the First Lord of the Treasury. The First Lord of the Treasury went very carefully into the consideration of the points of policy which ought to lie at the base of our naval preparation, and the right hon. Gentleman took up an observation made by himself to the effect that in making comparisons with the Navies of other Powers, all depended on what was counted. Of course, that was the case, but when the extent to which every competent authority without exception was agreed that it was mainly on a comparision of battleships that we ought to place our confidence in our own naval strength, was considered, it would be seen that it was not sufficient to rest entirely satisfied with the advice of the naval authorities at the Admiralty, but that hon. Members must enter into these questions for themselves. Of course a comparison between the strength of the British Navy and that of other Powers was a matter of much difficulty. But still, taking into consideration the size of the vessels, the power of the guns, the resisting power of the plating, the quick-firing armament, coal endurance, speed, and other similar matters, it was possible to test ship against ship and come to a conclusion as to their relative force, at all events in one's own mind. After having spent several months in calculations of that character he was bound to say that he had come to the conclusion that our Navy was not sufficiently powerful. The Government appeared to believe that our Naval force was sufficient to meet the combined fleets of any two European Powers. He had contended in February last, and he was prepared to contend now, that, even if our fleets were superior to those of any two combined European Powers, that would not give us that naval superiority which our position as an Empire required that we should possess. It might be said that we could always rely upon the jealousy of other Powers to prevent such a combination among them as would give them a naval superiority over ourselves. But was it wise to stake the whole existence of the British Empire upon the probable effects of the jealousy of the other Powers? ["Hear, hear!"] We must never forget that our existence as an Empire depended upon the overwhelming superiority of our fleets over those of other nations. He fully admitted that it would be absurd to attempt to make our fleets superior to the combined fleets of all the other nations of the world; nevertheless, we ought to have a more powerful naval force than we at present possessed in order to make our Empire secure. There was no doubt that this country was rich enough to enable us to build and maintain the requisite naval force, were it not that we were continually engaged in undertakings in various parts of the world which cost a great deal of money, and which were, at the same time, of doubtful necessity. He would not allude to the money that was to be spent upon the construction of the Uganda Railway, but he would refer to the expedition to the Soudan. When Parliament next assembled they would probably be asked by Her Majesty's Government to provide money towards defraying the expenses of the main expedition, as we had been already asked to defray the expenses of the supplementary expedition. On July 3rd, the First Lord of the Treasury had promised that the House of Commons should be consulted and taken fully into confidence by Her Majesty's Government before England had to come to the financial assistance of Egypt, even remotely. Yet, although considerable expenses had been incurred with regard to bringing the Indian troops to Suakim, Parliament had had no information laid before them as to the financial liabilities that we were incurring in the matter. He should think that it was extremely probable that England would have to give financial assistance to Egypt, in connection with the main expedition, before the re-assembling of Parliament next January, and he thought that in such circumstances the Government should have consulted that House upon the subject. Where were our responsibilities to end in this matter? Lord Salisbury had stated that we should be recreant to our trust, if sooner or later we did not restore to Egypt the territories which she had lost between 1882 and 1884, and that we could not evacuate a diminished Egypt. The Government had stated that the Egyptian Army, as trained and modelled by British soldiers, was strong enough to protect the country, and therefore he saw no reason why we should spend money upon this expedition to the Soudan. These, however, were incidental matters, and he had only referred to them to show that we were rich enough, if we kept a strict guard upon our expenditure, to provide ourselves with such a naval force as would enable us to maintain our position as an Empire. ["Hear, hear!"]

*SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth) thought that discussions on the proposals for the fortification of London would have very little practical result.

The necessity for the fortification of London rested upon the assumption that a foreign Power, in consequence of the success of its naval operations, would succeed in landing a considerable force upon some part of our coast. Therefore, the question for them to consider was whether they would put the money into these fortifications or into ships. Lord Wolseley had spoken of an Army landing and marching on London but naval danger as a bogey, but that criticism rested upon an assumption in regard to the Navy of which he knew nothing. It was necessary, therefore, that on one day, at all events, the procedure of the House should permit the questions of the Army and Navy to be considered together, which at present was impossible. He called attention to the fact that a force of 3,000 men was being trained, at considerable expense, both as naval artillery and as land artillery, and yet that we practically made no use of them for the purpose for which they were created. He would ask his right hon. Friend during the Recess to look personally into the question of whether the marine artillery and the Navy could not be drawn more closely together.

Mr. JOHN DILLON (Mayo, E.) dwelt upon the necessity for appointing more Roman Catholic Chaplains in the Navy, and asked the first Lord of the Admiralty what steps he had been taking in the matter.

*The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY (Mr. G. J. Goschen, St. George's, Hanover Square), who was heard with difficulty, said: I have by no means forgotten the point raised by the hon. Member for East Mayo, and I have been in communication with the Commanders-in-Chief of the various squadrons on the subject. As the hon. Member is aware, the matter is one of considerable difficulty, but it will continue to receive my best attention. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Forest of Dean always treats questions regarding the Army and Navy in so broad a spirit, a spirit so entirely removed from the Party sphere—["hear, hear!"]—that everything that comes from him on those subjects deserves a most respectful answer. The right hon. Gentleman would readily understand that it is always more difficult for the First Lord of the Admiralty to speak with freedom and confidence on such a subject as this than it is for hon. Members who do not occupy an official position. The Admiralty, for instance, may be conscious of the number of advantages we have over other countries, but it would be neither in good taste nor advisable for us to point out all those advantages—a fact which renders it impossible for the numerical comparison submitted to the House to be proceeded with. Besides, every argument that our armaments are sufficient is always met with the reply that the Admiralty take too rosy a view of the situation. I do not think the Admiralty does take too rosy view of the situation, and as First Lord of the Admiralty I have determined to see that we have a strong and efficient Navy. [*Cheers.*] I think the right hon. Gentleman has perhaps left too much out of account the enormous sacrifices which the Admiralty have this year demanded of the country with reference to strengthening our naval position. The right hon. Gentleman also said there was a want of continuity in the policy of the Admiralty. I agree that that has been so in the past to a great extent, but it has not been so during the most recent years. Lord Spencer made most praiseworthy and successful efforts for largely strengthening the Navy, and the present Board of Admiralty composed very much of the same advisers as Lord Spencer had, has distinctly continued his policy without any change, except by adding to it. I am bound to say that if the advice of some were taken, and we were to go far beyond our present limits in increasing the Estimates—if the Estimates should reach some extraordinary limit beyond that high limit they already possess, then, indeed, there might be a reaction, and a cold fit might set in leading to those changes of policy which are so much to be deprecated. We are most anxious to keep our policy within thoroughly adequate limits, but at the same time within such limits as we may be quite sure will maintain in the long run that continuity of policy which all Parties in the House so much desired. I hope that that continuity of policy may be looked upon as finally adopted by the House of Commons, and that it may be maintained by the sacrifice of all Party spirit on both sides of the House—

[*cheers*]—both sides recognising the justice of the Estimates and being determined to carry them through. There is another point, and that is that our possible opponents have, like ourselves, got immense resources of money, and they would not be likely to allow any startling increase of our Estimates without making a fairly corresponding increase. I beg the House to bear that point thoroughly in mind. I believe the right hon. Gentleman, and many critics with him, simply count ship by ship. There are two ways of dealing with the numbers of ships; to count only ships that are ready to be sent to sea, or to include ships that are being built. Generally, these critics, I think, count both. I think my right hon. Friend probably included ships that are being built by other Great Powers as well as those that they are sending to sea. If so, let me point out that, in the case of a good many foreign ships now building, dependence has to be placed on other nations for their armour-plate, while we produce all our own. ["Hear, hear!"] This gives us an enormous advantage; and, for my part, I will not be a party to laying down ships to make a good show if I do not see the way clear to provide armour, guns, and men as fast as the ships are likely to be built. Our policy has been, in regard to men as well as ships, to pursue a decided, but moderate and proportionate, advance in regard to all these requirements. In order to meet an accelerated programme for this year, £3,100,000 has been put on the Estimates. The amount for next year would have been more, but the Government took a portion of the 1896-7 amount into the 1895-6, in order to get on faster, especially in the arming of those torpedo-boat destroyers to which we attach so much importance. The result is that we shall be stronger in a certain class of ship than we should have been. Consequently the Estimate for this class of ship will be smaller in next year's accounts. I hope the House will consider that I have given good reasons why the ratio of our progress should be gradual, and such as Parliament will be willing to continue. Our policy is to go on steadily step by step towards the object which we have kept before us—namely, to maintain our position with regard to other nations. We have maintained a steady, continuous policy of progress in this matter, whereas other nations have been spasmodic. Ships have been turned out quickly, and it has then been found that they have not answered to the original design, and were not complete. On the contrary, our ships are always completed to the design at the appointed time, and are ready to go into commission as soon as completed. ["Hear, hear!"] Our ships are generally completed to the day, and ready to go to sea at once. We have, besides, the capacity to greatly increase our naval resources which other countries have not. Of course, I admit that constant efforts and persistent steady progress are necessary to keep up the efficiency of that vast machine, the efficiency of which is indispensable to us. The Government policy cannot always be in all respects satisfactory, but we are doing our best to strengthen the position of the country in this respect from year to year. We must ask the House of Commons to second us in our efforts, and not to discourage them or the country, or to ask us to move at a rate which would frighten the country, or which the country might not approve. I hope the country will not be unduly discouraged by the speech which so eminent an authority as the right hon. Gentlemen (Sir C. Dilke) has delivered. I assure the hon. Member (Sir J. Colomb) that the Government are not neglecting the Royal Marine Artillery, but we are doing our best to utilise them in every way. With regard to the observation of the right hon. Gentleman (Sir C. Dilke) relative to the Army Bills, I have to say that the Government greatly regret that they have not been able to pass the Military Works Bill this year. It is not our fault that the Army Bills were not passed. We shall take the earliest opportunity next year to pass the Military Works Bill, and I hope we shall have the assistance of the right hon. Gentleman in passing it. [*Cheers.*]

MR. PHILIP STANHOPE (Burnley) did not propose to follow his right hon. Friend the Member for the Forest of Dean, but desired to say a word or two as to the Soudan expedition and the state of affairs in Crete. He thought that, with regard to the Soudan expedition, they ought to have some assurance from the Government that the limited objects of the advance should not be exceeded without the sanction of Parliament. [" Hear, hear ! "] The effect of the speech of the First Lord of the Treasury was that the object of the expedition was to rectify in a moderate degree the Egyptian frontier, in order to free it from the depredations of the hostile tribes. The right hon. Gentleman certainly did not say what Lord Salisbury had said—that the object was also to extend the territory of Egypt to the limits occupied before 1895. The House was entitled to an assurance that the expedition would not exceed during the Recess the objects stated by the First Lord of the Treasury. As to the negotiations with regard to Crete, the Under Secretary had given the House to understand that the Government were really without much official information as to what went on in the interior of Crete. The country felt a great interest in Crete, and it ought to be properly informed of what was going on there. He did not wish to make any aspersions on our valuable Consul in Crete. Recent events had widely extended that gentleman's duties; and it was impossible for him to supply all the information that was needed unless he had a sufficient staff. The Government might give an assurance that Papers with regard to Crete would be circulated during the Recess—[" hear, hear ! " *from* Mr. Balfour]—and also a more explicit statement with regard to their intentions as to Crete. A recognition of the original Convention would not be a sufficient settlement of the question. Greece did not at the moment wish to take over the Government of Crete, and the Cretans themselves were not prepared for it if it involved their acceptance of a share of the burden of the Greek debt. He hoped Her Majesty's Government would demand complete autonomy for Crete on the lines of that enjoyed by the island of Samos. Practically Samos was independent of Turkish rule, but for the payment of a very moderate tribute. He was glad that the Government had refused to take part in the international blockade of Crete, and he hoped they would spare no pains to come to an understanding with Russia. The House would feel great satisfaction at the announcement that our negotiations with America were approaching a satisfactory conclusion. Nothing would give a greater hope of peace to all nations than the fact that Great Britain and the United States had entered into an arrangement which not only settled a very thorny question, but placed on a permanent footing a method of settling by arbitration all future difficulties.

Sir ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (Sheffield, Central) said that the great difficulty in the way of granting autonomy to Crete was the Mussulman population of the island. They were only a third or a fourth of the whole population, and unless some Power occupied the island to see that justice between Christian and Mussulman was observed, the latter would probably be massacred or driven out of the island. The right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean had made enormous advances in his views of Imperial policy since 1883 ; but there was one subject on which he was still entirely hopeless, and that was Egypt and the Soudan. [*Laughter.*] The root mistake which led gentlemen holding the opinions of the right hon. Baronet wrong in regard to Egypt, was that they did not realise the enormous importance of the Upper Nile to Egypt, and of the attitude of the European Powers in regard to the river. A European Power in possession of the Upper Nile and with the resources of engineering at its disposal, could reduce Egypt to a desert in six or 12 months. Even the Khalifa, if he had intelligence to use the appliances of modern engineering, could prevent the Nile from rising or dry it up altogether. It should also be remembered that the recent reverse of the Italians in Abyssinia was brought about by the fact that the Abyssinian Army was armed with French rifles and led by Russian officers. Again, France had made great advances towards the Upper Nile, and it was quite possible that at any moment we might hear of the French occupation of a portion of the Upper Nile. Under those circumstances it was absolutely necessary that the Government should obtain possession of the Soudan ; that they should go to Dongola, and ultimately they would also have to go to Khartoum. His object in again raising the question of Crete was to try to get justice for the Mussulmans, who were in the minority in Crete, and were the greatest sufferers by the present disturbed condition of that island. During the last Cretan rebellion, which began in 1889 and lasted two years, the most horrible atrocities were committed, and the greatest sufferers were the Mussulmans. For every church destroyed three or four mosques were wrecked, and for every Christian murdered, three or four Mussulmans were murdered. Precisely the same things were occurring in the island now. The truth was, they were in the presence of the most able, thorough, and gigantic conspiracy to destroy entirely the credit of Turkey and the Turkish people in this country that had ever been invented. Like most of the stories of atrocities circulated in regard to Armenia, the tales told now about the roasting of priests in Crete were absolute fictions. The reports were sent from Athens by persons who, being far from the state of affairs, knew nothing about what was happening. If the Government were carrying on a great policy which should secure good government to the Christian population of Crete, he appealed to them not to lose sight of the rights of the Mussulman minority. The autonomy of the island or its annexation to Greece would mean ruin to its 100,000 Mussulman inhabitants. The best policy for the Government to follow in the East was to work in harmony with Germany, Austria and Italy. He hoped there would be no repetition of the mistake made by the the Liberal Government, who based their Eastern policy on an alliance with Russia and France. That really was the cause of numberless woes of the Christian population in Asia. He also thought the idea of a European concert was chimerical. That, too, was the invention of a Liberal Government. He would rather see this country working with firm and reliable allies, with identical interests in the carrying out of a clear and sensible policy. It was, perhaps of little use in face of the present ignorance of public opinion, and of this gigantic scheme of lying in regard to Turkey, to try to obtain any justice even for the simple Turkish people as distinct from the Turkish Government. He appealed to the fanatical opponents of Turkey in this country to really examine the evidence upon which the stories of massacres and outrages by Turks were based. He appealed to them to do justice to an unfortunate people who had no representatives of the Press in this country to defend them, who very likely were unaware of the charges that were brought against them, and the obloquy to which they were exposed.

*Mr. C. J. MONK (Gloucester) said the hon. Member for Sheffield had said that the atrocites in Crete were manufactured in Athens. But a letter he held in his hand, received a few days ago, signed by the President the two Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Cretan Assembly, dated Canea, August 1st, contained a confirmation of the atrocities which had been reported by the Press in England. These gentlemen appealed to this country and the British Parliament to assist them. They did not say one word about annexation to Greece, but asked for the sympathy of the British Parliament to encourage the Cretans to throw off a yoke which was too hard for them to bear. His hon. Friend the Member for Burnley, expressed great satisfaction at the appointment of the late Governor of Samos to the same position in Crete. He joined with him in that, but the new Governor was unable to act in that capacity without the co-operation of the military Governor. Perhaps the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs would be able to inform the House whether the Great Powers approved of the appointment of the new military Governor of Crete, who was said to surpass Abdullah Pasha in fanaticism and cruelty. He held that post in 1889, and caused great dissatisfaction to the whole of the inhabitants of Crete. So great was the dissatisfaction felt in the Island that the European Consuls made representations to their Governments desiring that he should be dismissed. He hoped the Government did not approve of that appointment. He would not go again into the question of the massacres. He admitted freely that atrocities had in times past been committed by the Christians on their Mussulman fellow-citizens. But what was complained of at the present moment was the action of the Porte in sending troops to Crete who had been engaged in the massacres in Armenia and could not restrain themselves when sent against Christians in another part of the world. The

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs would, he felt sure, be able to refute a good deal that had been said by the hon. Member for Sheffield, and prove conclusively that many of his statements had no foundation in fact. ["Hear, hear!"]

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. GEORGE CURZON, Lancashire, Southport) who was indistinctly heard in the Gallery, said he would first answer the question of his hon. Friend about the military commander of Crete. It was true that Abdullah Pasha had been replaced by Ibrahim Pasha, and it was true that the previous records of that official were not such as to make his appointment one that was very agreeable to the Powers. But this he might say about the disappearance from the scene of Abdullah, that it was an illustration to them not to be too much guided by what appeared in the Press. Abdullah Pasha was very much attacked for his supposed oppressions, and day by day questions were put in that House to secure his recall. In consequence, to a large extent, of the Government's representations to Constantinople, Abdullah was recalled. But on his leaving the island they received a telegram from their Consul in Crete to the effect that Abdullah, during his tenure of office, had acted with perfect honesty and fairness between both parties, and the Consul regretted his disappearance from the island. [*Cheers.*] The hon. Member for Burnley complained that the Government appeared to be without proper information on the subject of Crete. That was not at all the case. The Government had very full and constant reports from our Consul there, and also from officers of Her Majesty's Navy cruising along the coast. There was no desire whatever to keep the Papers back, and they would be presented at the earliest possible moment consistent with the public interest. Several of the Dispatches contained matter of a character which if published at this moment might tend to inflame rather than allay the situation. Much had been said about the particular incident, or rather the report of the particular incident of the burning of priests. That might or might not be true, but he was bound to say that at present it was an unconfirmed report. If it was true he could not but think they would hear about it from their Consul. He could not say it was a *canard* or invention. But if it were true, it was almost certain to be reported to the Government. Even if it were true, it was merely an instance of a terrible state of affairs and could not be regarded as determining the line of policy which the Government must pursue. That must be affected by much larger considerations. The hon. Member for Burnley pressed for more Consuls in Crete. There were places where the cry for Consuls was greater and more urgent than in Crete. If they had money at their disposal it would be to Armenia where they would send more Consuls, where suffering was greater and destitution much more pressing. The island of Crete was a small one, with a population of a little over 300,000. The villages in the interior were very scanty of population, and the most populous places were scattered along the coast. Her Majesty's ships cruising off the coast were able by their presence and by the reports their officers sent to render precisely that kind of help which a Consul might give. These reports would be found in the Papers that would shortly be presented. The hon. Member asked him what was really the policy of the Government with regard to Crete. The object which the Government had in view was solely the good government of Crete, and by good government he meant peace and harmony between the two sections of the population. Of the population of the island 270,000 were Christians and 50,000 Mahomedans. These people were intensely irritated and estranged from each other, and the object the Government six o'clock. If he was told that the resources of the Post Office were not equal to sorting the Irish letters in two and a quarter hours, then he said the Post Office officials made great demands on their credulity. If they were unable to do it, let them put on extra officials. It was only, at the utmost, a matter of a few extra sorters. To suggest that the resources of this tremendous institution were not equal to sorting the Irish letters in two and a quarter hours—well, he could not believe it, that was all he could say about it. The right hon. Gentleman's argument, as he understood, was that as six o'clock was the last hour for posting in London, it was impossible to dispatch the mails earlier from London than 8.30. Supposing they granted that position, how did that justify the time-table the Post Office had issued? Their proposal was to make the mail start later than 8.30. Their proposal was to make it start at 8.45. He could only regard the Post Office reasons as of the most flimsy character, and they would not bear examination for one moment. He now came to the substantial part of the right hon. Gentleman's argument—the railway reasons. He need only touch on these railway reasons to show that they were wholly untenable. The right hon. Gentleman gave no reason in the case of the night mail from Ireland, consequently there were no railway reasons in the case of the night mail from Ireland.

*THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. R. W. HANBURY, Preston) said there were railway reasons, but not so important as those which he did give to the House.

MR. MAURICE HEALY said in that case their importance must be very small. Then there was the case of the night mail from London. The right hon. Gentleman showed that they could give them an extra quarter of an hour by expediting the Manchester train, but that to give them the whole of their demand — namely, half-an-hour, he would have to expedite five trains. He was informed that, in the main, they were slow trains, and that there was no insuperable difficulty in solving this question. He took it that there existed neither Post Office nor railway reasons why this enormous Treasury expenditure should not be devoted to the purposes for which they sought and obtained it. He thought the right hon. Gentleman, although he had made no formal declaration, had offered what he might call, without offence, a recantation of the previous declarations of the Post Office on the subject, and they might take it that, when the new Session opened and the right hon. Gentleman was in a position to make a statement, the statement he would then make would be satisfactory to the Irish views of this matter. There was another point to which he desired to direct the attention of the House. Twelve months ago, when the right hon. Gentleman came into office, he asked him whether, in connection with the improvement of the mail service, the Post Office would consider the desirability of putting an end to the present antiquated system of transferring the mails, which involved a waste of some three-quarters of an hour. The right hon. Gentleman then came down and gave the stereotyped answer of the Post Office. The right hon. Gentleman had now given exactly the same reply he gave 12 months ago—namely, that the Department were considering the matter. He asked the right hon. Gentleman and the postal authorities to do themselves justice, and not only so, but to treat the Members of the House of Commons as if they possessed average intelligence. Hon. Members were quite capable of bringing their minds to bear on these questions, and of weighing fairly the answers of public Departments. He, personally, was convinced that if the right hon. Gentleman were to express his own candid opinions in this matter they would be of a very different nature to his official opinions. He would put it to the right hon. Gentleman whether, the Post Office having thought it worth while to expend £100,000 a year extra to save two hours a day in the mail service, it was not desirable to incur a further comparatively trifling expenditure to expedite the transhipment. There was one other point to which he wished to direct the attention of the right hon. Gentleman, and that was the system of fees which prevailed in the Irish County Courts. The answers which he had previously received on this matter were not satisfactory, and having regard to the conduct of the Treasury in financial matters connected with Ireland, he was under a distinct apprehension that they might utilise the Recess to issue a new set of County Court fees which would be altogether unsatisfactory. The Treasury doubled the fees in the Irish County Courts in 1877, and thus doubled the amount which in this way they exacted from the poorer classes of Ireland. He was unable to understand the difference between the fees in the Superior Courts and in the County Courts. In the Superior Courts, having regard to the large litigation involved, the fees were small compared with those imposed in the County Courts. He should not be satisfied with any comparison between the English and the Irish County Courts which the right hon. Gentleman might set up in his answer to him. He knew that the fees in the English Courts were even higher than those in the Irish Courts, and he regarded the fees of the English Courts as nothing less than a scandal. If he were an English Member he would never rest satisfied until he obtained some reform of the system of fees in the County Courts of this country—["hear, hear!"]—for seeing the way taxation was levied and the enormous sums which the Exchequer spent on certain matters, he would say that no English Member could do better service to the poorer classes of his country than by inducing the Treasury to initiate some reform in the scandalous conditions existing in the County Court administration. What they wanted in Ireland was cheap justice for the poor man. ["Hear, hear!"] He thought the Treasury was hardly so much to blame in this matter as a certain Irish official, whose name he would not mention, but who seemed to think that his sole duty as an official in Ireland was to go about poking his nose here and there with a view to see where he could put on some extra charge or tax. There was a great necessity for reform in the Irish County Courts in the method in which the fees were levied. If he had been a Member of that House in 1877 he certainly should not have been satisfied with the scale of fees which the Treasury then imposed, for they were most inconsiderate. The fees then existing should have been left alone, and certainly not increased as they were. He wished to know whether the Treasury contemplated any action in the matter, and if so, to tell the Irish Members what it was. Unhappily, in Irish matters they were exposed to the tender mercies of those Treasury gentlemen who were little better than so many sharks, who were ever seeking what they could do to obtain more money out of Ireland, the poorest part of the United Kingdom. ["Hear, hear!"] A Committee had considered the matter several months ago, but the Treasury had done nothing in it; they had simply allowed the matter to drift. That day he put a question to the right hon. Gentleman as to what the Treasury intended to do. For this was no new question. The same system had gone on in Ireland for over 20 years, and if any new Order was to be issued or any alteration was to be made, it was not unreasonable to ask that it should be done in the eye of Parliament, so that the Irish representatives might have the opportunity of considering and criticising the action taken. He feared the Treasury would wait until the Recess to issue a new

Order, and then, as the Irish Members knew by experience, it would be incapable of alteration. He asked the right hon. Gentleman not to make himself a party to any such shifty course of action. Let him insist that any proposals of the Treasury in the matter should be submitted to Parliament, for to sneak a thing through in the Recess was not an honest course, and no upright Minister would lend himself to it. He appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to give him a pledge that if the Treasury contemplated any alteration they would wait until Parliament was sitting to make it.

On the return of Mr. SPEAKER, after the usual interval,

*SIR ALBERT ROLLIT (Islington, S.) desired to offer the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the commercial classes in this country with the Irish Members on the subject of the carriage of the Irish mails. He thought that the hon. Gentleman who introduced the subject had spoken too much, if anything, from the Irish point of view. It was a real Irish grievance, no doubt, but it was also a British grievance. It was difficult to speak of any postal question as being localised ; it must at least affect the two districts in which the correspondence was exchanged ; but what affected Cork, for example, also affected, to a large degree, London and other parts of England. The Chambers of Commerce had taken up this question frequently, and had passed several resolutions upon it, and through him they now offered their heartiest co-operation in order to bring the question to a close. He did not think that the railway companies were rendering proper service to either country in this matter. In the first place, the delays in connection with Crewe and Chester, and the allowance according to the time-table of half-an-hour, were most excessive. The companies also seemed to forget how deep was their interest as traders in facilitating trading inter-communications. Their policy, therefore, should be one of enterprise rather than that of inanition, and so far from offering in this case all the facilities in their power, it seemed to him that they had done entirely the reverse. He hoped that the Postal Department would, as it would where mails and subsidies were involved, bring pressure to bear on the railway companies, and would insist upon every facility being given between the two countries. He could not altogether acquit the Post Office of blame in this matter. The Post Office had a large surplus revenue, and it forgot that its first duty was, after all, to those who provided the money. The primary duty incumbent on the Post Office was to take care that those who provided the revenue should have proper facilities. He had great confidence in the Secretary to the Treasury, and he hoped that as the right hon. Gentleman seemed to realise that this was a grievance, he would make up his mind that the Department should not refrain from strong representations as to the demands of both countries in the matter. He also agreed with his hon. Friend with regard to the fees charged in the County Courts of Ireland. The matter had been before the Chambers of Commerce, and it had been resolved at the Dublin and other meetings, that the whole procedure required to be greatly improved.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Cavan, W.) drew attention to the mail facilities in the north of Ireland, and particularly the mails delivered by the Great Northern Railway Company of Ireland. The arrangements made by that company in the transport and dispatch of the Irish mails received from England and abroad were inefficient and inadequate. On the Midland system a train left at 7.40 a.m. and arrived at Cavan at 11 o'clock. A Great Northern train left at 6.45 a.m., and the mail was not delivered in Cavan until after 11 o'clock. It was impossible in these circumstances for the merchants of the town to answer the letters received as the outgoing mail left at one o'clock. There was no reason or excuse why 40 minutes should be lost at Dundalk on the way from Dublin to Cavan. The train arrived at Dundalk at 8.20 a.m., and the outgoing slow train which stopped at every station did not leave Dundalk until 9 o'clock, and it took over two hours for that train to travel a distance of 50 miles. In this matter he thought that the Government and the Post Office were allowing themselves to be badly treated by the Great Northern Railway Company, because he understood that the Company had on occasions shown the greatest disinclination as to giving facilities for the carrying of the mails. The Company was receiving from the Government a large subsidy, and he failed to see why in return for the facilities granted to them this strong Government could not bring pressure to bear on the Companies through the Railway Commissioners or the Board of Trade to compel them to give a better service than at present. The Midland Great Western Railway Company delivered their mails in Sligo, 136 miles from Dublin, at 12 o'clock, whilst the Great Northern Railway Company could only deliver their mails in the town of Cavan, which, in a direct line, was only 70 miles from Dublin, at 11 o'clock in the morning, although they left Dublin fully half-an-hour before the mails left Dublin for Sligo. The whole system was bad, and he asked for an assurance that a change would be initiated.

MR. VESEY KNOX (Londonderry) said that the city of Derry was also greatly interested in the mail question. The decision which the Post Office might come to in the question of the acceleration of the mails concerned Derry very closely. It was not yet certain whether the Canadian Government would require an Irish port for their new mail steamers. At any rate, it had not yet been decided what port was to be used. If the Government did not improve the communication on this side between Moville and Dublin, Derry might lose the advantage of having the port used by the Canadian mail steamers. That would be a great loss. The present system of communication between Derry and London was most unsatisfactory. The time allowed for entering letters in an important commercial town like Derry was ridiculous. He wished to hear from the Secretary to the Treasury what was proposed to be done with respect to the alternative service by Stranraer. At present it was the Scotch portion of this service that was faulty, and there was an unnecessary delay at Carlisle of 40 or 50 minutes.

*MR. HANBURY said the hon. Member for Cork had raised three points, the first of which was with regard to the general question of the Irish mails, and the next in regard to certain alterations at Holyhead and Kingstown. He had also raised the further question of County Court fees. He could assure the hon. Member that the Treasury had not forgotten any of its pledges, for they held that they ought to see that the poor got cheap justice in these County Courts. The hon. Member had complained that the Committee had been sitting some time, and that he (Mr. Hanbury) had had no information to give him when he put questions, but the fact was, of course, that there were two parties to be consulted with regard to the ultimate decision in this matter, the first being the Lord Chancellor and the second the Treasury, and they had as yet had no information from the Lord Chancellor as to the view he took on this subject. That being so, and as the House was going to rise, the hon. Member had suggested to him that it would not be unreasonable that no official decision should be arrived at by the Treasury until next Session, when it would be possible, if objections were raised to the scale of fees, to raise them in that House. He (Mr. Hanbury) was bound to say that he was one of those who thought that in these matters delay would be of considerable advantage, and he would undertake, on behalf of the Treasury, that the question should not be settled until opportunity had been given for discussion in the House. Then the hon. Member raised the question of Holyhead pier and of the Kingstown arrangements for shipping the mails. In view of the importance of giving greater time in Ireland for replying to the London correspondence, he undoubtedly thought it was very important that there should be more rapid and more effective means of shipping the mails than existed at the present moment. The hon. Member said that occasionally the delay was a delay of three-quarters of an hour. That might be so occasionally, but he thought that the average delay was only from 10 minutes to a quarter of an hour under the present arrangements. This was an important question, especially in view of the difficulties the railway companies raised in regard to any alteration of their time-tables, and he would say frankly that he thought the hon. Member had some just cause for complaint that no decision had been arrived at upon this matter sooner. On the other hand, there was this to be said, that he (Mr. Hanbury) did not think it of very material importance until the new arrangements came into play, and certainly he would hope that within the next two or three months, at any rate, the matter would be settled. The new arrangements were not designed to come into force until the 1st April, and, though there had been delay, he did not think that practically very much time had been lost. But there had been difficulties, because not only was it a mail question, but it was also a harbour question, in which the Board of Trade was concerned just as much as the Treasury and the Post Office. He would see whether a Committee could be appointed to consider whether an alteration could not be effected in these almost antediluvian arrangements. Then the hon. Member raised the general question of the mails, a subject they discussed on the Second Reading of this Bill, and he said it was a question of especial importance to Cork. He was bound to say, from the representations he had had from Irish Members representing all parts of Ireland, that he realised that it was a question of very serious importance to Ireland. The trade correspondence of that country with England was, of necessity, a question they ought to do their utmost to meet, and they had now reduced the matter to this point—that whilst the wish of the Irish Members was that there should be an additional two hours' time given in Ireland for the London correspondence to be dealt with, the Post Office could only provide for one hour. He did not think the hon. Member for Islington (Sir A. Rollit) was quite fair to the Treasury or the Post Office in implying that this was merely a matter of money. It was not really that. Although, no doubt, the Post Office had a considerable surplus, still, on the other hand, he thought that in incurring an extra expenditure of £100,000 on these mails, the Treasury had gone a long way to meet the necessities of the case. What they had now to consider was the question of communication by land, and the hon. Member had criticised the Post Office on the subject. As he said the other day, there were difficulties which were purely Departmental connected with the Post Office, and also difficulties connected with the railway companies. Among other things the hon. Member mentioned, was the difficulty of sending off letters for the Irish mail before half-past eight o'clock, and he assumed that all the etters reached St. Martin's-le-Grand at six o'clock. Of course, that was not the case. Letters were posted all over

London at six o'clock, and it took some time for them to arrive at the General Post Office. Then the hon. Member seemed to assume that they were dealing only with Irish letters. Of course they were dealing with all letters, and they had to be separated, and the Post Office had undoubtedly found in the past that it was quite impossible to deal with these Irish letters before half-past eight o'clock. Only a comparatively small portion of these letters started by the Irish mail; fully one-half were sent by the Scotch mail, and the Irish mail had to wait at Crewe for the Scotch mail. The hon. Member had said they might get through this work a great deal more quickly if they had a larger staff. It was not a question of expense, but to a great extent a question of space. The Post Office accommodated at present practically as many clerks as it could, and even if they had a greater staff they really had not got the space at present. But after all, as he had said, whatever time they might start from London, whether they started at eight o'clock, half-past eight, or nine, what really was the key of the whole position was the departure from Crewe and Chester. The difficulty arose at Crewe and Chester because the Irish mail had to work in connection with the mails coming from Birmingham, Bristol, Derbyshire (by Stoke), and from Manchester. He thought that there they had the largest ground for complaint, as undoubtedly in these arrangements too large a margin was allowed for unpunctuality. If they allowed a margin of 10 minutes he thought they would be allowing as much as they could fairly be expected to allow; but allowing, as they did, in some of these cases 25 minutes and in others more than half-an-hour, was, he thought, more than the railway companies had a right to expect. He also, to a large extent, agreed that the railway companies, who, after all, enjoyed great privileges, and to whom the Government, through its mails, gave a large amount of traffic, might, as it was only a question of a few minutes, do something to shorten the wait at Crewe. He fully recognised the difficulty that if the trains were required to arrive a quarter of an hour earlier, the communication along the route would be to a great extent upset; but he could not help thinking that that was a difficulty which might be got over by a rearrangement of their time-tables if plenty of time was given to do so. The hon. Member said that pressure ought to be brought to bear on the companies. He himself would say this—and he said it not only with regard to the Post Office contracts, but to a good many other Government contracts—that he thought these contracts might be drawn up in a much more business-like manner than they were at present. He also thought when contracts of this kind were made they ought to see that better provision was made than existed under the present contracts for efficient intercommunication and junction at Crewe and Chester. But, as he had said, in these matters he thought the Post Office might bring pressure to bear upon the railway companies. The Irish Members had, perhaps, done the most to settle this difficulty by obtaining the concession that the whole matter should be postponed until next Session, so that in the meantime public opinion might be brought to bear upon the railway companies, and he hoped that the strong public opinion upon this matter would induce the companies to make an alteration which he thought the public had a right to demand.

MR. W. E. M. TOMLINSON (Preston) called attention to the Commission on the Incidence of Local Taxation. Looking to the terms of reference and the names of the Commissioners, it seemed to him that the subject was likely to be treated in too narrow and departmental a way. He thought that the departmental element was too strong. The question they wanted to have decided was, what was the real incidence of rating on industrial enterprises, and what proportion those burdens bore to the same burdens in other countries. He was convinced that the industrial interests of the country would not be satisfied unless the Inquiry was conducted on a wider basis.

*THE SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, Tyrone, S.) was understood to say that local taxation was a highly technical and difficult subject, and that the officials selected had been chosen for their competence to advise upon the matter.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs), and MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny) rose to speak, when

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY appealed to the House not to lengthen the discussion, because unless the Third Reading of the Bill was obtained by four o'clock, the arrangements for closing the Session would be very much interfered with.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN said he was compelled to call attention to a matter in connection with the appointment to the County Court Judgeship for county Down. The present occupant of the office had for some time past been prostrated by illness, and in consequence it became necessary to appoint a *locum tenens* 12 months ago; and the gentleman selected happened to be the Unionist candidate for the county. That was a reason why he should not have been appointed as deputy, and an absolute reason why he should not be appointed to succeed Judge Roche if it should unfortunately be necessary to fill his place. One of the duties the County Court Judge had to fulfil was to revise the register of voters for future elections, and it would be perfectly indecent to appoint to that office a gentleman who had been a candidate for Parliament. It would be to deliberately frustrate the ends of justice. As a result of questions put by him, this gentleman had been removed from the office of *locum tenens*, and he had been boasting that that was done as a matter of policy by the Government, and that when a permanent appointment was made it would be made when Parliament was not sitting, and that he would then receive the appointment. He hoped that the right hon. Gentleman, in the event of the vacancy occurring during the Recess, would not make the appointment until after the reassembling of the House. He could assure the House that he had no feeling against Mr. Craig, but he felt it to be part of his public duty to protest against the appointment. One other point to which he would ask the attention of the right hon. Gentleman was a matter which had given general satisfaction in Ireland, especially during the past Session, and he would ask him to take a leaf out of the book of his colleague the Home Secretary for England, who, being dissatisfied with the Report of the local medical officers, had sent experts to inquire into the health of political prisoners. It was unfortunately true that they still had in Ireland a large number of political prisoners, and he asked the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to follow the example of the Home Secretary for England, whose action he was pleased to say had been so favourably received by every section of the House. He asked him to take some means of having experts sent to inquire into the condition of health of a large number of Irishmen detained in prison, and he hoped that when he got the Reports of those experts that he would take the same action in liberating them. He was afraid that those Reports would bear out his anticipations, that their condition was such that if kept in prison until the expiration of their term of sentence, or even to the end of the term which the law required, the lives of some of them might be sacrificed. He would remind the right hon. Gentleman that, during the last few years one of the prisoners died a fortnight before the time when he was to have been released, and that, of two other prisoners who were released, one of them of the name of Walsh, was taken to the hospital, where he (Mr. O'Brien) saw him, never got off his bed, and there died. A third case was that of Christopher Dowling, who was released on the ground of ill-health, but who died, and was honoured with a public funeral in the city of Dublin. He mentioned these instances in order to warn the Chief Secretary that, although he might depend to a large extent, as he was bound to do, upon the Reports supplied by the prison medical officers, it was not safe to depend upon them if he wished to save the lives of some of the prisoners. He knew of other prisoners who were in danger at the present time in consequence of their confinement, and he therefore asked the right hon. Gentleman to follow up the action of the Home Secretary, and not to depend on the official men however excellent they might be, but to send an expert down to inquire into the matter.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said he desired to associate himself with the expression of regret which had fallen from the hon. Member as to the state of health of Judge Roche, but he trusted that the Judge might still be able to resume his duties. It was not really in the power or province of any member of the Executive to remove Judge Roche, who could only be removed by an Address by both sides of the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of the Judge was in the gift of the Lord Lieutenant, and therefore the hon. Member was not in order in raising the question on this occasion. Still, he did not, on that ground, decline to deal with the question to-day. He thought it was an unheard-of thing, before a vacancy had occurred, that a demand was made upon the Executive Government to appoint a person to a particular office. He thought such a demand had never been made upon the Government before, and it was one with which he absolutely declined to comply.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: Has the right hon. Gentleman ever heard of a deputy saying that he would soon get into his principal's shoes?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR said he had absolutely no evidence before him to show that the charge which the hon. Member was bringing against Mr. Craig had any foundation. Nothing of the kind had reached him, and in any case, if Mr. Craig had made any statement of that kind, it was wholly unauthorised. He could assure the hon. Gentleman that they were not speculating upon Judge Roche vacating office, or who the Lord Lieutenant would appoint as his successor upon his vacating office, but they would consider the qualifications of the various candidates on their merits with regard to all the circumstances of the case. Beyond that he could not go. Then the hon. Gentleman had asked him to make special inquiry into the state of health of those whom he called political prisoners in Ireland, and to imitate the example of the Home Secretary in that matter. It was the duty of those who had to consider those matters to see that not merely political prisoners who were in danger of their lives because of the confinement should be enlarged, but that any such prisoners should be enlarged, and of course that matter would have the attention of the Executive in Ireland. He must remind the hon. Member, with reference to the action of the Home Secretary, that the Report from the local officers with regard to those prisoners was to the effect that their confinement endangered their health, and accordingly his right hon. Friend sent down a special Commissioner to inquire further. He (the Chief Secretary) could not undertake to make special inquiry into the state of health of the political prisoners in Ireland, but, if it was reported that their confinement endangered their health, it would be the duty of the Irish Executive to take the matter into consideration.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the Third time, and passed.

STANDING ORDERS.

The following notice of Motion stood upon the Paper:—

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.)—To move as Amendments to Standing Orders 57 and 62—

In each Standing Order, leave out "whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament," and insert "from whatever source or fund the same may be made payable."

To move, as an addition to Standing Order 57,

This House will not entertain any Motion to extend the period of repayment of any Advance, or proposed Advance, or to vary the rate of interest thereon, unless it be moved by a Minister of the Crown.

New Standing Order,—

Pecuniary Interest of Members.

That a Motion to disallow the vote of any Member shall be made immediately after the declaration from the Chair of the numbers in the Division in which such vote was given, and shall be exempt from interruption under the provisions of any Standing Order regulating the Sittings of the House.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that as some hon. Members objected to the Motion for amending the Standing Orders of the House which stood upon the Paper in his name, he would not make the Motion at this period of the Session. He therefore moved that the Order of the Day be read and discharged.

Order of the Day read, and discharged.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY moved:—

"That if, during the existence of a Parliament, Papers are commanded to be presented to this House by Her Majesty at any time, the delivery of such Papers to the Librarian of the House of Commons shall be deemed to be for all purposes the presentation of them to this House."

Motion agreed to.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY: I move that this be a Standing Order of the House.

Motion agreed to.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

THE CIVIL LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire, E.) moved, "That the statement of the estimated income and expenditure of Greenwich Hospital and of Travers' Foundation for the year 1896–7 be approved."

Motion agreed to.

Sitting suspended, amid cheers, shortly after a Quarter before Four o'clock.

PROROGATION.

House reassembled at a Quarter past Six o'clock, when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph) attended, and requested the attendance of the House in the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given to certain Measures, and also to hear the Gracious Speech from the Throne.

Mr. SPEAKER, accompanied by the Serjeant-at-Arms (Mr. Erskine), the Chaplain (the Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce), and by about 40 Members, went to the House of Lords. On their return, Mr. SPEAKER read Her Majesty's Gracious Speech.

The business of the Session then ended.

[TABLE OF STATUTES.

The following Tables are Re-produced by Special Permission of the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office from the Volume of Public General Acts Passed in the 59th and 60th Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Published by Authority.

A TABLE OF THE TITLES

OF

THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF

THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

---

59 & 60 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1896.

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1. AN Act to continue temporarily certain Powers for the Removal of Difficulties at Elections under the Local Government Act, 1894, (Local Government (Elections).)

2. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. (Army (Annual).)

3. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. (Consolidated Fund (No. 1).)

4. An Act to prevent certain Disqualifications for Elections to Parish Councils of 1896. (Local Government (Elections) (No. 2).)

5. An Act to enable Women to be elected and act as Poor Law Guardians in Ireland. Poor Law Guardians in Ireland) (Women).)

6. An Act to make provision for the Construction of Works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purpose of the Royal Navy. (Naval Works.)

7. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. (Consolidated Fund (No. 2).)

8. An Act to enable Life Assurance Companies to pay money into Court in certain cases. (Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court).)

9. An Act to amend certain Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, with respect to the Determination of Differences by the Local Government Board. (Local Government (Determination of Differences).)

10. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Members of Dispensary Committees in Ireland. (Dispensary Committees (Ireland).)

11. An Act to remove certain Doubts with respect to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, so far as it applies to Ireland. (Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland).)

12. An Act for the better reporting of Floating Derelicts. (Derelict Vessels (Report).)

13. An Act to extend the time for the Repayment of Loans granted by Queen Anne's Bounty to Incumbents of Benefices. (Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension.)

14. An Act to facilitate the Citation of sundry Acts of Parliament. (Short Titles.)

15. An Act to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. (Diseases of Animals.)

16. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Rating of Occupiers of Agricultural Land in England, and for other purposes connected therewith. (Agricultural Rates.)

17. An Act to redescribe the Parliamentary Divisions of the City of Glasgow. (Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions.)

18. An Act to amend the Fisheries Acts relating to Norfolk and Suffolk. (Fisheries (Norfolk and Suffolk).)

19. An Act to make further Provision with respect to Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases, and to repeal the Acts relating to Quarantine. (Public Health.)

20. An Act to amend the Public Health Act with respect to the Powers of Port Sanitary Authorities. (Public Health (Ports).)

21. An Act to amend the Procedure of the Liverpool Court of Passage. (Liverpool Court of Passage.)

22. An Act to exempt certain Chairmen of District Councils who have already taken the Oath from again taking the Oath before acting as Justices of the Peace. (Chairmen of District Councils.)

23. An Act for the Acquisition of a Site for Public Offices in Westminster, and for purposes connected therewith. (Public Offices (Westminster) Site.)

24. An Act for the Acquisition of Property for the Extension of the General Register House at Edinburgh. (Edinburgh General Register House.)

25. An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly and other Societies. (Friendly Societies.)

26. An Act to consolidate the Enactments relating to Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies which receive Contributions and Premiums by means of Collectors. (Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies.)

27. An Act to amend the Law relating to Cabs in London. (London Cab).

28. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, and to make provisions for the Financial Arrangements of the Year. (Finance.)

29. An Act to amend the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884. (Bishopric of Bristol Amendment.)

30. An Act to make better provision for the Prevention and Settlement of Trade Disputes. (Conciliation.)

31. An Act to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Amendment (Scotland).)

32. An Act to facilitate the Construction of Small Piers and Harbours in the Counties of Orkney and Zetland. (Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours.)

33. An Act to amend the Laws with respect to the Royal Naval Volunteers. (Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer.)

34. An Act to facilitate the Construction of Railways and the Establishment of other means of Communication in Ireland, and for other purposes incidental thereto. (Railways (Ireland).)

35. An Act to provide for the appointment of Judicial Trustees and otherwise to amend the Law respecting the Administration of Trusts and the Liability of Trustees. (Judicial Trustees.)

36. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Use of Locomotives on Highways. (Locomotives on Highways.)

37. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Classification of Lands and Heritages for purposes of Rating in Scotland, for the Relief of the Occupiers of Agricultural Lands and Heritages, for the creation of a Fund for the Improvement of Congested Districts in the Highlands and Islands, and for Relief from the Payment of the Land Tax in Burghs in Scotland. (Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland).)

38. An Act to make provision for the Construction of a Railway in Africa, from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, through the Protectorates of Zanzibar, British East Africa, and Uganda. (Uganda Railway.)

39. An Act to continue various Expiring Laws. (Expiring Laws Continuance.)

40. An Act to provide for raising further Money for the purpose of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1892. (Telegraph (Money).)

41. An Act for paying to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account a Share of the Estate Duty. (Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty.)

42. An Act to grant Moneys for the purpose of certain Local Loans, and for other purposes relating to Local Loans. (Public Works Loans.)

43. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887. (Coal Mines Regulation).

44. An Act to amend the Truck Acts. (Truck.)

45. An Act for abolishing the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. (Stannaries Court (Abolition).)

46. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. (Appropriation.)

47. An Act to further amend the Law relating to the Occupation and Ownership of Land in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto. (Land Law (Ireland).)

48. An Act to facilitate the Construction of Light Railways in Great Britain. (Light Railways.)

49. An Act to amend the Law relating to Law Agents and Notaries Public practising in Scotland. (Law Agents (Scotland) Act Amendment.)

50. An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances to Poor Law Officers and Servants and for Contributions towards such Allowances by such Officers and Servants; and to make other relative provisions. (Poor Law Officers' Superannuation.)

51. An Act to prevent Abuse of the Process of the High Court or other Courts by the Institution of Vexatious Legal Proceedings. (Vexatious Actions.)

52. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Jurisdiction exerciseable in Cases relating to the Receipt or Possession of Stolen Property. (Larceny.)

53. An Act to amend the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1892. (Labourers (Ireland).)

54. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland. (Public Health (Ireland).)

55. An Act to make provisions relating to the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of London. (Quarter Sessions (London).)

56. An Act to amend the Wild Birds Protection Acts. (Wild Birds Protection.)

57. An Act to provide for the Trial of Burglaries by Court of Quarter Sessions. (Burglary.)

58. An Act for authorising the Treasury to guarantee the Interest on certain Capital of the West Highland Railway Company, and pay a Sum of Money to that Company. (West Highland Railway Guarantee.)

59. An Act to amend the Baths and Washhouses Acts. (Baths and Washhouses.)

A TABLE OF THE TITLES

OF THE

PUBLIC ACTS OF A LOCAL CHARACTER

PASSED DURING THE SESSION

WHICH ARE PLACED AMONGST THE LOCAL ACTS.

---

59 & 60 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1896.

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ii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act 1870, to enable the School Board for Tottenham to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (Tottenham).)

iii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to a portion of the Parish of Kensington St. Mary Abbots and to the St. Olave and Strand Districts in the County of London. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (Notting Hill, &c).)

iv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for forming a Compensation District and establishing a Compensation Board under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891. (Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

v. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892, relating to Cupar Water. (Cupar Water Order Confirmation.)

vi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order by the Secretary for Scotland under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, relating to the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen. (Aberdeen Improvement Scheme Provisional Order Confirmation.)

vii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act 1863 and the Acts amending the same, relating to the Bunkey Drainage District in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary. (Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental (Ireland).)

xxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, relating to the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law).)

xxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Clitheroe, Goole, Halifax, Llandudno, Plymouth, Stratford-upon-Avon, Swansea and Wallasey. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

xxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Brighouse, Fulstone and Hepworth, Hanley-Stoke-and-Fenton, Hertford-and-Ware, Isle-of-Thanet, Sittingbourne-and-Milton, Stone, Stroud and Wallsend-and-Willington-Quay Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

lxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Bridgwater and to the Counties of Cambridge and Hertford. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

lxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Counties of Devon, Dorset, Gloucester; Somerset, Warwick, Wilts and Worcester. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

lxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Oxford and the Parish of Whitechapel. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 2).)

lxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867, and any Acts amending the same, relating to Bonnybridge, Dennyloanhead, Parkfoot, Longcroft, Haggs and Hollandbush Water. (Bonnybridge, &c., Water Order Confirmation.)

lxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates, Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Strabane Canal. (Canal Rates, Tolls and Charges (Strabane Canal) Order Confirmation.)

lxxix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Caledonian and Crinan Canals. (Canal Tolls and Charges (Caledonian and Crinan Canals) Order Confirmation.)

lxxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Canals of the Burwell Fen Drainage and Navigation Commissioners and certain other Canals. (Canal Tolls and Charges (Burwell Fen, &c.) Order Confirmation.)

lxxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act 1886, relating to lands in the parishes of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, and All Saints, Poplar. (Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation.)

lxxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Cowes, Folkestone, Gloucester, Huddersfield, King's Lynn, Manchester, and Wells. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

lxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, Devonport, Godalming, Kettering, Kingstown and Middleton. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

lxxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Ashton-on-Mersey and Bucklow and Keswick. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 6).)

xxxv. An Act to confirm two Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Londonderry and Ballinasloe. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

lxxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Belfast Union. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 4).)

lxxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Town of Portrush. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 5).)

lxxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Coleraine. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 6).)

lxxxix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Sligo Union. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 7).)

xc. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Sanitary Districts of Queenstown, Larne, Manorhamilton and Donegal. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).)

xci. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Sligo Union. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 100).)

xcii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of Mullingar. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 12).)

xciii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Land Drainage Act 1861, relating to the Langley, Chedgrave and Toft Monks Marshes in the Parishes of Langley, Chedgrave, Toft Monks, Stockton, Haddiscoe, Loddon, Raveningham and Reedham in the county of Norfolk. (Land Drainage Supplemental.)

xciv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to Birchington, Bexhill, Herne Bay, Penzance, Porthgain, Stonehaven and Studland. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

xcv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to Chester-le-Street and Pelton Gas, Maidstone Gas and Settle Gas. (Gas Orders Confirmation.)

xcvi. An Act to transfer the Upper and Lower Boyne Navigations to the Boyne Navigation Company (Limited). (Boyne Navigation Transfer.)

xcvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, relating to the London and English Channel Pilotage Districts. (Pilotage Order Confirmation.)

xcviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870, relating to Fort William Gas and Laindon Gas and Water. (Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.)

xcix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867, and any Acts amending the same, relating to Kelty Water. (Kelty Water Order Confirmation.)

c. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Ports of Colchester, Newcastle, North Shields, Plymouth, South Shields and Weymouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Ports).)

ci. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Axbridge, Basford, Bath, Cambridge, Carlisle, Hanwell, Richmond (Surrey), Southall-Norwood, Stocksbridge, Waltham-Holy-Cross and Woking. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6).)

cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Chorley, Epsom-(Rural)-Sutton-Carshalton-and-Leatherhead, Evesham, Guildford-Godalming-and-Woking, Havant, Lanchester, Liversedge-and-Mirfield and Luddenden Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7).)

ciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Church-and-Clayton-le-Moors, Clayton-le-Moors-and-Great-Harwood, Conway-and-Colwyn-Bay, Stourbridge, Upper-Stour-Valley, Whitchurch and Ystradyfodwg-and-Pontypridd United Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).)

civ. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Bromley-and-Beckenham, Calverley, Dewsbury, North Bierley, Pontefract, Rochester-and-Chatham, Tamworth, Thornton, Warwick and Wirral Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9).)

cv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Barnstaple, Bournemouth (two), Devonport, Oxford, Prestwich, Southport and Stapleton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10).)

cvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Oakwell, Sandown-and-Shanklin, Tiverton and Uxbridge Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11).)

cvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Accrington and Church, Birmingham, Tame and Rea Darenth Valley and Richmond (Surrey) United Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12).)

cviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Aberavon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Derby, Hexham and Stalybridge and to the Braintree and Keighley-and-Bingley Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14).)

cix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the County of Hertford and the City of Liverpool (two). (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17).)

cx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Batley, Darlington, Haverfordwest, Lancaster, Manchester and Mountain Ash. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18).)

cxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Burnley, Leicester, Oldham, Wigan and Wolverhampton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 19).)

cxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 and the Public Health Act 1875 relating to Great Driffield, Sandwich, South Molton and Tiverton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas).)

cxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to Warrington. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Warrington).)

cxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867 and Acts amending the same relating to Culter Water. (Culter Water Order Confirmation.)

cxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867 and any Acts amending the same relating to Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water. (Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water Order Confirmation.)

cxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of Larne. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 9).)

cxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 relating to Bray, Cork, Liverpool, Queenstown, Rathmines and Rathgar and Sale. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

cxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Great Berkhamsted and Northchurch, Great Crosby and Waterloo, Margate and Pembroke Township. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

cxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 relating to Battersea, Camberwell and St. Saviour's District. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

cxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act 1870, relating to Aberdeen District Tramways, Blackpool Corporation Tramways, Bristol Tramways, Dover Corporation Tramways, Hull Corporation Tramways, Manchester Corporation Tramways and Plymouth Corporation Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

cxxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to Dunoon, Helensburgh and Killybegs. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

cxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Secretary of State under the Military Lands Act 1892. (Military Lands Provisional Orders Confirmation.)

clxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870, relating to Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water, Burnham and District Water, East Huntingdonshire Water, Hemel Hempstead Water, Maidstone Water, and Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water. (Water Orders Confirmation.)

clxii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Armagh. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2).)

clxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of Listowel. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 11).)

clxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Acts 1870 to 1893, to enable the School Boards for Acton, Brighton-and-Preston United District, Chiswick, Linthwaite, Swansea United District, and Willesden to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. (Education Department Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, &c.).)

clxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, relating to the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges of the Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway Company, the Liverpool, St. Helen's and South Lancashire Railway Company, the Wrexham and Ellesmere Railway Company, and the Donoughmore Extension Light Railway Company Limited. (Railway Rates and Charges (Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway, &c.) Order Confirmation.)

clxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act 1870, relating to Blyth and Cowpen Tramways, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde and District Electric Tramways, Potteries Extension Tramways, and Swansea (Constitution Hill) Tramway. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

clxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Abergele and Pensarn, Bridgnorth, Caerphilly, Knighton, Litherland, Swansea and Teignmouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

clxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban District of Blackpool and the Rural Districts of Chelmsford, Martley and South Mimms. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16).)

clxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Cheltenham, Shrewsbury and Warrington. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 20).)

clxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to Wolverhampton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 21).)

clxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to Nottingham. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 22).)

clxxii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Longton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 24).)

clxxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department, under the Elementary Education Act 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London.)

clxxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Board of Agriculture relating to the Regulation of Darwen Moor in the Borough of Darwen. (Commons Regulation (Darwen) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

clxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Allerton, Little Woolton, Much Woolton, Childwall and Garston, Bath and Merthyr Tydfil. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 7).)

clxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to New Ross and Weston-super-Mare. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

clxxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to Emsworth and Oban. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

ccxxxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Armagh. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 1).)

ccxxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the counties of Bedford, Chester, Essex, Flint, Gloucester, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, West Suffolk and Wilts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13).)

ccxxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to Plymouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 15).)

ccxxxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890 relating to Birkenhead and Leeds. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes).)

A TABLE OF THE TITLES

OF

THE LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS

PASSED DURING THE SESSION

59 & 60 VICTORIA—A.D. 1896.

LOCAL ACTS.

The Titles to which the Letter **P.** *is prefixed are Public Acts of a Local Character.*

ROYAL ASSENT, 27th March 1896.

i. An Act to extend the time for the completion of the Acton Junction Railway of the Metropolitan District Railway Company. (Metropolitan District Railway (Extension of time).)

ROYAL ASSENT, 31st March 1896.

P. ii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act 1870 to enable the School Board for Tottenham to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (Tottenham).)

P. iii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 relating to a portion of the Parish of Kensington St. Mary Abbotts and to the St. Olave and Strand Districts in the County of London. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (Notting Hill &c.).)

ROYAL ASSENT, 21st May 1896.

P. iv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for forming a Compensation District and establishing a Compensation Board under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act 1891. (Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

P. v. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 relating to Cupar Water. (Cupar Water Order Confirmation.)

P. vi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Secretary for Scotland under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890 relating to the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen. (Aberdeen Improvement Scheme Provisional Order Confirmation.)

P. vii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act 1863 and the Acts amending the same relating to the Bunkey Drainage District in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary. (Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental (Ireland).)

viii. An Act to make provision with reference to the winding-up of the Kent and Surrey Permanent Benefit Building Society. (Kent and Surrey Permanent Benefit Building Society's.)

ix. An Act to extend the time for the sale of superfluous lands of the Millwall Dock Company. (Millwall Dock.)

x. An Act for incorporating the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway Company and for other purposes. (Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway.)

xi. An Act to enable the Liverpool Warehousing Company Limited to issue transferable certificates and warrants for the delivery of goods and for other purposes. (Liverpool Warehousing Company Limited (Delivery Warrants).)

xii. An Act to authorise the transfer of the undertaking of the Liverpool Electric Supply Company Limited to the Corporation of Liverpool. (Liverpool Electric Supply (Transfer).)

xiii. An Act to confer further powers on the Cheltenham Gas Light and Coke Company and for other purposes. (Cheltenham Gas.)

xiv. An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Customs' Annuity and Benevolent Fund and for other purposes. (Customs' Annuity and Benevolent Fund.)

xv. An Act to enable certain alterations to be made in the Plan of Arrangement of the affairs of the English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank and for other purposes. (English Scottish and Australian Bank Limited.)

xvi. An Act to confer further powers on the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway Company for the construction of new Railways to form part of the Central Ireland Railway, to authorise that Company and the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company to amalgamate their undertakings, and for other purposes. (Central Ireland Railway.)

xvii. An Act to revive and extend some of the powers of the Sutton Bridge Dock Company to make further provisions with respect to their unissued capital and for other purposes. (Sutton Bridge Dock.)

xviii. An Act for incorporating the Bideford, Westward Ho ! and Appledore Railway Company and for other purposes. (Bideford Westward Ho ! and Appledore Railway.)

xix. An Act to provide for the transfer of Cavendish Bridge to the County Council of Leicestershire and for the transfer of Harrington and Willington Bridges to the County Council of Derbyshire, and for winding up the trusts of the said Bridges and for other purposes. (Cavendish Harrington and Willington Bridges (Transfer).)

xx. An Act for empowering the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board to construct additional Waterworks and for other purposes. (Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water.)

xxi. An Act to incorporate and confer powers on the Liverpool Cattle Market Company and for other purposes. (Liverpool Cattle Market.)

xxii. An Act for appropriating the Leper Hospital of Saint Stephen in the City of Waterford and converting the same into a Public Infirmary for the County of Waterford and the County of the City of Waterford, and to make provision for the establishment, management and maintenance of the said Infirmary and for other purposes. (Waterford Infirmary.)

xxiii. An Act for the granting of further powers to the Guildford Gaslight and Coke Company. (Guildford Gas.)

xxiv. An Act to confer further powers upon the Great Eastern Railway Company and for other purposes. (Great Eastern Railway (General Powers).)

xxv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Ilfracombe Gas Company. (Ilfracombe Gas.)

xxvi. An Act to make further provision respecting the Gas and Water Supply of the Corporation of Rotherham and for other purposes. (Rotherham Corporation.)

xxvii. An Act for the granting of further powers to the Fylde Waterworks Company and for other purposes. (Fylde Water.)

P. xxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Parish of Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law).)

P. xxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Clitheroe, Goole, Halifax, Llandudno, Plymouth, Stratford-upon-Avon, Swansea and Wallasey. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

P. xxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Brighouse, Fulstone-and-Hepworth, Hanley-Stoke-and-Fenton, Hertford-and-Ware, Isle-of-Thanet, Sittingbourne-and-Milton, Stone, Stroud, and Wallsend-and-Willington-Quay Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

Royal Assent, 2nd July 1896.

xxxi. An Act for the conversion of the existing Preference Stock of the Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company, Limited, and for other purposes. (Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company's.)

xxxii. An Act for empowering the Corporation of Birmingham to make certain deviations of the Aqueduct authorised by the Birmingham Corporation Water Act 1892, and to construct an additional short line of Railway, and to acquire additional lands, and for other purposes. (Birmingham Corporation Water.)

xxxiii. An Act to extend the time for completing and opening the Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Tramroad, to raise additional Capital, and for other purposes. (Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Tramroad.)

xxxiv. An Act to confer additional powers on the Trustees of the Harbour of Dundee, and to amend the Acts relating to the Harbour, and for other purposes. (Dundee Harbour (Additional Powers).)

xxxv. An Act to amend the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Repression Act 1878, (Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Repression Amendment.)

xxxvi. An Act for amending the Metropolitan Market Acts 1857 and 1865 and for other purposes. (Metropolitan Market.)

xxxvii. An Act to authorise the construction of Railways from and to Muirkirk, Mauchline and Dalmellington, and other places in the County of Ayr. (Muirkirk, Mauchline and Dalmellington Railways.)

xxxviii. An Act for empowering the British Gas Light Company Limited to extend their Works and to expend further Capital at Norwich. (British Gas Light Company Limited (Norwich).)

xxxix. An Act to amend the Great Northern London Cemetery Act 1876 in reference to the disposal of superfluous lands and for other purposes. (Great Northern London Cemetery.)

xl. An Act for empowering the Corporation of the Royal Burgh of Irvine to construct a Weir or Dam across the River Irvine, to construct a new Bridge over the said river with roads of access thereto, to widen, alter and improve streets, and for other purposes. (Irvine Burgh Improvement.)

xli. An Act for reconstituting the Company of Free Fishers and Dredgers of Whitstable in the county of Kent, and for altering and enlarging their powers and for other purposes. (Whitstable Oyster Fishery.)

xlii. An Act for vesting the undertaking of the South Leeds Junction Railway Company in the East and West Yorkshire Union Railways Company, and for other purposes. (East and West Yorkshire Union Railways (South Leeds Junction Railway Transfer).)

xliii. An Act to empower the National Life Assurance Society and the Mutual Life Assurance Society to amalgamate, and for other purposes. (National Mutual Life Assurance Society's.)

xliv. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of King's Lynn to cover over a portion of the Mill Fleet, and, with the consent of the Commissioners of Sewers for the County of Norfolk, to use the Middleton Stop Drain as storm overflows, and to raise additional moneys and for other purposes. (King's Lynn Corporation.)

xlv. An Act for the creation of New Preferred and Deferred Converted Ordinary Shares of William Hancock and Company Limited and for other purposes. (William Hancock and Company Limited (Further Capital).)

xlvi. An Act for incorporating the Cawood, Wistow and Selby Light Railway Company and for other purposes. (Cawood, Wistow and Selby Light Railway.)

xlvii. An Act to authorise the Newport, Godshill and St. Lawrence Railway Company to further improve and extend their Railway towards Ventnor, and for other purposes. (Newport, Godshill and St. Lawence Railway.)

xlviii. An Act to amend Section 61 of the Leeds Hydraulic Power Act 1886. (Leeds Hydraulic Power.)

xlix. An Act to extend the time limited by the Padiham Local Board Act 1889 for the construction of certain works thereby authorised. (Padiham Urban District Council (Water).)

l. An Act to empower the Corporation of the Borough of South Shields to apply for an increase of Aldermen and Councillors, to construct Street Tramway, Quay and other works, to make better provision for the health and good government of the Borough, and for other purposes. (South Shields Corporation.)

li. An Act to enable the London County Council to work their Tramways and for other purposes. (London County Tramways.)

lii. An Act to empower the Corporation of Barnsley to obtain Water from Hagg Brook and other tributaries of the River Porter or Little Don in the Township of Bradfield for the supply of the Borough of Barnsley and other places, and to borrow further money to extend their limits of Water Supply, and for other purposes. (Barnsley Corporation (Water).)

liii. An Act to extend the Agreement scheduled to the Sheffield Tramways Act 1872 and to authorise the winding up voluntarily of the Sheffield Tramways Company (Sheffield Tramways.)

liv. An Act to authorise the Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks to execute further works, and to raise further money and for other purposes. (Lambeth Waterworks.)

lv. An Act to transfer to and vest in the Urban District Council of the Urban District of Brixham, in the County of Devon, the undertaking of the Commissioners for improving the Harbour and Market of Brixham, to dissolve those Commissioners, and for other purposes. (Brixham Harbour and Market.)

lvi. An Act to authorise the Mersey Railway Company to work the Traffic on their Railways by Electrical or other Motive Power, and for other purposes. (Mersey Railway.)

lvii. An Act for authorising the Bexhill Water and Gas Company to acquire additional Lands and to raise further Capital, and for other purposes. (Bexhill Water and Gas.)

lviii. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Colwyn Bay and District Gas Company. (Colwyn Bay and District Gas.)

lix. An Act to empower the Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk District Board of Lunacy to construct Waterworks for the supply of water to their Asylum, to make provision for the cost of such works, and for other purposes. (Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk District Board of Lunacy (Water Supply).)

lx. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Cowes Gas Company. (Cowes Gas.)

lxi. An Act to provide an additional supply of Water to the Burgh of Falkirk and districts and places adjacent, and for the construction and maintenance of new and additional Waterworks; to confer further powers on the Falkirk and Larbert Water Trustees, and for other purposes. (Falkirk and District Water (Additional Supply).)

lxii. An Act for making a Railway from Stroud to Painswick to be called the Stroud and Painswick (Light) Railway, and for other purposes. (Stroud and Painswick (Light) Railway.)

lxiii. An Act for conferring on the Corporation of the borough of Stafford further sanitary and other powers. (Stafford Corporation.)

lxiv. An Act to confer further powers upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, with respect to Street Improvements and other works, and the acquisition of Lands; to provide for the transfer of the Monsall Hospital to the Corporation, and for extending the limits for the Supply of Water by the Corporation, and for other purposes. (Manchester Corporation.)

lxv. An Act to empower the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Leeds to construct additional Tramways, and for other purposes. (Leeds Corporation Tramways.)

lxvi. An Act for making a Light Railway between Salehurst, in the county of Sussex, and Tenterden, in the county of Kent, and for other purposes. (Rother Valley (Light) Railway.)

lxvii. An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the county borough of Huddersfield to construct additional Waterworks, and for other purposes. (Huddersfield Waterworks.)

lxviii. An Act to empower the District Committee of the Middle Ward of the County of Lanark to abandon certain Works authorised by the Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water Act 1892, and to construct additional Waterworks, to amend the provisions of that Act, to authorise and require the County Council of the County of Lanark to levy Assessments and to borrow Money, and for other purposes. (Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water.)

lxix. An Act for transferring to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company the powers of the Drumcondra and North Dublin Link Railway Company, incorporated by the Drumcondra and North Dublin Link Railway Act 1894, to empower the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to abandon the construction of Railway No. 2 authorised by that Act, and to construct another Railway in lieu thereof, to stop up certain Streets and Roads, to enter into Agreements with other Companies, and for other purposes. (Great Southern and Western Railway.)

lxx. An Act for empowering the Cambrian Railways Company to make approach roads to certain of their Stations, to acquire additional Lands, to raise further Money for those purposes, and also for doubling and improving their Line, and for other purposes. (Cambrian Railways.)

lxxi. An Act for authorising the Ystradyfodwg Urban District Council to acquire the Gas and Water Undertakings of the Ystrad Gas and Water Company, to construct Waterworks, and for other purposes. (Ystradyfodwg Urban District Council (Gas and Water).)

lxxii. An Act to extend the District of the Malvern Link Urban District Council, to authorise the Urban District Council of the extended District to construct Waterworks for the supply thereof, and for other purposes. (Malvern Link (Extension and Water).)

lxxiii. An Act to authorise the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks to lay down a New Main from West Molesey to Surbiton, to construct an additional Filter Bed and other Works at Surbiton, and to raise further money by debenture stock, and to confer further powers upon them. (Chelsea Waterworks.)

P. lxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Bridgwater and to the Counties of Cambridge and Hertford. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

P. lxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Counties of Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset, Warwick, Wilts and Worcester. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

P. lxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Oxford and the Parish of Whitechapel. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 2).)

P. lxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867, and any Acts amending the same relating to Bonnybridge, Dennyloanhead, Parkfoot, Longcroft, Haggs and Hollandbush Water. (Bonnybridge, &c., Water Order Confirmation.)

P. lxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates, Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Strabane Canal. (Canal Rates, Tolls and Charges (Strabane Canal) Order Confirmation.)

P. lxxix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Caledonian and Crinan Canals. (Canal Tolls and Charges (Caledonian and Crinan Canals) Order Confirmation.)

P. lxxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Tolls and Charges applicable thereto for the Canals of the Burwell Fen Drainage and Navigation Commissioners and certain other Canals. (Canal Tolls and Charges (Burwell Fen, &c.) Order Confirmation.)

P. lxxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, and All Saints, Poplar. (Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation.)

P. lxxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Cowes, Folkestone, Gloucester, Huddersfield, King's Lynn, Manchester and Wells. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

P. lxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, Devonport, Godalming, Kettering, Kingstown and Middleton. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. lxxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Ashton-on-Mersey and Bucklow and Keswick. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 6).)

P. lxxxv. An Act to confirm two Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Londonderry and Ballinasloe. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

P. lxxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Belfast Union. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 4).)

P lxxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Town of Portrush. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 5).)

P. lxxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Coleraine. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 6).)

P. lxxxix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Sligo Union. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 7).)

P. xc. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Sanitary Districts of Queenstown, Larne, Manorhamilton and Donegal. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).)

P. xci. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Sligo Union. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 10).)

P. xcii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of Mullingar. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 12).)

P. xciii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Land Drainage Act 1861, relating to the Langley, Chedgrave and Toft Monks Marshes, in the Parishes of Langley, Chedgrave, Toft Monks, Stockton, Haddiscoe, Loddon, Raveningham and Reedham, in the county of Norfolk. (Land Drainage Supplemental.)

P. xciv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to Birchington, Bexhill, Herne Bay, Penzance, Porthgain, Stonehaven and Studland. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. xcv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870, relating to Chester-le-Street and Pelton Gas, Maidstone Gas, and Settle Gas. (Gas Orders Confirmation.)

Royal Assent, 20th July 1896.

P. xcvi. An Act to transfer the Upper and Lower Boyne Navigations to the Boyne Navigation Company (Limited). (Boyne Navigation Transfer.)

P. xcvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, relating to the London and English Channel Pilotage Districts. (Pilotage Order Confirmation.)

P. xcviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870, relating to Fort William Gas and Laindon Gas and Water. (Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.)

P. xcix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867 and any Acts amending the same, relating to Kelty Water. (Kelty Water Order Confirmation.)

P. c. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Ports of Colchester, Newcastle, North Shields, Plymouth, South Shields and Weymouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Ports).)

P. ci. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Axbridge, Basford, Bath, Cambridge, Carlisle, Hanwell, Richmond (Surrey), Southall-Norwood, Stocksbridge, Waltham-Holy-Cross and Woking. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6).)

P. cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Chorley, Epsom-(Rural)-Sutton-Carshhlton-and-Leatherhead, Evesham, Guildford-Godalming-and-Woking, Havant, Lanchester, Liversedge-and-Mirfield and Luddenden Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7).)

P. ciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Church-and-Clayton-le-Moors, Clayton-le-Moors-and-Great-Harwood, Conway-and-Colwyn-Bay, Stourbridge, Upper-Stour-Valley, Whitchurch and Ystradyfodwg-and-Pontypridd United Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).)

P. civ. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Bromley-and-Beckenham, Calverley, Dewsbury, North Bierley, Pontefract, Rochester-and-Chatham, Tamworth, Thornton, Warwick and Wirral Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9).)

P. cv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Barnstaple, Bournemouth (two), Devonport, Oxford, Prestwich, Southport and Stapleton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confimation (No. 10).)

P. cvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Oakwell, Sandown-and-Shanklin, Tiverton and Uxbridge Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11).)

P. cvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Accrington and Church, Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Darenth Valley and Richmond (Surrey) United Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12).)

P. cviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Aberavon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Derby, Hexham and Stalybridge, and to the Braintree and Keighley-and-Bingley Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14).)

P. cix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the County of Hertford and the City of Liverpool (two). (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17).)

P. cx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Batley, Darlington, Haverfordwest, Lancaster, Manchester and Mountain Ash. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18).)

P. cxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Burnley, Leicester, Oldham, Wigan and Wolverhampton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 19).)

P. cxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 and the Public Health Act 1875, relating to Great Driffield, Sandwich, South Molton and Tiverton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas).)

P. cxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, relating to Warrington. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Warrington).)

P. cxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867 and Acts amending the same, relating to Culter Water. (Culter Water Order Confirmation.)

P. cxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1867 and any Acts amending the same, relating to Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water. (Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water Order Confirmation.)

P. cxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of Larne. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 9).)

P. cxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Bray, Cork, Liverpool, Queenstown, Rathmines, and Rathgar and Sale. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

P. cxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Great Berkamsted and Northchurch, Great Crosby and Waterloo, Margate and Pembroke Township. (Electric Lighting Orders Confimation (No. 4).)

P. cxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Battersea, Camberwell and St. Saviour's District. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

P. cxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act 1870, relating to Aberdeen District Tramways, Blackpool Corporation Tramways, Bristol Tramways, Dover Corporation Tramways, Hull Corporation Tramways, Manchester Corporation Tramways and Plymouth Corporation Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

P. cxxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to Dunoon, Helensburgh and Killybegs. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

P. cxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Secretary of State under the Military Lands Act 1892. (Military Lands Provisional Orders Confirmation.)

cxxiii. An Act to authorise the Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick Urban District Council to supply Gas and to provide for the transfer of the undertaking of the Matlock Bath Gaslight and Coke Company Limited to the said Council, and for other purposes. (Matlock Bath Gas.)

cxxiv. An Act to provide for the collection and appropriation of the Falmouth Rector's Rate, and the eventual suspension or abolition of the same, and for annexing to the See of Truro the advowson of the Rectory of Falmouth, and for other purposes. (Falmouth Rectory.)

cxxv. An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Borough of Waterford, to transfer to the Corporation the powers for fiscal purposes of the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Waterford, to make further provision as to building streets and sanitary matters, and for other purposes. (Waterford Corporation.)

cxxvi. An Act for conferring further powers on the South Eastern Railway Company, and to make further provision with respect to their own undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested, and for other purposes. (South Eastern Railway.)

cxxvii. An Act to authorise the transfer of certain Waterworks to the East Surrey Water Company, and to extend the limits of supply of and confer further powers upon that Company, and for other purposes. (East Surrey Water.)

cxxviii. An Act to confer further powers on the London Brighton and South Coast and London and South Western Railway Companies, to authorise certain alterations of the Chipstead Valley Railway, and for other purposes. (London Brighton and South Coast Railway.)

cxxix. An Act to revive the powers and extend the period for construction of the Blackpool, Saint Anne's and Lytham Tramways in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and for other purposes. (Blackpool, St. Anne's and Lytham Tramways.)

cxxx. An Act to alter the North Shore Works authorised to be constructed by the Blackpool Improvement Act 1893, and for other purposes. (Blackpool Improvement.)

cxxxi. An Act for the amalgamation of Foyle College and the Londonderry Academical Institution. (Foyle College.)

cxxxii. An Act to empower the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Company to purchase additional lands, to make additional works and to raise additional capital, and for other purposes. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas.)

cxxxiii. An Act to authorise the Waterworks Commissioners of Kirkcaldy and Dysart to make and maintain additional works for providing an increased Water Supply, and for other purposes. (Kirkcaldy and Dysart Waterworks.)

cxxxiv. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and the London and North Western Railway Company, with regard to their respective undertakings, and with regard to the North Union, Preston and Longridge, and Preston and Wyre Undertakings of those Companies, and for other purposes. (Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North Western Railway Companies.)

cxxxv. An Act to confer further powers upon the Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company as to the construction of works, and for other purposes. (Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks.)

cxxxvi. An Act to empower the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Sheffield to work and use their Sheffield Tramways Undertaking. (Sheffield Corporation Tramways.)

cxxxvii. An Act to authorise the transfer of the undertaking of the Shoreham and District Waterworks Company to, and to confer further powers upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Brighton, and for other purposes. (Brighton Corporation Water.)

cxxxviii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Great Northern Railway Company, to empower the Great Eastern Railway Company to grant a further lease of their Ramsey Railway to that Company, to vest in the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Committee the undertaking of the Ramsey and Somersham Junction Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Great Northern Railway.)

cxxxix. An Act for conferring further powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.)

cxl. An Act to authorise the North British Railway Company to acquire additional lands, to extend the time limited by certain Acts for the compulsory purchase of lands and completion of works, to legalise and sanction a widening of a portion of the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway near Buchlyvie Station, to authorise the said Company to raise further capital, and for other purposes. (North British Railway.)

cxli. An Act to authorise the Swansea Harbour Trustees to make a new entrance to the half-tide Basin of the Town Float, to construct a Lock, to form a new entrance to the half-tide Basin of the South Dock, a Railway and other works, to borrow further money, and for other purposes. (Swansea Harbour.)

cxlii. An Act to make further and better provision in regard to the health, local government and improvement of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa, and for other purposes. (Leamington Corporation.)

cxliii. An Act to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the Freshwater, Yarmouth and Newport RailwayCompany, for raising further moneys, and for other purposes. (Freshwater, Yarmouth and Newport Railway.)

cxliv. An Act to empower the Great Western Railway Company to make new Railways in the County of Denbigh, and to authorise Agreements between that Company and the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company and the London and North Western Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Great Western Railway (Denbighshire Railways).)

cxlv. An Act to enable the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company to construct new Railways and works in the Ogmore Valleys in the County of Glamorgan, to acquire the Morfa Railway and the Cefn and Pyle Railway, and for other purposes. (Port Talbot Railway and Docks (Ogmore Valleys Extension).)

cxlvi. An Act to confer further powers upon the Belfast Street Tramways Company, and for other purposes. (Belfast Street Tramways).)

cxlvii. An Act for incorporating the Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramroads Company, and empowering them to construct a Tramroad and Tramway between Blackpool and Fleetwood, and for other purposes. (Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramroad.)

cxlviii. An Act to transfer Burton Bridge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Burton-upon-Trent in the County of Stafford, to enable them to widen Little Burton Bridge, to make further provision for the good government of the Borough, and for other purposes. (Burton-upon-Trent Corporation.)

cxlix. An Act for conferring further powers upon the London and North Western Railway Company in relation to their own undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested jointly with other Companies, and also for conferring powers upon the Great Western Railway Company and the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company, and for other purposes. (London and North Western Railway.)

cl. An Act for empowering the Visiting Committee of the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum to execute works for supplying the said Asylum with water, and for other purposes. (North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum (Water Supply).)

cli. An Act to confer further powers upon the Portsmouth Street Tramways Company, and for other purposes. (Portsmouth Street Tramways.)

clii. An Act to enable the Corporation of Yeovil to construct an additional Reservoir and other waterworks, and to raise money for the purpose by borrowing on mortgage or otherwise. (Yeovil Corporation Waterworks.)

cliii. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands and completion of Works authorised by the Weaver Navigation Act 1893, and for other purposes. (Weaver Navigation.)

cliv. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston to construct further works, to borrow additional moneys for the purposes of the Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock Undertaking, and for other purposes. (Ribble Navigation.)

clv. An Act to authorise the Burntisland Harbour Commissioners to construct a Wet Dock and other works, to provide for an alteration of the constitution of the Commissioners, and to confer on the Commissioners, the North British Railway Company and the Magistrates and Town Council of Burntisland further powers with reference to the Harbour, and for other purposes. (Burntisland Harbour.)

clvi. An Act to confer further powers on the North Cornwall Railway Company. (North Cornwall Railway.)

clvii. An Act to confer further powers on the Metropolitan District Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Metropolitan District Railway.)

clviii. An Act for authorising the construction of works for supplying Sea Water to certain parts of London and other places, and for other purposes. (London Sea Water Supply.)

clix. An Act to confer additional powers upon the North Eastern Railway Company for the construction of works and the acquisition of additional lands, and for other purposes. (North Eastern Railway.)

clx. An Act to confer further powers on the Caledonian Railway Company in relation to their undertaking, to confer running powers and facilities on the Caledonian Railway Company and the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company over certain Railways of those Companies respectively, to extend the time for the sale of superfluous lands of the Cathcart District Railway Company, to revive and extend the time for the purchase of lands for and for the completion of certain Railways and works of the Caledonian Railway Company, and the Railways and works authorised by the Dumbarton and Balloch Joint Line, &c., Act 1892, and for other purposes. (Caledonian Railway.)

Royal Assent, 7th August 1896.

P. clxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870, relating to Amersham, Beaconsfield and District Water, Burnham and District Water, East Huntingdonshire Water, Hemel Hempstead Water, Maidstone Water, and Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water. (Water Orders Confirmation.)

P. clxii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Armagh. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. clxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Rural Sanitary District of Listowel. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 11).)

P. clxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Acts 1870 to 1893, to enable the School Boards for Acton, Brighton-and-Preston United District, Chiswick, Linthwaite, Swansea United District and Willsden to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. (Education Department Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, &c).)

P. clxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888, relating to the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges of the Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway Company, the Liverpool, St. Helens and South Lancashire Railway Company, the Wrexham and Ellesmere Railway Company and the Donoughmore Extension Light Railway Company Limited. (Railway Rates and Charges (Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway, &c.) Order Confirmation.)

P. clxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act 1870, relating to Blyth and Cowpen Tramways, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde and District Electric Tramways, Potteries Extension Tramways and Swansea (Constitution Hill) Tramway. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. clxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Abergele and Pensarn, Bridgnorth, Caerphilly, Knighton, Litherland, Swansea and Teignmouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. clxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Urban District of Blackpool and the Rural Districts of Chelmsford, Martley and South Mimms. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16).)

P. clxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to Cheltenham, Shrewsbury and Warrington. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 20).)

P. clxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, relating to Wolverhampton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 21).)

P. clxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, relating to Nottingham. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 22).)

P. clxxii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, relating to the Borough of Longton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 24).)

P. clxxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act 1870 to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London).)

P. clxxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Board of Agriculture, relating to the Regulation of Darwen Moor in the Borough of Darwen. (Commons Regulation (Darwen) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

P. clxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, relating to Allerton, Little Woolton, Much Woolton, Childwall and Garston Bath and Merthyr Tydfil. (Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 7).)

P. clxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to New Ross and Weston-super-Mare. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

P. clxxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act 1861, relating to Emsworth and Oban. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

clxxviii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Aldershot Gas and Water Company for the construction of a Tramroad and the acquisition of lands for that purpose, the defining and extending their limits of Water Supply, also empowering the Company to enter into an agreement with the North Camp and Farnborough District Gas Company Limited, the raising of additional capital and for other purposes. (Aldershot Gas and Water.)

clxxix. An Act to confer further borrowing powers on the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Kilmarnock in respect of their Water Undertaking. (Kilmarnock Corporation Water.)

clxxx. An Act to enlarge and alter the scope of the Meal Charity created by the Trust, Disposition and Settlement of John Ogilvie, for the benefit of the Poor of the Parishes of Airth and Bothkennar, in the County of Stirling, and for other purposes. (Ogilvie Meal Charity.)

clxxxi. An Act to authorise the construction of certain Street Improvements, and the taking of lands in the Parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, in the County of London, and for other purposes. (Kensington (James Street Area) Improvements.)

clxxxii. An Act to enable the Manchester Ship Canal Company to alter certain works authorised by the Manchester Ship Canal Act 1885, and the Manchester Ship Canal (Tidal Openings, &c.) Act 1890, to make a Railway at Salford and other works, to amend the former Acts of the Company, and for other purposes. (Manchester Ship Canal.)

clxxxiii. An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to construct a Harbour at Heysham in Morcambe Bay, to confer additional powers upon the Midland Railway Company and the Midland and Great Northern Railways Joint Committee for the construction of works and the acquisition of lands, and for other purposes. (Midland Railway.)

clxxxiv. An Act to authorise the North Metropolitan Railway and Canal Company to make alterations and improvements in their Canal, and for other purposes. (North Metropolitan Railway and Canal.)

clxxxv. An Act to provide for the partition between the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company and the North British Railway Company of the undertaking of the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, and for other purposes. (City of Glasgow Union Railway Partition.)

clxxxvi. An Act to empower the Llanelly Harbour and Burry Navigation Commissioners to construct a Dock and New Cut for the River Lliedi and other works for the improvement of the Port and Harbour of Llanelly, and to borrow moneys with the consent of the Urban District Council of Llanelly, and for other purposes. (Llanelly Harbour.)

clxxxvii. An Act for extending the limits of supply of the Eastbourne Waterworks Company, and for conferring further powers on the Company for the construction of works, the raising of capital, and otherwise in relation to their undertaking. (Eastbourne Waterworks.)

clxxxviii. An Act to empower the London County Council to purchase lands for various purposes, to extend the time for purchase of lands at York Water Gate, to confer further powers on the Council with respect to main roads, to confer further powers on Vestries and District Boards of Works, and for other purposes. (London County Council (General Powers).)

clxxxix. An Act to authorise the London Tramways Company (Limited) to construct additional Tramways, and for other purposes. (London Tramways Company (Limited).)

cxc. An Act to empower the Corporation of Sheffield to construct Works for impounding the waters of the River Porter or Little Don and its tributaries, and to supply water to the Corporations of Rotherham and Doncaster, and to acquire the Water Undertaking of the Stocksbridge Urban District Council, and for other purposes. (Sheffield Corporation Water.)

cxci. An Act to empower the Callander and Oban Railway Company to extend their Railway from Connel Ferry to Ballachulish, and for other purposes. (Callander and Oban Railway.)

cxcii. An Act to make amendments in the Acts of the Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway Company with respect (among other matters) to the reverter in certain events of lands to Lord Tredegar, and for other purposes. (Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway)

cxciii. An Act to enable the Barry Railway Company to construct new Railways and to exercise certain running powers, and for other purposes. (Barry Railway.)

cxciv. An Act to extend the time for the completion of the authorised Railways of the Easton and Church Hope Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Easton and Church Hope Railway (Extension of Time).)

cxcv. An Act to enable the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company to raise further Capital, and for other purposes. (London Chatham and Dover Railway (Capital).)

cxcvi. An Act for altering the limits for the supply of gas and water of the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company, and for authorising that Company to construct new Gasworks and Waterworks and to raise additional capital, and for other purposes. (Bournemouth Gas and Water.)

cxcvii. An Act to authorise the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway Company to extend their Railway to Crosshaven, and to confer further powers on the Company in relation to their undertaking, and for other purposes. (Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway.)

cxcviii. An Act to transfer the undertaking of the Cornwall Minerals Railway Company to the Great Western Railway Company, and to empower the Great Western Railway Company to raise additional Capital. (Cornwall Minerals Railway.)

cxcix. An Act to confer further powers on the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, and for other purposes. (Glasgow Corporation (General Powers).)

cc. An Act to vest the Shortlands and Nunhead Railway in the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company, to empower that Company to acquire additional lands and for other purposes. (London Chatham and Dover Railway (Further Powers).)

cci. An Act to enable the Realisation and Debenture Corporation of Scotland Limited to create debenture and preference stock and for other purposes. (Realisation and Debenture Corporation of Scotland Limited.)

ccii. An Act to extend some of the powers of the Brighton Marine Palace and Pier Company, to make further provision with respect to the completion of the Pier and Works and for other purposes. (Brighton Marine Palace and Pier.)

cciii. An Act to amalgamate the Burgh of Portobello with the City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh, and to extend the boundaries of the City and Royal Burgh and the County of the City of Edinburgh, to extend the limits of compulsory Water Supply, to transfer to the Corporation of Edinburgh the Gasworks and undertaking of the Portobello Gas Light Company Limited, to amend and extend the Edinburgh Municipal and Police and other Acts, and for other purposes. (Edinburgh Extension.)

cciv. An Act to authorise the Edinburgh Street Tramways Company to extend their Tramways, and for other purposes. (Edinburgh Street Tramways.)

ccv. An Act to revive the powers and extend the time limited by the Highland Railway (New Lines) Act 1890 for the completion of Railway No. 2 authorised by that Act. (Highland Railway.)

ccvi. An Act to authorise the Lancashire Derbyshire and East Coast Railway Company to construct certain Branch Railways and acquire additional lands in connection with their Chesterfield and Lincoln Separate Undertaking, and for other purposes. (Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway.)

ccvii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, the Cheshire Lines Committee, and the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway Company, to incorporate the Dee and Birkenhead Committee by the name of the North Wales and Liverpool Railway Committee, and for other purposes. (Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway.)

ccviii. An Act to authorise the widening of part of the Strand on the south side, and the taking of lands in the Parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Clement Danes, and for other purposes. (Strand Improvement.)

ccix. An Act to authorise the Wallasey Urban District Council to construct a Promenade and other works, to acquire certain lands, and for other purposes. (Wallasey Urban District Council (Promenade).)

ccx. An Act for conferring further powers on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway Company for the completion of their authorised Railways. (Vale of Glamorgan Railway.)

ccxi. An Act to enable the London County Council to construct Tramways over Vauxhall Bridge as about to be reconstructed, and the approaches thereto in the County of London, and for other purposes. (London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways).)

ccxii. An Act to enable the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company to construct new Railways in the County of Glamorgan to join the South Wales Mineral Railway, and a Railway known as the Whitworth Railway, and to acquire the last-mentioned Railway, and for other purposes. (Port Talbot Railway and Docks (South Wales Mineral Railway Junction).)

ccxiii. An Act for the protection, reclamation and improvement of the Undercliff near Dover, and lands adjoining the same, and for other purposes. (Dover Undercliff Reclamation.)

ccxiv. An Act to regulate the expenditure of Money by the London County Council on Capital Account during the current Financial Period, and the raising of Money to meet such expenditure. (London County Council (Money).)

ccxv. An Act to extend the time for the completion of the Dundee Suburban Railway, and for other purposes. (Dundee Suburban Railway.)

ccxvi. An Act to make further provisions with respect to the subscription by the North Staffordshire Railway Company to the funds of the Cheadle Railway, Mineral and Land Company Limited, to confirm certain agreements between those Companies, to change the name of the Company, and for other purposes. (Cheadle Railway Company Limited.)

ccxvii. An Act for conferring further Powers on the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company for the construction of works and the acquisition of lands, and upon that Company and the Caledonian Railway Company with respect to their joint undertaking, and for other purposes. (Glasgow and South Western Railway.)

ccxviii. An Act to empower the Great Western Railway Company to make new Railways in the Counties of Wilts and Gloucester, and for other purposes. (Great Western Railway (South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway).)

ccxix. An Act to empower the West Highland Railway Company to extend their Railway from Fort William to Ballachulish, and for other purposes. (West Highland Railway.)

ccxx. An Act to extend the boundaries of the Borough of Drogheda, to provide for the transfer to the Corporation of Drogheda of the undertaking of the Drogheda Waterworks Company, to authorise the issue of Corporation Stock, and for other purposes. (Drogheda Corporation.)

ccxxi. An Act to confer further powers upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Brighton, and for other purposes. (Brighton Corporation.)

ccxxii. An Act to authorise the Donegal Railway Company to extend their Railway from Strabane to Londonderry and from Donegal to Ballyshannon, to make agreements with the Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners and the Londonderry Bridge Commissioners, and for other purposes. (Donegal Railway.)

ccxxiii. An Act to authorise the use of mechanical power upon portions of the undertaking of the Dublin United Tramways Company, and for other purposes. (Dublin United Tramways.)

ccxxiv. An Act to authorise the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh to widen, alter and improve certain streets, places and districts within the said City, to make new works, to construct Tramways, to provide additional accommodation for the conduct of Corporation business, to acquire lands, to amend Acts, and for other purposes. (Edinburgh Improvement and Tramways.)

ccxxv. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Metropolitan Railway Company in relation to their own undertaking, and upon that Company and the Great Western and London and North Western Railway Companies in relation to undertakings, in which they are jointly interested, and for other purposes. (Metropolitan Railway.)

ccxxvi. An Act to convert the capital of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and for other purposes. (South Metropolitan Gas.)

ccxxvii. An Act to confer further powers on the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Company. (Baker Street and Waterloo Railway.)

ccxxviii. An Act to incorporate the Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway Company, and to empower the Company to construct Tramways, and for other purposes. (Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway.)

ccxxix. An Act to confer further powers upon the Governor and Company of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London, commonly called the New River Company, for the execution of new works, the purchase of additional lands and the raising of further money, and for other purposes. (New River Company's).

ccxxx. An Act for making a Railway to be called the Marlborough and Grafton Railway, and for other purposes. (Marlborough and Grafton Railway.)

ccxxxi. An Act to authorise the reconstruction of the bridge across the River Tyne, known as the Redheugh Bridge, and for other purposes. (Redheugh Bridge.)

ccxxxii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Great Western Railway Company in respect of their own undertaking, and upon that Company and the Midland Railway Company and the London and North Western Railway Company, in respect of undertakings in which they are jointly interested, for amalgamating the Abbotsbury, Much Wenlock and Severn Junction, Marlborough, Milford, Wenlock, Vale of Llangollen, Llangollen and Corwen, and Corwen and Bala Railway Companies with the Great Western Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Great Western Railway (Additional Powers).)

ccxxxiii. An Act to empower the Taff Vale Railway Company to construct new railways and other works, and acquire lands, to amend certain provisions contained in the Acts relating to the Barry Dock and Railway Company, and to the Bute Docks, and for other purposes. (Taff Vale Railway.)

ccxxxiv. An Act to authorise the Corporation of Glasgow to acquire lands and construct works for sewage purposes, to raise further moneys, and for other purposes. (Glasgow Corporation Sewage.)

Royal Assent, 14th August 1896.

P. ccxxxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Armagh. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 1).)

P. ccxxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board, relating to the Counties of Bedford, Chester, Essex, Flint, Gloucester, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, West Suffolk, and Wilts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13).)

P. ccxxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, relating to Plymouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 15).)

P. ccxxxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, relating to Birkenhead and Leeds. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes).)

ccxxxix. An Act for making further and better provision for the improvement, health and good government of the Urban District of Bilston, and for other purposes. (Bilston Improvement.)

ccxl. An Act for making a Railway and Pier in the County of Inverness, to be called the Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway, and for other purposes. (Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway.)

ccxli. An Act to authorise the construction of new reservoirs at Staines, and other works for affording an additional supply of Water for certain districts north of the River Thames, and for other purposes. (Staines Reservoirs, etc.)

ccxlii. An Act to enable the Birmingham, North Warwickshire and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway Company to lay an additional line of rails on portions of the Evesham, Redditch and Stratford-upon-Avon Junction, and the East and West Junction Railways, and in connection therewith to improve and equip such portions of those railways, to enable the Company to raise further capital, and for other purposes. (Birmingham North Warwickshire and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway.)

ccxliii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Brading Harbour Improvement and Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Brading Harbour and Railway.)

ccxliv. An Act to empower the Neath Pontardawe and Brynaman Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company to enter into working and traffic agreements. (Neath Pontardawe and Brynaman Railway.)

ccxlv. An Act to enable the Barry Urban District Council to acquire Cadoxton Common, and to maintain and regulate the same, to construct new Waterworks, to extend the limits of Gas and Water supply, for conferring further powers in relation to Buildings, Streets, and Sanitary matters, for making further and better provision for the improvement, health and local government of the District, and for other purposes. (Barry Urban District Council.)

ccxlvi. An Act to extend the City of Belfast, and for other purposes. (Belfast Corporation.)

ccxlvii. An Act to make provision as to the admission to the Metropolitan Main Drainage System of Sewage from part of the District of Willesden, in the County of Middlesex. (Willesden Sewerage.)

ccxlviii. An Act to confer further powers on the Urban District Council of Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the improvement of their District, and for other purposes. (Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea Improvement.)

ccxlix. An Act for the reduction of the Municipal Franchise in the City of Londonderry, for the alteration and increase in the number of the Municipal Wards, and of the number of Aldermen and Councillors elected for the said City, for the improvement of the City, the raising of further moneys, and for other purposes. (Londonderry Improvement.)

ccl. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Sheffield District Railway Company, and for other purposes. (Sheffield District Railway.)

ccli. An Act for empowering the Urban District Council of Weston-super-Mare to acquire the undertaking of Knightstone Western-super-Mare Limited, and to construct works, and for extending the powers of the Council in relation to certain matters, and for other purposes. (Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council.)

cclii. An Act to extend the time for the purchase of lands for the purposes of the City and South London Railway Act 1893, and for the completion of the underground Railway and works thereby authorised, and to empower the Company to acquire additional lands, and for other purposes. (City and South London Railway.)

ccliii. An Act to confirm and legalise certain Works constructed by the Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Board, to confer on the Board further powers as to the borrowing of moneys, and for other purposes. (Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage and Improvement.)

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Abattoirs	Second Reading deferred, Feb. 25.
Abensur's Naturalisation	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Accountants	Read 1º, Feb. 26.
Accountants (No. 2)	Read 1º, July 14.
Accountants (Scotland)	Withdrawn, July 8.
Acquisition of Land (Local Authorities)... ...	Read 1º, Feb. 14.
Administration of Estates (Consolidation) ...	Read 2ª, and referred to Joint Committee, May 8.
Agents (Scotland)	Debate on Third Reading, July 1.
Agricultural Land Rating	Royal Assent, July 20.
Agricultural Produce (Marks)	Read 2º, Mar. 18.
Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Agricultural Tenancies	Read 1º, Feb. 25.
Aldershot Gas and Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Archdeaconry of Cornwall	Read 3ª, May 11.
Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment)	Reported from Standing Committee, May 19.
Army Annual	Royal Assent, Mar. 27
Assistant County Surveyors (Ireland)	Read 1º, Feb. 14.
Baker Street and Waterloo Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Ballot Act (1872) Amendment	Read 1º, Feb. 14.
Barnsley Corporation (Water)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Barry Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Barry Urban District Council	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Beer Adulteration...	Withdrawn, Mar. 25.
Belfast Corporation	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Belfast Street Tramways	Royal Assent, July 20.
Benefices	Debate on Motion to consider as amended, June 10.
Berriew School	Withdrawn, July 20.
Bexhill Water and Gas	Royal Assent, July 2.
Bideford, Westward-Ho and Appledore Railway	Royal Assent, May 21.
Bilston Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Birmingham Corporation Water	Royal Assent, July 2.
Birmingham, North Warwickshire and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Bishopric of Bristol Act Amendment	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Blackpool Improvement	Royal Assent, July 20.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramroads	Royal Assent, July 20.
Blackpool, St. Anne's and Lytham Tramways	Royal Assent, July 20.
Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Boards of Conciliation	Withdrawn, April 15.
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2)	Reported, July 7.
Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland)	In Committee, April 16.
Boiler Inspection and Registration	Read 1°, Mar. 11.
Bonnybridge, etc., Water Provisional Order	Royal Assent, July 2.
Borough Funds Act (1872) Amendment	Read 1°, April 9.
Bournemouth Gas and Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Boyne Navigation Transfer	Royal Assent, July 20.
Brading Harbour and Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Tramroad	Royal Assent, July 2.
Brighton Corporation (Water)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Brighton Improvements	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Brighton Marine Palace and Pier	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Provisional Order	Royal Assent, May 21.
British Gas Light Company (Norwich)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Brixham Harbour and Market	Royal Assent, July 2.
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company	Royal Assent, July 2.
Building Lands (Towns and Villages)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act (1892) Amendment	Withdrawn, June 8.
Burglary	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Burials	Withdrawn, July 28.
Burntisland Harbour	Royal Assent, July 20.
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation	Royal Assent, July 20.
Cabs (London)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Caledonian Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
Callander and Oban Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Cambrian Railways	Royal Assent, July 2.
Canal Rates, Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Strabane Canal)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Burwell Fen, etc.)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Caledonian and Crinan Canals)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Cathedral Churches	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Cavendish and Harrington Bridges Trust	Royal Assent, May 21.
Cawood, Wistow and Selby Light Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
Cemeteries	Withdrawn, July 23.
Cemeteries Rating	Read 1°, May 19.
Central Ireland Railway	Royal Assent, May 21.
Chairmen of District Councils	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Chamber's Estate	Royal Assent, July 20.
Cheadle Railway, Mineral and Land Company	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Chelsea Water	Royal Assent, July 2.
Cheltenham Gas	Royal Assent, May 21.
Chimney Sweepers'	Debate on Second Reading, May 15.
Church of Scotland (Constitution)	Withdrawn, June 10.
City and South London Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
City of Glasgow Union Railway	Instruction to Committee, June 30.
Clubs Registration	Read 1°, June 12.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 1)	Read 1°, April 20.
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Collecting Societies	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Colonial Marriages	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Colwyn Bay and District Gas	Royal Assent, July 2.
Commons Regulation (Darwen) Provisional Order	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Companies	Reported from Select Committee, July 17.
Conciliation (Trade Disputes)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Consolidated Fund (No. 1)	Royal Assent, Mar. 27.
Consolidated Fund (No. 2)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Contempt of Court	Read 1°, April 27.
Conveyancing and Law of Property	Withdrawn, Aug. 3.
Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Cornwall Minerals Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Coroners' Inquests (Railway Fatalities)	Withdrawn, April 24.
Coroners (Ireland)	Read 2°, Feb. 19.
Corporation of London (Metropolitan Market)	Royal Assent, July 2.
County Auditors	Read 1°, Mar. 23.
County Councils (Harbours and Piers)	Withdrawn, June 10.
County Government (Ireland)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
County Surveyors and Assistants (Ireland)	Withdrawn, April 23.
Court of Criminal Appeal	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Cowes Gas	Royal Assent, July 2.
Criminal Law Amendment	Read 1°, Mar. 24.
Criminal Law Amendment Act (1885) Amendment	Withdrawn, Mar. 11.
Criminal Law Procedure	In Committee, May 14.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Extension	Withdrawn, Feb. 19.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Extension (No. 2)	Read 1°, Feb. 21.
Culter Water Order Confirmation	Royal Assent, July 20.
Cupar Water Provisional Order	Royal Assent, May 21.
Customs Annuity and Benevolent Fund	Royal Assent, May 21.
Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water Provisional Order	Royal Assent, July 20.
Derelict Vessels (Report)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water	Royal Assent, May 21.
Diseases of Animals	Royal Assent, July 20.
Dispensary Committees (Ireland)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Distress Abolition and Substitution	Read 1°, Mar. 4.
District Councils (Water Supply Facilities)	Withdrawn, July 29.
Divorce Amendment	Read 3ª and Passed, June 23.
Donegal Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Dover Undercliff Reclamation	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order	Royal Assent, May 21.
Drogheda Corporation	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Dublin Corporation	Lords Amendments considered Aug. 3.
Dublin United Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Dundee Harbour	Royal Assent, July 2.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Dundee Suburban Railway (Extension of Time)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Duration of Speeches	Read 1°, Feb. 21
Ealing and South Harrow Railway	Withdrawn, May 7.
East and West Yorkshire Union Railway (South Leeds Junction Railway Transfer)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Eastbourne Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
East London Water (Height of Supply)	Withdrawn, April 14.
East London Water (Transfer)	Second Reading negatived, Mar. 24.
Easton and Church Hope Railway (Extension of Time)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
East Surrey Water	Royal Assent, July 20.
Edinburgh Extension	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh General Register House	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh Improvement and Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh Street Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Edinburgh University (Transfer of Patronage)	Read 3ª and Passed, July 2.
Education	In Committee, June 22.
Education (Ireland)	Withdrawn, July 13.
Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Election Petitions	Withdrawn, July 21.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 1)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 2)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 3)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 4)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (Notting Hill, etc.)	Royal Assent, Mar. 31.
Elementary Education Act (1873) Amendment	Withdrawn, Aug. 3.
Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Tottenham)	Royal Assent, Mar. 31.
Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, etc.)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Employers' Liability to Workmen for Injuries	Read 1°, May 8.
English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank	Royal Assent, May 21.
Estates Tail Abolition	Read 1°, Mar. 24.
Evicted Tenants (Ireland)	Debate on Second Reading. Feb. 26.
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Evidence in Criminal Cases	Withdrawn, July 16.
Expiring Laws Continuance	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Factories and Workshops Acts Amendment	Withdrawn, Mar. 25.
Factory and Workshop Act (1878) Amendment	Read 1°, May 6.
Falkirk and District Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
Falmouth Rectory	Royal Assent, July 20.
Farm Servants (Scotland)	Read 1°, May 12.
Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act (1895) Amendment	Read 1°, Mar. 27.
Finance	Royal Assent, Aug. 7
Fisheries Acts (Norfolk and Suffolk) Amendment	Royal Assent, July 20.
Fishery Acts Amendment	Read 3ª and Passed, July 17.
Floods Prevention	Read 1°, July 16.
Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud)	Debate on Second Reading, Mar. 25.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Foyle College and Londonderry Academical Institution (Amalgamation)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 14.
Freshwater Fisheries	Read 1^{o}, Mar. 3.
Freshwater, Yarmouth and Newport Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
Friendly Societies	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Fylde Water	Royal Assent, May 21.
Gas and Water Provisional Orders	Royal Assent, July 20.
Gas Provisional Orders	Royal Assent, July 2.
Glasgow and South Western and North British Railway Companies	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow and South Western Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow Corporation (General Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow Corporation (Sewage)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency	Royal Assent, July 2.
Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions	Royal Assent, July 20.
Grand Junction Water (Transfer)	Second Reading negatived, Mar. 24.
Great Eastern Railway	Royal Assent, May 21.
Great Northern London Cemetery Company	Royal Assent, July 2.
Great Northern Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
Great Southern and Western Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
Great Western Railway (Additional Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Great Western Railway (Denbighshire Railways)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Great Western Railway (South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Griffin's Divorce	Royal Assent, May 21.
Grocers' Certificates (Scotland) Abolition	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 26.
Ground Game Act (1880) Amendment	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 14.
Guildford Gas	Royal Assent, May 21.
Harbours and Piers	Read 1^{o}, June 2.
Highland Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Highways	Read 1^{o}, May 5.
House Tax Consolidation	Withdrawn, June 18.
Houses in Towns (Ireland)	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 14.
Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Housing of the Working Classes Provisional Order (Aberdeen)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Huddersfield Water	Royal Assent, July 2.
Ilfracombe Gas	Royal Assent, May 21.
Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension	Royal Assent, July 20.
Industrial and Provident and Incorporated Building Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple)	Read 1^{o}, Mar. 27.
Industrial and Provident Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple)	Withdrawn, Mar. 25.
Infant Life Protection	Re-committed, July 23.
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale)	Debate on Second Reading, Mar. 26.
Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Irish Church Act (1869) Amendment (Repayment of Advances)	Read 2^{a}, July 9.
Irish Education Act (1892) Amendment	Read 1^{o}, May 5.
Irvine Burgh Improvement	Royal Assent, July 2.
Judicial Trustees	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Jurors (Ireland)	Withdrawn, April 16.
Justices of the Peace	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 19.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Juvenile Offenders (Whipping)	Withdrawn, July 16.
Kelty Water Provisional Order	Royal Assent, July 20.
Kensington (James Street Area) Improvements	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Kent and Surrey Permanent Benefit Building Society	Royal Assent, May 21.
Kent Water Board	Second Reading negatived, Mar. 24.
Kent Water (Transfer)	Second Reading negatived, Mar. 24.
Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Kilmarnock Corporation Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
King's Lynn Corporation	Royal Assent, July 2.
Kirkcaldy and Dysart Water	Royal Assent, July 20.
Labourers' (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Labourers' (Ireland) Acts Amendment	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Lambeth Water	Royal Assent, July 2.
Lambeth Water (Suspended)	Committed to Select Committee, Mar. 24.
Lambeth Water (Transfer)	Withdrawn, Mar. 24.
Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water	Royal Assent, July 2.
Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Railway Companies	Royal Assent, July 20.
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Land Charges	Read 3ª and Passed, July 14.
Land Drainage Provisional Order	Royal Assent, July 2.
Land Law (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Land Tax Commissioners' Names	Withdrawn, July 21.
Land Tenure and Rent Revision	Read 2°, April 22.
Land Values (Taxation by Local Authorities)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Larceny	Royal Assent, Aug. 14
Law Agents (Scotland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Leamington Corporation	Royal Assent, July 20.
Leaseholders (Purchase of Fee Simple)	Read 1°, Feb. 19.
Leeds Corporation Tramways	Royal Assent, July 2.
Leeds Hydraulic Power	Royal Assent, July 2.
Letting of Sporting Rights	Read 1°, Feb. 19.
Libel	Withdrawn, July 16.
Licensing	Debate on Second Reading, Mar. 27.
Licensing Acts Amendment [H.L.]	Debate on Second Reading, Mar. 27.
Licensing Acts Amendment [H.C.]	Withdrawn, Mar. 9.
Licensing Laws Amendment	Read 1°, Mar. 10.
Life Assurance Companies (Payment in Court)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Light Railways	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland)	Withdrawn, July 29.
Liverpool Court of Passage	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Liverpool Electric Supply (Transfer)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways	Royal Assent, May 21.
Liverpool Warehousing Company	Royal Assent, May 21.
Llanelly Harbour	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Authorities (Scotland) Loans	Read 1°, May 15.
Local Government Act (1888) Amendment	Read 1°, Mar. 3.
Local Government Act (1894) Amendment	Debate on Second Reading, May 6.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Local Government Act (1894) Amendment (No. 2)	Read 1°, April 9.
Local Government (Aldershot and Farnborough)	Withdrawn, July 20.
Local Government (Determination of Differences)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Local Government (Elections)	Royal Assent, Mar. 6.
Local Government (Elections) (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Mar. 27.
Local Government (Highways)	Withdrawn, July 15.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 3)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 4)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 5)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 6)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 7)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 8)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 9)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 10)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 11)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 12)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government Provisional Orders (Gas)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 1)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 9)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 11)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 13)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 15)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 16)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 17)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 18)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 19)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 20)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 21)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 22)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 23)	Read 3° and Passed, July 28

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 24)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law)	Royal Assent, May 21.
Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law) (No. 2)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Local Government Provisional Order (Ports)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government Provisional Order (Warrington)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Local Government (Qualification of Voters)	Read 1°, Mar. 3.
Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating)	Withdrawn, Mar. 18.
Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating) (No. 2)	Read 1°, Mar. 6.
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act (1889) Amendment	Read 1°, Mar. 17.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Locomotives on Highways	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Locomotives on Roads	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
London and North-Western Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
London, Brighton and South Coast Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
London, Chatham and Dover Railway (Capital)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London, Chatham and Dover Railway (Further Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Council (General Powers)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Council (Money)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London County Tramways	Royal Assent, July 2.
Londonderry Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
London Sea Water Supply	Royal Assent, July 20.
London Tramways	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
London University Commission	Withdrawn, Aug. 11.
London Valuation and Assessment	Withdrawn, June 23.
Lord Wolverton's Estate	Royal Assent, May 21.
Malvern Link	Royal Assent, July 2.
Manchester Corporation	Royal Assent, July 2.
Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Manchester Ship Canal	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Manhood Suffrage (Ireland)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Marine Insurance	In Committee, Mar. 26.
Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts (1887 and 1891) Amendment	Read 1°, April 24.
Marlborough and Grafton Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister	Read 3ª and Passed, July 10.
Married Persons Small Industrial Income Tax Relief	Read 1°, Feb. 21.
Matlock Bath Gas	Royal Assent, July 20.
Meat (Foreign and Colonial)	Read 1°, Feb. 25.
Merchandise Marks Act (1887) Amendment	Withdrawn, June 3.
Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating)	Read 2°, Feb. 28.
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment	Read 1°, Mar. 6.
Mersey Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
Metropolitan Counties Water Board	Read 3ª and Passed, July 6.
Metropolitan District Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
Metropolitan District Railway (Extension of Time)	Royal Assent, Mar. 27.
Metropolitan Police Courts	Withdrawn, July 13.
Metropolitan Police Provisional Order	Royal Assent, July 2.
Metropolitan Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Metropolitan Sewers and Drains	Read 1°, Mar. 4.
Midland Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Midwives' Registration	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment	Read 2°, Aug. 3.
Military Lands Provisional Orders	Royal Assent, July 20.
Military Manœuvres	Withdrawn, Aug. 3.
Military Works (Money)	In Committee, July 20.
Militia	Read 1°, Feb. 18.
Millwall Dock	Royal Assent, May 21.
Mines (Eight Hours)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Mines (Stannary Court) Arbitration	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Mining Easements	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Muirkirk, Mauchline and Dalmellington Railways	Royal Assent, July 2.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland) (No. 2)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
National Mutual Life Assurance Society	Royal Assent, July 2.
Naval Reserve	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Naval Works	Royal Assent, Mar. 31.
Neath, Pontardawe and Brynaman Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas	Royal Assent, July 20.
Newport, Godshill and St. Lawrence Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
New River Company	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
New River Company (Transfer)	Second Reading negatived, Mar. 24.
North British Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
North Cornwall Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
North-Eastern Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
North Metropolitan Railway and Canal	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum (Water)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Occupying Tenants Enfranchisement	Read 1°, Feb. 21.
Official Secrets	Withdrawn, Aug. 10.
Ogilvie Meal Charity	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Old Age Pensions (Friendly Societies)	Read 1°, Feb. 21.
Old Age Provident Pensions	Read 1°, Feb. 19.
Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Outdoor Provident Relief	Read 1°, Feb. 19.
Outlawries	Read 1°, Feb. 11.
Padiham Urban District Council (Water) (Extension of Time)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Parliamentary Costs	Withdrawn, Aug. 6.
Parliamentary Elections (Mariners' Votes)	Withdrawn, July 22.
Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women)	Withdrawn, June 1.
Payment of Jurors	Read 1°, Feb. 18.
Payment of Jurors (Ireland)	Withdrawn, April 16.
Personal Property Exemption	Read 1°, April 14.
Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths	Read 2°, Mar. 12.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Order (No. 1)	Read 2ª, April 23.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 5)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Pilotage Provisional Order	Royal Assent, July 20.
Places of Worship (Leasehold Enfranchisement)	Read 1°, Mar. 2.
Plumbers' Registration	Debate on Second Reading, April 10.
Polling Arrangements (London)	Withdrawn, July 6.

BILLS DEALT WITH IN SESSION 1896.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) ...	Royal Assent, Mar. 31.
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Poor Relief (Ireland)	Withdrawn, Aug. 11.
Portsmouth (Borough) Water	Royal Assent, July 20.
Portsmouth Street Tramways	Royal Assent, July 20.
Port Talbot Railway and Docks (Ogmore Valleys Extension)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Port Talbot Railway and Docks (South Wales Mineral Railway)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Post Office Consolidation	Withdrawn, July 20.
Post Office (Parcels) Act (1882) Amendment ...	Withdrawn, Mar. 20.
Preston Corporation (Ribble Navigation) ...	Royal Assent, July 20.
Prisoners' Evidence	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Prison-made Goods Importation	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Publication of Indecent Evidence	Read 2ª, Mar. 20.
Public Buildings (London)	Withdrawn, Mar. 16.
Public Buildings (London) (No. 2)	In Committee, April 17.
Public Health	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Public Health (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Public Health (Ports)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Public Health (Scotland)	Reported from Select Committee, April 30.
Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2)	Withdrawn, July 16.
Public Health (Sewers and Drains)	Withdrawn, June 30.
Public Houses' Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act (1887) Amendment	Read 1°, Feb. 28.
Public Libraries (Ireland)	Read 1°, April 17.
Public Offices (Site)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Public Works (Loans)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Quarter Sessions (London)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Railway Assessors (Scotland) Superannuation ...	Withdrawn, July 20.
Railway Rates and Charges (Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway, etc.) Order Confirmation ...	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Railways (Ireland)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Rating of Machinery	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Realisation and Debenture Corporation of Scotland	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Redheugh Bridge	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Registration of Electors Acts (Amendment) ...	Withdrawn, Aug. 3.
Registration of Voters (Ireland)	Read 1°, Feb. 25
Reserve Forces	Read 3ª and Passed, June 12.
Retford, Rotherham and Barnsley Railway (Extension of Time)	Withdrawn, May 4.
Retirement of Vestrymen and Auditors (London)	Read 3ª and Passed, May 12.
Rights of Way Procedure (Scotland)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Rivers Pollution Prevention	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Rotherham Corporation	Royal Assent, May 21.
Rother Valley Light Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk District Board of Lunacy (Water)	Royal Assent, July 2.
Rural Workers (Scotland) Holidays	Read 1°, Aug. 7.
Safety of Nurse Children	Committed to Committee of the Whole House, July 7.
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Sale of Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) ...	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday	Read 2° and committed, May 6.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children ...	Read 1°, Feb. 14.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Salmon Fisheries (Ireland)	Debate on Second Reading, April 14.
School Board Electorate (Scotland)	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 28.
Schools and Teachers' Residences Sites (Ireland)	Read 1^{o}, July 15.
Scovell's Divorce	Royal Assent, July 2.
Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895, Amendment	Read 1^{o}, June 16.
Secretaries of Grand Juries (Ireland)	Read 1^{o}, Mar. 17.
Select Vestries	Read 1^{a}, Feb. 11.
Sheffield Corporation Tramways	Royal Assent, July 20.
Sheffield Corporation Water	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Sheffield District Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14
Sheffield Tramways	Royal Assent, July 2.
Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs	Withdrawn, June 11.
Shipping Federation	Withdrawn, Aug. 13.
Shop Assistants' Half Holiday	Read 1^{o}, April 28.
Shops	Read 1^{o}, Aug. 4.
Shops (Early Closing)	Reported from Standing Committee on Trade, Mar. 26.
Short Titles	Royal Assent, July 20.
Small Loans (Interest)	Read 1^{o}, April 24.
Solicitors (Ireland)	Read 3^{a} and Passed, Mar. 19.
Solicitors Magistracy	In Committee, July 15.
South-Eastern Railway	Royal Assent, July 20.
South Metropolitan Gas	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
South Shields Corporation	Royal Assent, July 2.
Southwark and Vauxhall Water	Committed to Select Committee, Mar. 24.
Southwark and Vauxhall Water (Transfer)	Withdrawn, Mar. 24.
Special Juries	Read 1^{a}, July 24.
Sports	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 19.
Stafford Corporation	Royal Assent, July 2.
Staines Reservoirs	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Stannaries	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Statute Law Revision and Consolidation	Report of Select Committee, May 6.
Steam Engines (Persons in Charge)	Withdrawn, May 14.
Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland)	Withdrawn, July 20.
Strand Improvement	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Street Noises	Withdrawn, July 1.
Stroud and Painswick Light Railway	Royal Assent, July 2.
Succession (Scotland)	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 14.
Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping)	Re-committed to Standing Committee, Mar. 16.
Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 14.
Surveyors (Dublin County)	Read 1^{o}, July 14.
Sutton Bridge Dock	Royal Assent, May 21.
Swansea Harbour	Royal Assent, July 20.
Taff Vale Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Teachers' Registration	Withdrawn, July 20.
Telegraph Money	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Tithe Redemption	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 14.
Tithe Redemption (No. 2)	In Committee, June 1.
Todd's Divorce	Royal Assent, July 2.
Town Holdings	Read 1^{o}, Feb. 21.
Towns Improvement (Ireland) Acts Amendment	Read 1^{o}, June 16.
Tramways (Local Authorities)	Read 1^{o}, May 15.

Title of Bill.	*Progress.*
Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 1)	Royal Assent, July 20.
Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Trout Fishing Close Time (Scotland)	Withdrawn, Aug. 1.
Truck	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Trustee Savings Bank	Read 1°, Mar. 3.
Trusts (Scotland)	Read 3ª and Passed, July 16.
Uganda Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway ...	Royal Assent, May 21.
Vale of Glamorgan Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Vehicles (Lights)	In Committee, April 29.
Vexatious Actions...	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Wallasey Urban District Council	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
Waterford Corporation	Royal Assent, July 20.
Waterford Infirmary	Royal Assent, May 21.
Watermen's Certificates	Read 1°, Aug. 11.
Water Provisional Orders...	Royal Assent, Aug 7.
Weaver Navigation	Royal Assent, July 20.
Weights and Measures (Metric System)	Withdrawn, Aug. 3.
West Highland Railway	Royal Assent, Aug. 7.
West Highland Railway Guarantee	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
West Highland and Islands (Scotland) Works Act (1891) Amendment	Read 1°, Feb. 21.
West Middlesex Water (Transfer)	Second Reading Negatived, Mar. 24.
Weston-super-Mare District Council	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Whitstable Oyster Fishery Company	Royal Assent, July 2.
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment ...	Withdrawn, May 15.
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2)	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
Willesden Sewerage	Royal Assent, Aug. 14.
William Hancock and Company	Royal Assent, July 2.
Wine and Beerhouse Acts Amendment	Read 1°, Aug. 11.
Women Bar Assistants (Limitation of Hours) ...	Withdrawn, July 16.
Working Men's Dwellings	Read 3ª and Passed, Aug. 6.
Working Men's Dwellings	Read 1°, Aug. 7.
Working Men's Dwellings (No. 2)	Read 1°, Feb. 14.
Yeovil Corporation Water	Royal Assent, July 20.
Ystradyfodwg Urban District Council (Gas and Water)	Royal Assent, July 2.

PUBLIC BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1896;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Second Session of 1895, and in the Session of 1896; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were Passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords; the Number Passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House; and distinguishing the Stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were Dropped or Postponed and Rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.146, of Session 1, 1895).—*(Dr. Farquharson.)*

[SESSION II. (1895)].

BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

N.B.—Bills marked thus (*) are Government Bills.

TITLE OF BILL.
*Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy).
*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).
*Expiring Laws Continuance.
*Public Offices (Acquisition of Site).
*Public Works Loans.
*Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment.

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

TITLE OF BILL.
*Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) [*Lords*].
*Gas Orders Confirmation [*Lords*].
*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation [*Lords*].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7).
*Local Government Provisional Order (No. 10).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 15).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 16).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 17).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 18).
*Local Government Provisional Order (No. 19).
*Local Government Provisional Order (No. 20).
*Military Lands Provisional Order (No. 2).
*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2).

*Government Bills, 6; Provisional Order Bills, 15—TOTAL, 21.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT NOT PASSED BY, THE COMMONS.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, ETC.
*Berriew School	Committee postponed.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
*West Highland Railway Guarantee	Order for Second Reading discharged.

BILLS WHICH WERE PASSED BY THE LORDS, BUT NOT BY THE COMMONS.

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which DROPPED, POSTPONED, OR REJECTED, ETC.
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 4)	Committee suspended till Session 1896.
*Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Tottenham).	Committee suspended till Session 1896.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent :		
(1.) Introduced into this House	6	
(2.) Provisional Order Bills	15	
		21
Total Number of Bills introduced into, but not passed by, the Commons ...		3
Total Number of Bills brought from the Lords, but not passed by the Commons...		2
Total		26

[SESSION 1896].

BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

N.B.—Bills marked thus (*) are Government Bills.

TITLE OF BILL.

*Agricultural Land Rating.
*Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland).
*Army (Annual).
Baths and Washhouses Acts Amendment.
*Bishopric of Bristol Act Amendment [*Lords*].
*Boyne Navigation Transfer.
*Burglary [*Lords*].
*Cabs (London).
Chairmen of District Councils.
*Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2).
*Collecting Societies.
*Conciliation (Trade Disputes).
*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).
*Consolidated Fund (No. 1).
*Consolidated Fund (No. 2).
Derelict Vessels (Report).
*Diseases of Animals.
Dispensary Committees (Ireland).
*Edinburgh General Register House.
*Expiring Laws Continuance.
*Finance.
Fisheries Acts (Norfolk and Suffolk) Amendment.
*Friendly Societies.
*Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions.
*Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland).
*Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) [*Lords*].
Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension [*Lords*].
Judicial Trustees.
*Labourers (Ireland).

TITLE OF BILL.

*Land Law (Ireland).
Law Agents (Scotland).
*Larceny [*Lords*].
Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court) [*Lords*].
*Light Railways.
Liverpool Court of Passage.
*Local Government (Determination of Differences).
*Local Government Elections.
Local Government (Elections) (No. 2).
*Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty.
*Locomotives on Highways [*Lords*].
*Naval Reserve.
*Naval Works.
Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours.
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women).
Poor Law Officers Superannuation.
*Public Health.
*Public Health (Ireland).
*Public Health (Ports).
*Public Offices (Site).
*Public Works Loans.
Quarter Sessions (London).
*Railways (Ireland).
*Short Titles [*Lords*].
*Stannaries [*Lords*].
*Telegraph Money.
*Truck.
*Uganda Railway.
*Vexatious Actions [*Lords*].
*West Highland Railway Guarantee.
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) [*Lords*].

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

TITLE OF BILL.

*Bonnybridge, &c., Water Provisional Order.

*Commons Regulation (Darwen) Provisional Order.
*Culter Water Order Confirmation [*Lords*].
*Cupar Water Provisional Order.

*Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water Provisional Order.
*Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order.

*Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) [*Lords*].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 1).
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 2).
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 3). [*Lords*].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 4). [*Lords*].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5). [*Lords*].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6).
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7).
*Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton &c.) [*Lords*].

*Gas Provisional Orders.
*Gas and Water Provisional Orders.

*Kelty Water Provisional Order.

*Land Drainage Provisional Order.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Gas).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 1).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 9).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 11).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 13).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 15).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 16).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 17).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 18).

TITLE OF BILL.

*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 19).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 20).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 21).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 22).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 24).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 3).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 4).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 5).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 6).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 7).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 8).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 9).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 10).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 11).
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 12).
*Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2).
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Ports).

*Metropolitan Police Provisional Order.
*Military Lands Provisional Orders.

*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2).
*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3).
*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4).
*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 5). [*Lords*].

*Railway Rates and Charges (Lee-on-the-Solent Light Railway, &c.) Order Confirmation [*Lords*].

*Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 1).
*Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2).

*Water Provisional Orders.

SUSPENDED FROM SESSION 1895.

Title of Bill.	Title of Bill.
Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Provisional Order.	Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (Notting Hill, &c.) [*Lords*].
Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges Provisional Order (Strabane Canal).	Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Tottenham) [*Lords*].
Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Burwell Fen, &c.)	Housing of the Working Classes Provisional Order (Aberdeen).
Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Caledonian and Crinan Canals).	Local Government Provisional Order (Warrington).
	Pilotage Provisional Order.

Government Bills, 44; Provisional Order Bills, 69; other Bills, 16; Provisional Order Bills suspended from Session 1895, 9. ... ... Total ... ... 138.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT NOT PASSED BY, THE COMMONS.

Title of Bill.	Stage at which they were Dropped, Postponed or Rejected, etc.
Abattoirs	Second Reading dropped.
Accountants	Second Reading dropped.
Accountants (No. 2)	Second Reading dropped.
Accountants (Scotland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Acquisition of Land (Local Authorities)	Second Reading dropped.
Agricultural Produce (Marks)	Adjourned Debate on Committal to Select Committee dropped.
Agricultural Tenancies	Second Reading dropped.
Assistant County Surveyors (Ireland)	Adjourned debate on Second Reading dropped.
Ballot Act (1872) Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Beer Adulteration	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Benefices	Consideration as amended by the Standing Committee dropped.
Berriew School	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Boards of Conciliation	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2)	Reported from the Standing Committee of Trade, &c.
Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland)	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Boiler Inspection and Registration	Second Reading dropped.
Borough Funds Act (1872) Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Building Land (Towns and Villages)	Second Reading dropped.
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act (1892) Amendment	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Burials	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Cathedral Churches	Second Reading dropped.
Cemeteries	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Cemeteries Rating	Second Reading dropped
Church of Scotland (Constitution)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Clubs Registration	Second Reading dropped.
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Colonial Marriages	Second Reading dropped.
Contempt of Court	Second Reading dropped.
Conveyancing and Law of Property	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Coroners' Inquests (Railway Fatalities)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Coroners (Ireland)	Committee dropped.
County Auditors	Second Reading dropped.
County Councils (Harbours and Piers)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
County Government (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
County Surveyors and Assistants (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, OR REJECTED, ETC.
Court of Criminal Appeal	Second Reading dropped.
Criminal Law Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Criminal Law Amendment Act (1885) Amendment.	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Criminal Law Procedure	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887) Repeal.	Second Reading dropped.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Extension	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Extension (No. 2).	Second Reading dropped.
Distress Abolition and Substitution	Second Reading dropped.
District Councils (Water Supply Facilities) ...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Duration of Speeches	Second Reading dropped.
*Education...	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Elementary Education Act (1873) Amendment	Order for Second Reading dropped.
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen.	Second Reading dropped.
Estates Tail Abolition	Second Reading dropped.
Evicted Tenants (Ireland)	Second Reading put off for six months.
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement ...	Second Reading dropped.
Factories and Workshop Acts Amendment ...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Factory and Workshop Act (1878) Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Farm Servants (Scotland)	Second Reading dropped.
Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act (1895) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud)... ...	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities	Second Reading dropped.
Freshwater Fisheries	Second Reading dropped.
Friendly Societies (Money and Postal Orders)	Second Reading dropped.
Grocers' Certificates (Scotland) Abolition ...	Second Reading dropped.
Ground Game Act (1880) Amendment ...	Second Reading dropped.
Harbours and Piers	Second Reading dropped.
Highways...	Second Reading dropped.
Houses in Towns (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
Industrial and Provident and Incorporated Building Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple).	Second Reading dropped.
Industrial and Provident Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple).	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Irish Education	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Jurors (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Justices of the Peace	Second Reading dropped.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment... ...	Second Reading dropped.
*Land Tax Commissioners' Names	Order for Committee discharged.
Land Tenure and Rent Revision	Second reading negatived.
Land Values (Taxation by Local Authorities)	Second Reading dropped.
Leaseholders (Purchase of Fee Simple) ...	Second Reading dropped.
Letting of Sporting Rights	Second Reading dropped.
Libel	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Licensing Acts Amendment	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Licensing Laws Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto	Second Reading dropped.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Authorities (Scotland) Loans	Second Reading dropped.
Local Government Act (1888) Amendment ...	Second Reading dropped.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT NOT PASSED BY, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*continued.*

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which DROPPED, POSTPONED, OR REJECTED, ETC.
Local Government Act (1894) Amendment ...	Second Reading dropped.
Local Government Act (1894) Amendment (No. 2).	Second Reading dropped.
*Local Government (Aldershot and Farnborough)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government (Highways)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government (Qualification of Voters) ...	Second Reading dropped.
Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating).	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating) (No. 2).	Second Reading dropped.
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act (1890) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Locomotives on Roads	Second Reading dropped.
London Valuation and Assessment	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Manhood Suffrage (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) ...	Second Reading dropped.
Married Persons' Small Industrial Income Tax Relief.	Second Reading dropped.
Meat (Foreign and Colonial)	Second Reading dropped.
Merchandise Marks Act (1887) Amendment ...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating)	Committee dropped.
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment... ...	Second Reading dropped.
*Metropolitan Police Courts	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Metropolitan Sewers and Drains	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Midwives' Registration	Second Reading dropped.
*Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment ..	Committee dropped.
*Military Manœuvres	Order for Committee (Progress) discharged.
Militia	Second Reading dropped.
Mines (Eight Hours)	Second Reading dropped.
Mines (Stannary Court) (Arbitration)... ...	Second Reading dropped.
Mining Easements	Second Reading dropped.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland)...	Second Reading dropped.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland) (No. 2)... ...	Second Reading dropped.
Occupying Tenants' Enfranchisement ...	Second Reading dropped.
*Official Secrets	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Old Age Pensions (Friendly Societies)... ...	Second Reading dropped.
Old Age Provident Pensions	Second Reading dropped.
Outdoor Provident Relief	Second Reading dropped.
Parliamentary Elections (Mariners' Votes) ...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Payment of Jurors	Second Reading dropped.
Payment of Jurors (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Personal Property (Exemption)	Second Reading dropped.
Places of Worship (Leasehold Enfranchisement).	Second Reading dropped.
Plumbers' Registration	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Polling Arrangements (London)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Prisoners' Evidence	Second Reading dropped.
Prison-made Goods Importation	Second Reading dropped.
Public Buildings (London)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Public Buildings (London) (No. 2)	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Public Houses' Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act (1887) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Public Libraries (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
Railway Assessors' (Scotland) Superannuation	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Rating of Machinery	Second Reading dropped.
Registration of Electors Acts Amendment ...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Registration of Voters (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
Rights of Way Procedure (Scotland)	Second Reading dropped.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT NOT PASSED BY, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*continued*.

Title of Bill.	Stage at which Dropped, Postponed, or Rejected, etc.
Rivers Pollution Prevention	Second Reading dropped.
Rural Workers' (Scotland) Holidays	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud)...	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland)... ...	Second Reading dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday ...	Committee dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children ...	Second Reading dropped.
Salmon Fisheries (Ireland)	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
School and Teachers' Residences Sites (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
School Board Electorate (Scotland)	Second Reading dropped.
Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act (1895) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Secretaries of Grand Juries (Ireland)	Second Reading dropped.
Shops	Second Reading dropped.
Shop Assistants' Half-Holiday...	Second Reading dropped.
Shops (Early Closing)	Consideration, as amended by the Standing Committee, dropped.
Small Loans (Interest)	Second Reading dropped.
Solicitors' Magistracy	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Spurious Sports	Second Reading dropped.
Steam Engines (Persons in Charge)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Steam Engines and Boilers (Persons in Charge)	Second Reading dropped.
*Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland)	Order for Committee discharged.
Street Noises	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Succession (Scotland)	Second Reading dropped.
Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Surveyors (Dublin County)	Second Reading dropped.
*Teachers' Registration	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Tithe Redemption	Second Reading dropped.
Tithe Redemption (No. 2)	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Town Holdings	Second Reading dropped.
Towns Improvement (Ireland) Acts Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Tramways (Local Authorities)	Second Reading dropped.
Trout Fishing Close Time (Scotland)	Order for Committee (Progress) discharged
Trustee Savings Banks	Second Reading dropped.
Vehicles (Lights)...	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Watermen's Certificates...	Second Reading dropped.
*Weights and Measures (Metric System) ...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Western Highlands and Islands (Scotland) Works Act (1891) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Wine and Beerhouse Acts Amendment ...	Second Reading dropped.
Women Bar Assistants (Limitation of Hours)	Order for Second Reading withdrawn.
Working Men's Dwellings	Order for Second Reading withdrawn.
Working Men's Dwellings (No. 2)	Second Reading dropped.

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILL
(Suspended from Session 1895).

Title of Bill.	Stage at which Dropped, Postponed, or Rejected, etc.
*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 6).	Not proceeded with.

Government Bills, 13; Provisional Order Bill, 1; other Bills, 162.—Total 176.

BILLS WHICH WERE PASSED BY THE LORDS, BUT NOT BY THE COMMONS.

Title of Bill.	Stage at which they were Dropped, Postponed, or Rejected, etc.
Archdeaconry of Cornwall	Not read a first time.
Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment)	Not read a first time.
Divorce Amendment	Not read a first time.
Edinburgh University (Transfer of Patronage)	Not read a first time.
*Electric Petitions	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Evidence in Criminal Cases	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Fisheries Acts Amendment	Not read a first time.
Floods Prevention	Second Reading dropped.
*Juvenile Offenders (Whipping)...	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Land Charges	Not read a first time.
*London University Commission	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister ...	Not read a first time.
Metropolitan Counties Water Board	Not read a first time.
*Parliamentary Costs	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Post Office Consolidation	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Reserve Forces	Not read a first time.
Retirement of Vestrymen and Auditors (London).	Not read a first time.
Solicitors (Ireland)	Not read a first time.
Trusts (Scotland)...	Not read a first time.
Working Men's Dwellings	Second Reading dropped.

Government Bills, 7; other Bills, 14 -Total, 21.

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILL PASSED BY THE COMMONS, BUT NOT BY THE LORDS.

Title of Bill.	Stage at which Dropped.
*Local Government Provisional Order (No. 23)	Second Reading dropped.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent:		
(1.) Introduced into this House...	49	
(2.) Brought from the Lords	11	
(3.) Provisional Order Bills	78	
		138
Total Number of Bills introduced into, but not passed by, the Commons ...		176
Total Number of Bills brought from the Lords, but not passed by the Commons		21
Total Number of Bills passed by the Commons, but not by the Lords		1
Total		336

Public Bill Office,

15 August 1896.

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 August 1896 :—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the HOUSE OF LORDS, and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1896, classed according to the following Subjects :— Railways ; Tramways ; Tramroads ; Subways ; Canals and Navigations ; Roads and Bridges ; Water ; Gas ; Gas and Water ; Improvement ; Police and Sanitary Regulations ; Corporations, &c. (not relating to Police and Sanitary Regulations, or to Lighting and Improvement Schemes) ; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks ; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds ; Inclosure and Drainage ; Estate ; Divorce ; Naturalization ; and Miscellaneous :"

"Of all the PRIVATE BILLS, and Bills for Confirming Provisional Orders, which, in the Second Session of 1895, and in the Session of 1896, have been treated as Opposed Bills, specifying those which have been classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills ; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee ; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee ; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat ; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has served ; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved ; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved ; and in the case of Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, whether the Provisional Orders ought or ought not to be confirmed ; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed ; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties :"

"And of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Second Session of 1895, and in the Session of 1896, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means ; together with the Names of the Members who served on each Committee ; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat ; and the Number of Days on which each Member attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.142, of Session 1, 1895)."—(*Dr. Farquharson.*)

NUMBER OF PRIVATE BILLS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

Railways	60
Tramways	13
Tramroads	2
Subways	—
Canals and Navigations	4
Roads and Bridges	2
Water	24
Gas	9
Gas and Water	4
Improvement	5
Police and Sanitary Regulations...	8
Corporations, etc. (*not relating to Police and Sanitary Regulations, or to Lighting and Improvement Schemes*)	7
Ports, Piers, Harbours and Docks	10
Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds	2
Inclosure and Drainage	2
Estate	2
Divorce	3
Naturalization	1
Miscellaneous	22
TOTAL	180

Private Bill Office,
14 August 1896.

Felix H. Webber.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RETURNS RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS FOR SESSION 1896.

(A.)—The Number of Private Bills *introduced in the House of Commons* ...	130*
(B.)—The Number of Private Bills brought from the House of Lords (*originating in that House under Standing Order* 70)	80
(C.)—Estate Bills, etc., brought from the Lords	2
Divorce Bills	3
Naturalization Bill	1
TOTAL	216
(D.)—The Number of Private Bills which have received the Royal Assent ...	180
(E.)—The Number of Private Bills which have been treated as Opposed, or classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills	54
(F.)—The Number of Private Bills referred to the Chairman of Ways and Means by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills	104

* This includes 28 suspended Bills of Session 1895.

Note.—This does not include Bills referred to Committees nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection, or to the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations.

C. E. Austen Leigh,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

House of Commons,
August 1896.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1896;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of Days on which the House sat in the Session of 1896, stating, for each Day, the Date of the month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment, and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of the House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which the House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight, and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.168, of Session 2, 1895)."—(*Dr. Farquharson.*)

Month.	Day.	House met.		House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1896.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
Feb. 11	Tu.	2	0	11	59	9	59	–	–	133
,, 12	Wd.	12	0	5	30	5	30	–	–	24
,, 13	Th.	3	0	11	55	8	55	–	–	74
,, 14	Fr.	3	0	11	55	8	55	–	–	185
,, 17	M.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	156
,, 18	Tu.	3	0	11	25	8	25	–	–	147
,, 19	Wd.	2	0	5	40	3	40	–	–	54
,, 20	Th.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	58
,, 21	Fr.	3	0	12	1	9	1	0	1	41
,, 24	M.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	91
,, 25	Tu.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	54
,, 26	Wd.	12	0	5	45	5	45	–	–	41
,, 27	Th.	3	0	3	0 am	12	0	3	0	47
,, 28	Fr.	3	0	10	15	7	15	–	–	51
Total...	14	–	–	–	–	115	55	3	31	1,156
Mar. 2	M.	3	0	2	40	11	40	2	40	75
,, 3	Tu.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	62
,, 4	Wd.	12	0	5	55	5	55	–	–	50
,, 5	Th.	3	0	12	35	9	35	0	35	44
,, 6	Fr.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	57
,, 9	M.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	64
,, 10	Tu.	3	0	12	20	9	20	0	20	65
,, 11	Wd.	12	0	5	45	5	45	–	–	57
,, 12	Th.	3	0	5	15am	14	15	5	15	49
,, 13	Fr.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	54
,, 16	M.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	69
,, 17	Tu.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	56
,, 18	Wd.	12	0	6	0	6	0	–	–	63
,, 19	Th.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	54
,, 20	Fr.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	60
,, 23	M.	3	0	12	45	9	45	0	45	69
,, 24	Tu.	3	0	8	55	5	55	–	–	69
,, 25	Wd.	12	0	5	40	5	40	–	–	68
,, 26	Th.	3	0	12	50	9	50	0	50	56
,, 27	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	75
,, 30	M.	3	0	4	50am	13	50	4	50	71
,, 31	Tu.	12	0	5	30	5	30	–	–	63
Total...	22	–	–	–	–	196	50	18	5	1,350
1896.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
April 9	Th.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	52
,, 10	Fr.	3	0	10	25	7	25	–	–	47
,, 13	M.	3	0	12	50	9	50	0	50	84
,, 14	Tu.	2	0	12	2	10	2	0	2	46
,, 15	Wd.	12	0	5	55	5	55	–	–	94
,, 16	Th.	3	0	1	10	10	10	1	10	79
,, 17	Fr.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	64
,, 20	M.	3	0	12	25	9	25	0	25	76
,, 21	Tu.	2	0	12	15	10	15	0	15	60
,, 22	Wd.	12	0	5	50	5	50	–	–	74
,, 23	Th.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	71
,, 24	Fr.	3	0	12	50	9	50	0	50	91
,, 27	M.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	79
,, 28	Tu.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	65
,, 29	Wd.	12	0	5	45	5	45	–	–	77
,, 30	Th.	3	0	1	45	10	45	1	45	55
Total ...	16	–	–	–	–	140	57	6	2	1,114
May 1	Fr.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	71
,, 4	M.	3	0	12	55	9	55	0	55	93
,, 5	Tu.	3	0	12	50	9	50	0	50	77
,, 6	Wd.	12	0	5	45	5	45	–	–	69
,, 7	Th.	3	0	12	50	9	50	0	50	69
,, 8	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	73
,, 11	M.	3	0	12	25	9	25	0	25	84
,, 12	Tu.	3	0	1	45	10	45	1	45	88
,, 13	Wd.	12	0	6	0	6	0	–	–	52
,, 14	Th.	3	0	12	25	9	25	0	25	104
,, 15	Fr.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	83
,, 18	M.	3	0	12	45	9	45	0	45	104
,, 19	Tu.	3	0	12	20	9	20	0	20	81
,, 20	Wd.	12	0	6	0	6	0	–	–	47
,, 21	Th.	3	0	1	30pm on May22	22	30	13	30	94
Total...	15	–	–	–	–	146	0	20	15	1,189

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE—*continued.*

Month.	Day.	House met.		House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1896.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
June 1	M.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	115
„ 2	Tu.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	70
„ 3	Wd.	12	0	5	40	5	40	–	–	70
„ 4	Th.	3	0	12	35	9	35	0	35	75
„ 5	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	50
„ 8	M.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	99
„ 9	Tu.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	71
„ 10	Wd.	12	0	5	35	5	35	–	–	57
„ 11	Th.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	63
„ 12	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	56
„ 15	M.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	79
„ 16	Tu.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	66
„ 17	Wd.	12	0	5	40	5	40	–	–	69
„ 18	Th.	3	0	12	55	9	55	0	55	69
„ 19	Fr.	3	0	12	20	9	20	0	20	57
„ 22	M.	3	0	12	45	9	45	0	45	92
„ 23	Tu.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	66
„ 24	Wd.	12	0	6	2	6	2	–	–	19
„ 25	Th.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	92
„ 26	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	44
„ 29	M.	3	0	8	20am	17	20	8	20	45
„ 30	Tu.	3	0	11	35	8	35	–	–	69
Total ...	22	–	–	–	–	197	52	13	20	1,493
July 1	Wd.	12	0	5	59	5	59	–	–	72
„ 2	Th.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	69
„ 3	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	50
„ 6	M.	3	0	12	30	9	30	0	30	82
„ 7	Tu.	3	0	12	25	9	25	0	25	74
„ 8	W.	12	0	5	45	5	45	–	–	65
„ 9	Th.	3	0	1	30	10	30	1	30	71
„ 10	Fr.	3	0	12	2	9	2	0	2	40
„ 13	M.	3	0	12	35	9	35	0	35	90

Month.	Day.	House met.		House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1896.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
July 14	Tu.	3	0	1	50	10	50	1	50	48
„ 15	W.	12	0	5	50	5	50	–	–	64
„ 16	Th.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	67
„ 17	Fr.	3	0	12	15	9	15	0	15	37
„ 20	M.	3	0	2	15	11	15	2	15	70
„ 21	Tu.	3	0	2	45	11	45	2	45	51
„ 22	W.	12	0	5	45	5	45	–	–	28
„ 23	Th.	3	0	4	40am	13	40	4	40	39
„ 24	Fr.	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	31
„ 27	M.	3	0	2	15	11	15	2	15	62
„ 28	Tu.	3	0	5	25am	14	25	5	25	21
„ 29	W.	12	0	5	50	5	50	–	–	38
„ 30	Th.	3	0	2	50	11	50	2	50	49
„ 31	Fr.	3	0	12	20	9	20	0	20	27
Total ...	23	–	–	–	–	217	41	26	32	1,245
Aug. 1	Sat.	12	0	1	20	1	20	–	–	13
„ 3	M.	3	0	2	35	11	35	2	35	34
„ 4	Tu.	3	0	1	25	10	25	1	25	40
„ 5	W.	12	0	5	30	5	30	–	–	21
„ 6	Th.	3	0	2	15	11	15	2	15	46
„ 7	Fri.	3	0	1	45	10	45	1	45	43
„ 8	Sat.	12	0	7	0	7	0	–	–	26
„ 10	M.	3	0	12	35	9	35	0	35	65
„ 11	Tu.	3	0	11	50	8	50	–	–	71
„ 12	W.	12	0	12	30	12	30	0	30	45
„ 13	Th.	3	0	12	10	9	10	0	10	46
„ 14	Fr.	11	0	6	45	7	45	–	–	26
Total ...	12	–	–	–	–	105	40	9	15	476

SUMMARY.

MONTH.	Number of Days Sitting.	Number of Hours Sitting.		Number of Hours after Midnight.		Number of Entries in Votes.
		H.	M.	H.	M.	
February	14	115	55	3	31	1,156
March	22	196	50	18	5	1,350
April	16	140	57	6	2	1,114
May	15	146	0	20	15	1,189
June	22	197	52	13	20	1,493
July	23	217	41	26	32	1,245
August	12	105	40	9	15	476
TOTAL	124	1,120	55	97	0	8,023

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SITTING, DAILY, 9 Hours $2\frac{47}{124}$ Minutes.

William H. Ley,
Clerk of the Journals.

28 August 1896.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

[SESSION II. 1895, AND SESSION 1896.]

(DAYS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT AND BY PRIVATE MEMBERS.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 August, 1896;—*for*,

RETURN "showing, with reference to the Second Session of 1895, and Session 1896:—

(1.) The Number of SITTINGS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence;

(2.) The Number of SITTINGS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which PRIVATE MEMBERS had Precedence;

(3). The Number of OTHER SITTINGS at which, in accordance with the STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE, GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence;

(4.) The Number of SITTINGS at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence under a SPECIAL ORDER of the HOUSE;

(5.) The Number of SATURDAY SITTINGS;

(6.) The Total Number of SITTINGS at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence;

(7.) The Total Number of DAYS on which the HOUSE Sat;

(8.) The Total Number of MOTIONS for ADJOURNMENT of the HOUSE on a MATTER of URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE; and

(9.) The Number of DAYS in SUPPLY;

(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 381, of Session I., 1895)."

SUMMARY.—[SESSION II., 1895.]

(1.) The Number of Sittings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Government Business had Precedence.	(2.) The Number of Sittings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence.	(3.) The Number of other Sittings at which, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, Government Business had Precedence.	(4.) The Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House.	(5.) The Number of Saturday Sittings	(6.) The Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had precedence.	(7.) The Total Number of Days on which the House Sat.	(8.) The Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.	(9.) Number of Days in Supply.
TOTALS - 9	0	7	9	1	17	20*	0	10

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* The House met on Monday, 12th August, for the first time in this Parliament, and chose Mr. Gully as Speaker. On the two succeeding days, Tuesday 13th, and Wednesday, 14th August, Members took and subscribed the Oath. On the following day, Thursday, 15th August, the Queen's Speech was read by Mr. Speaker, and the Business of the Session commenced.

SUMMARY.

(1.) The Number of Sittings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Government Business had Precedence.	(2.) The Number of Sittings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence.	(3.) The Number of other Sittings at which, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, Government Business had Precedence.	(4.) The Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House.	(5.) The Number of Saturday Sittings	(6.) The Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence.	(7.) The Total Number of Days on which the House Sat.	(8.) The Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.	(9.) Number of Days in Supply
TOTALS . . 57 *	17†	49	57	2	108 ‡	124	6	30

* 11th February, first day, of Meeting not included.

† Of which 2 were Evening Sittings only.

‡ Of which 2 were Morning Sittings only.

William H. Ley,
Clerk of the Journals.

10*th November* 1896.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the SESSION of 1896; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division, distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.166, of Session 2, 1895).

SUMMARY OF DIVISIONS.

Number of Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS before Midnight	304
" " " after Midnight	90
" " PRIVATE BUSINESS before Midnight	25
" " " after Midnight	0
TOTAL Number of Divisions in Session 1896	419

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER No. XVII.

RETURN "of MOTIONS for ADJOURNMENT under STANDING ORDER No. XVII., showing the Date of such Motion, the Name of the Member proposing, the definite Matter of Urgent Public Importance, and the Result of any Division taken thereon, during the Second Session of 1895 and in the Session of 1896 (in the same Form as, and in continuation of, Parliamentary Paper, No. 379, of Session I., 1895)."

SUMMARY.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.	Session 1896.
I.—Leave of the House signified without a Call upon Members to rise in their places	2
II.—Leave of the House signified by not less than Forty Members rising in their places	4
III.—Leave of the House given on Division	0
IV.—Leave of the House refused by less than Forty Members rising in their places	0
V.—Motions for adjournment not allowed by Mr. Speaker to be submitted to the House	0

NUMBER of Times Members asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House in each of the following Years:—

1882	4	1890	6
1883	5	1891	5
1884	9	1892	3
1885	4	1893–4	20
1886	4	1894	4
1887	11	1895 ... Session I....2 Session II....0	2
1888	10		
1889	7	1896	6

William H. Ley,
Clerk of the Journals.

10*th November*, 1896.

CLOSURE OF DEBATE (STANDING ORDER 25).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1896;—*for*

RETURN "respecting APPLICATION of STANDING ORDER 25 (CLOSURE of DEBATE) during SESSION 1896 in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 461, of Session 2, 1895)."

SUMMARY.

Session.	Name of Member by whom Closure Moved, and Number of Times Moved.	Total Number of Times Closure Moved.	Number of Times Closure Moved in House.	Number of Times Closure Moved in Committee.	Number of Times Assent given to Closure by Mr. Speaker.	Number of Times Assent withheld by Mr. Speaker.	Number of Times Assent given to Closure by the Chairman.	Number of Times Assent withheld by the Chairman.	Number of Times Closure Carried on Division.	Number of Times Closure Negatived on Division.	Number of Times Closure Agreed to without a Division.	Number of Times Closure not in Order.
1896 ...	Mr. Arnold-Forster (1) ... ... Mr. Balfour (48) ... ... Mr. Banbury (2) ... ... Mr. Bartley (1) ... ... Mr. Carson (1) ... ... Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (8) ... ... Mr. Chaplin (8) ... ... Mr. Clancy (1) ... ... Mr. Cohen (2) ... ... Viscount Cranborne (1) ... Sir Charles Dalrymple (1) Mr. Duncombe (2) ... Sir James Fergusson (1)... Mr. Gedge (1) ... ... Mr. Goschen (3) ... ... Sir Alfred Hickman (3) ... Sir William Houldsworth (2) Mr. William Johnston (2) Mr. M'Leod (1) ... ... Mr. Mildmay (2) ... ... Mr. Monk (1) ... ... Mr. Byron Reed (1) ... Mr. Ritchie (2) ... ... Colonel Saunderson (1) ... Mr. Parker Smith (2) ... Dr. Tanner (1)	99	50	49	28	22	32	17	48	0	*12	0

* Including one Question on the Amendment six Main Questions, and two Original Questions claimed to be put in accordance with the Standing Order.

10th November 1896.

William H. Ley, Clerk of the Journals.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 4 August 1896;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PUBLIC PETITIONS Presented and Printed in the Second Session of 1895, and in the Session of 1896; with the total Number of Signatures in that Year (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.144, of Session 1, 1895)."

YEAR.	Number of Petitions Presented.	Number of Petitions Printed.	Total Number of Signatures.
Session 2, 1895	60	0	4,094
1896	8,412	116	651,617

William H. Ley,

Clerk of the Journals.

MEMBERS ELECTED TO HOUSE OF COMMONS SINCE BEGINNING OF SESSION 1896.

Evans, Sir Francis ...	Southampton	Chamberlayne, Tankerville, Unseated.
Morley, John	Montrose Burghs	Will, J. Shiress, Resigned.
Warner, T. C.	Lichfield	Fulford, H. C., Unseated.
M'Ghee, R....	Louth, S.	Ambrose, Dr. D., Died.
Roche, James	Kerry, E.	Davitt, Michael, Double Return.
Carew, J. L.	Dublin, College Green ...	Kenny, Dr. J. E., Resigned.
Flavin, M. J.	Kerry, N.	Sexton, T., Resigned.
Pirie, Captain D. V. ...	Aberdeen, N.	Hunter, Dr. W. A., Resigned.
Priestley, Sir W. O. ...	Edinburgh University ...	Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, made Judge.
Barlow, J. E.	Somerset, Frome	Weymouth, Viscount, succeeded to Peerage (Marquess of Bath).
Hedderwick, T. C.... ...	Wick Burghs	Pender, Sir John, Resigned.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(AUTHORISED EDITION),

IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

59° ET 60° VICTORIÆ,

1896.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Bills Read 1^{a}, 1°, 2^{a}, 2°, 3^{a}, 3°. Read the First, Second, or Third Time.
1R., 2R., 3R. Speech delivered on First, Second, or Third Reading.
Adj. Adjourned.
A. Answer.
c. Commons.
Com. Committee.
com. Committed.
Intro. Introduction.
l. Lords.
Obj. Objections.
Obs. Observations.
Pres. Presented.
Q. Question.
Rep. Reported.
R.P. Report Progress.
Reso. Resolutions.

The proceedings relating to Private Bills have only been reported where discussion has occurred. In the *Table of the Statutes*, bound with this Volume, a complete Record will be found of these Bills.

The Subjects of Debate, as far as possible, are classified under General Headings, e.g. :—

AFRICA
AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF
ARMY
CIVIL SERVICE
COLONIES
CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN OFFICE
HOME DEPARTMENT
INDIA
IRELAND
LABOUR QUESTIONS
LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
MERCHANT SHIPPING
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
METROPOLIS
NAVY
PARLIAMENT
POST OFFICE
RAILWAYS
SCOTLAND
SUPPLY
TRADE, BOARD OF
WALES
WAYS AND MEANS

Each number in brackets denotes the Volume, and numbers following the bracketed numbers have reference to the pages of that Volume.

ABATTOIRS Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Luttrell; Read 1° *Feb* 19 [37] 678
2R. deferred *Feb* 25, 1143

Abensur's Naturalisation Bill
l. Pres. on Petition; Read 1^{a} *June* 19 [41] 1425
c. Read 1° (*July* 10); Read 2° (*July* 17); Rep. without Amendt.; Special Rep. brought up and Read *July* 23 [43] 453
Read 3° and Passed without Amendt. *July* 27, 673
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to *July* 28, 789
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 1

ABERCORN, Duke of
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1194, 1212; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1577, 1598, 1643; *Aug* 13 [44] 685
Railways (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1146
Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 16

ABERDARE, Lord
Sat First *Feb* 11 [37] 7

ABRAHAM, Mr. W., *Cork County, N.E.*
Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1501
Killarney Workhouse *Mar* 2 [37] 1482, 1483

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ABRAHAM, Mr. W.—*cont.*
- Labourers' Cottages (Fermoy Union) *June* 8 [41] 613
- Labourers (Ireland) Bill *June* 23 [41] 1687
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 12 [38] 767
- Land Purchase (Cork County) *July* 10 [42] 1222
- Mallow Union (Appointment of Engineer) *June* 15 [41] 1052
- Mitchelstown Union *Mar* 16 [38] 1013
- Newcastle Pier (Down County) *Mar* 12 [38] 772
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 434
- Result Fees (Ireland) *Mar* 19 [38] 1349
- Royal Irish Constabulary *May* 12 [40] 1133
- Statistical Office (Customs) *Mar* 5 [38] 315
- Workhouse Schools (Ireland) *Aug* 10 [44] 371

ABRAHAM, Mr. WILLIAM, *Glamorgan, Rhondda*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1738
- Business of the House *June* 15 [41] 1102
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *June* 25 [42] 128; *July* 27 [43] 735, 736, 745, 747, 752
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1121
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 861, 862
- Mines and Minerals (Statistics) *April* 14 [39] 895

Accidents
- *Admiralty Workman*, *Q.* Lord H. Cecil; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 5 [38] 229
- *Coal Mine*, *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 521
- *Collisions*
  - *Between Ship* Siren *and H.M. Gunboat* Landrail, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 13 [44] 733
  - *Between s.s.* Ailsa *and s.s.* Bourgogne, *Qs.* Mr. Havelock Wilson, Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 31
  - *Between s.s.* Netley Abbey *and s.s.* Alicia, *Qs.* Mr. Havelock Wilson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
  - *Railway (London Bridge)* (see below)
- *Cycling*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1032; *April* 24 [39] 1634
- *Death of a Workman (Glasgow)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1253
- *Drowning Cases (River Lea)*, *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
- *Explosions*
  - *Boiler (H.M.S.* Blake*)*, *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 4 [43] 1442. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 6, 1688
  - *Colliery*
    - *Brancepeth*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1519
    - *Tylorstown*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385

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  - Acorn *(Whale Boat)*, *Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8 [41] 615
  - Blake *(Boiler)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 25 [42] 80
- *Hoist*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1674
- *Industrial*, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Reckitt; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 362
- *Nine Elms Station*, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 26 [39] 180
- *Parachute (Cardiff)*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 826
- *Railway*
  - *Collision (London Bridge Station)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34
  - *Preston*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 14 [42] 1430. *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
  - *Sapperton Tunnel (Four Platelayers Killed)*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
  - *Servants*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384; *April* 13, 739; *April* 14, 896
  - *Telegraph Messenger Killed*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 365
- *Snowdon Mountain Railway*, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 219
- *Steamship* Westbury, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1032
- *Street*
  - *Covered Vans*, *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie, General Laurie; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1316
  - *London*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318

Accountant General's Department (see NAVY)

Accountants Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. Atherley-Jones; Read 1° *Feb* 26 [37] 1208

Accountants (No. 2) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Colonel Denny; Read 1° *July* 14 [42] 1435

Accountants (Scotland) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. J. Campbell; Read 1° *Mar* 10 [38] 617
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ACLAND, Right Hon. A. H. DYKE, *Yorkshire, W.R., Rotherham*
- Day School Code *Mar* 26 [39] 238
- Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 542, 544, 545, 546, 547, 549; 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1155; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 882; *June* 15, 1130; *June* 16, 1224; *June* 17, 1282; *June* 18, 1401, 1407

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ACLAND, Rt. Hon. A. H. DYKE—*cont.*

- Education Bill (Special Aid Grants) *May* 11 [40] 999
- Supply
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1264, 1271
  - £514, 795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1294, 1295

ACLAND-HOOD, Captain Sir A., Bart, *Somerset, Wellington*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 124, 127
- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1295

Acquisition of Land (Local Authorities) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. J. W. Logan; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353

Acts of Parliament (Index)

Q. Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1533. *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 689

Adjournment Motions Under Standing Order XVII

Return Relative thereto Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 480

Administration of Estates (Consolidation) Bill

l. Pres. Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *April* 21 [39] 1361

Read 2ª and Referred to Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills *May* 8 [40] 862

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First Lord—Mr. G. J. GOSCHEN
Secretary—Mr. W. G. E. MACARTNEY
Civil Lord—Mr. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

(See NAVY)

Adulteration of Food Products (see FOOD PRODUCTS ADULTERATION)

AFRICA

- *Abyssinia*
  - *Arms for*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 891
  - *Italy and*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 893. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1470. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 5 [40] 554
- *African Flora (Kew Gardens)*, *Q.* Sir R. T. Reid; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 7 [44] 102
- *Anglo-Italian Relations in*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. L. Courtney; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 5 [41] 512
  (For Debate see that Title)
- *Annual Leave (Officers on West Coast)*, *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 6 [42] 784
- *Ashanti*
  - *Envoys*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 86

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AFRICA—cont.

- *Ashanti*—cont.
  - *Expedition*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 807. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24, 949. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. P. O'Brien, Dr. R. Ambrose; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27, 1231. *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 28, 1374. *Qs.* Mr. W. Ambrose, Mr. J. Daly, General Laurie; *As.* Mr. Brodrick, Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1163. *Q.* Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 20, 1249
  - *Grant to Troops*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Willox; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 6 [38] 351
  - *King Prempeh's Jewels*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 20 [39] 1253
  - *Kumasi*
    - *Anti-British Movement*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 755
    - *Golden Stool*, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440
    - *Gold Ornaments*, *Qs.* Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1324
    - *Occupation of*, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440
  - *Postal Arrangements*, *Q.* Mr. O. L. Clare; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 350
  - *Supplies*, *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1017
- *Bechuanaland*
  - *British*, *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 825
  - *Rinderpest*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 8 [41] 606
- *Boyce (Dr.), The late*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1693
- *Brass*
  - *Disturbances at*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 20 [37] 687; *Mar* 19 [38] 1338
  - *Markets*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 11 [41] 831
- *British*
  - *Bechuanaland*, *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 825
  - *Subjects, and Congo Free State*, *Qs.* Lord Castletown; [*Obs.* Earl of Kimberley;] *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 6 [42] 760. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *July* 16, 1632
- *British South Africa*
  - *Company*
    - *Administration*, *Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 238. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17, 1170. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [38] 271. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. H. Labouchere; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. Webster. Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1330. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 15, 1437. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 29 [42] 252. *Q.* Mr. Bryn Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 7, 929.

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  - *Company*—cont.
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    - *Cash*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 27 [39] 1729.
    - *Cattle*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 13 [37] 231.
    - *Investigation*, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11 [41] 850
    - *Jameson (Dr.)* (see below)
    - *Parliamentary Inquiry*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. T. Bayley; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 19 [40] 1684. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 71. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 850. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 72. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, *June* 30, 390. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 6, 793. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10, 1230. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 21 [43] 263. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. A. O'Connor; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 114. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 10, 396. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 11, 498
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    - *Raid Correspondence*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. Ellis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 443
    - *Return of Accounts and Shareholders*, *Qs.* Mr. R. McKenna, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 338. *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18, 548. *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 26 [39] 176
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  - *Transvaal Raid*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 612
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- *Buluwayo*
  - *Alleged Native Grievances*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr J Chamberlain *June* 26 [42] 150
  - *Natives Shot as Spies*, *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1326
  - *Pretoria and (Affairs at)*, *Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 24 [39] 1645
- *Caravans*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 19

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- *Cholera*
  - *Epidemic (Nile Expedition)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 13 [42] 1321
  - *Water Supply in Egypt and*, *Qs.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6 [42] 791
- *Congo Free State*
  - *Belgium and*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 24 [39] 46
  - *British Subjects, and*, *Qs.* Lord Castletown; [*Obs.* Earl of Kimberley;] *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 6 [42] 760. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *July* 16, 1632
  - *Recruiting of Labourers*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 771. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17 [39] 1151
  - *State Forces*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 17 [38] 1149
- *Delagoa Bay*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27 [39] 277. *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 30, 379
- *Delagoa Bay Railway* (see Railways)
- *de Wet (Sir Jacobus)*, *Qs.* Mr. G. Wyndham; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 767. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12 [40] 1141. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 827
- *Drink, Importation of*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- *East Africa, Fighting in*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
- *East India—Expenses of Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops* (see Egypt)
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  - *Army*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 10 [39] 674
  - *Dongola (Military Expedition to)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19 [38] 1352. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Brodrick, Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 799
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  - *Employment of Indian Troops in*, *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 19 [40] 1689. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 19, 1673. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 299. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 5, 514. *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 30 [42] 394. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3, 662
  - *Evacuation of*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 27 [37] 1263.
  - *Flogging in Army and Police*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 349
  - *Italy and*, *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 17 [38] 1171. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1458

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  - *Light Railways* (see RAILWAYS)
  - *Map of*, *Qs.* Captain Bethell, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 751
  - *Military Expedition*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 2 [41] 291
  - *Powers of "Caisse de la Dette" in*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20 [38] 1467
  - *Reserve Fund*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 26 [39] 182
  - *Trade Marks in*, *Qs.* Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1635 *April* 27, 1731
- *Franco-Congolese Agreement*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1021
- *Gold Coast*
  - *European Officials*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14 [42] 1432
  - *Land Commission*, *Q.* Mr. D. F. Goddard; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 819
  - *Liquor Duty*, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 599
  - *Native and European Doctors*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 694
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- *Imperial Troops in South Africa*, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 394
- *Importation of Arms (South African Republic)*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Allen; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 21 [39] 1375
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  - *Merchants at Kilwa*, *Q.* Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 614
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  - *Green-book*, *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2, 296. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 11 [41] 856
  - *Operations in Africa*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 296
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  Selborne, Marquess of Salisbury *June* 15 [41] 1037. *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Walton, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. R. G. Webster; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. Webster *June* 22, 1568. *Qs.* Lord Herschell; [*Obs.* Lord Kimberley;] *As.* Lord Halsbury, Marquess of Salisbury *July* 2 [42] 516
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  - *Dynamite Explosion at*, *Q* Mr. R. Cavendish; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 233
  - *Prisoners*, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271
  - *Reform Leaders*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 753
  - *Uitlanders of*, *Q.* Mr. E. G. F. Hatch; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 567
- *Kabarega, Expedition Against*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 18 [37] 553
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- *Kassala*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 10 [39] 675
- *Kikuyo and Uganda Railway, Affairs at*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 19 [40] 1687
- *Liquor Duty, Gold Coast*, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 599
- *Loch (Lord), Personal Explanation by*—*May* 1 [40] 313
- *Lothaire (Major)*, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27 [39] 271. *Qs.* Colonel Saunderson [No reply] *April* 16, 1051. *Q.* Col. Saunderson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17, 1182. *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 4 [40] 452. *Qs.* Mr. Hayden, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 5, 552. *Qs.* Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 15, 1425. *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 23 [43] 480. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Oswald, Sir A. K. Rollit; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 10 [44] 386
- *McDonald, Death of, at Chimoio*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 30 [40] 194
- *Madagascar*
  - *British Trade in*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 7 [40] 737. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 5 [41] 504
  - *British Treaty Rights*, *Q.* Sir E. Grey; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 14 [40] 1335. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15, 1052; *June* 29 [42] 253. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2, 524
  - *France and*, *Q.* Mr. F. Cawley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20 [38] 1462. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 691
  - *Mines in*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1628
  - *Trade with*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19 [38] 1343. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 30 [39] 390
- *Mashonaland*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 264
- *Matabeleland*, *Qs.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 277; *Mar* 30, 390. *Qs.* Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 31, 524.

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AFRICA—cont.

- *Matabeleland*—cont.
  - *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 10, 676. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 13, 750. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 14, 891. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 17, 1174. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 23, 1518. *Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 24, 1645. *Q.* Mr. J. Gretton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 8 [40] 881. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12, 1137. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. R. McKenna; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 4 [41] 417. *Qs.* Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 9, 720. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 840. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18, 1336. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. W. Redmond, Sir A. B. Forwood; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 76. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. J. Ellis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14, 1420. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 16, 1645. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 16, 1648

- *Matabeleland*
  - *Arms and Ammunition*, *Qs.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe, Mr. H. C. Stephens; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 30 [43] 1033
  - *Famine Prospects*, *Qs.* Mr. Luttrell, Mr. C. P. Scott; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 21 [43] 266
  - *Mashonaland and (Food Supply)*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Llewellyn; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10 [42] 1232
  - *Submission of Rebels*, *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Luttrell; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 23 [43] 454

- *Military*
  - *Expedition to Egypt* (see *Egypt*, above)
  - *Expedition to Dongola* (see *Dongola*, above)
  - *Operations*
    - *Central Africa*, *Q.* Major H. F. Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1630
    - *Soudan* (see below)

- *Mombasa (Hostilities near)*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 10 [38] 592. *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 15 [40] 1443
- *Mombasa-Uganda Railway*, *Qs.* Mr. R. W. Perks, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1643. *Qs.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 23 [43] 468

- *Morocco*
  - *Mission to the Sultan of*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 20 [39] 1219
  - *Slave Trade in*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1698

- *Native Risings in South Africa*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 30 [42] 393

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AFRICA—cont.

- *Niger*
  - *Coast Protectorate*, *Qs.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 711. *Qs.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1030; *Aug* 13 [44] 738
  - *Delimitation*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 5 [38] 227
  - *Territories*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19 [41] 1428

- *Niger Company*
  - *Agreement*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 4 [40] 429
  - *Native Traders and*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20 [38] 1468
  - *Niger Coast Protectorate and*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 1 [40] 337
  - *Political Treaties*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 678
  - *Shooting a Native*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Allen, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 742

- *Nile Expedition*
  - *Cholera Epidemic*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 13 [42] 1321
  - *Officers seconded*, *Q.* General McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 28 [43] 823

- *Rhodesia*
  - *Constabulary*, *Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 3 [43] 1348
  - *Food Supplies*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 20 [43] 146; *July* 30, 1050. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31, 1262
  - *Imperial Rule*, *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 20 [43] 145
  - *Rebellion*, *Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 2 [42] 540. *Qs.* Mr. C. P. Scott; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 13, 1308. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 704. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28, 827. *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 4, 1449

- *Rhodes (Mr. Cecil)*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 [40] 753. *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 5 [41] 508. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Brynmor Jones; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 828. *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 12, 972. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 22, 1554. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. A. Lafone; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 270. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 30, 397. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3, 663

- *Rinderpest*
  - *Bechuanaland*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 8 [41] 606

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Rinderpest—cont.

- *Importation of Hides*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Long *June* 11 [41] 840
- *Precautions*, *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Mr. W. Long *June* 16 [41] 1161

Robinson (Sir Hercules), *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3 [42] 666

Sierra Leone, *Gin Importation*, *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 20 [39] 1265

Slavery in

- *British East Africa*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 481
- *Morocco*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
- *Zanzibar and Pemba*, *Qs.* Captain Bethell, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 17 [37] 457. *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13, 234; *Mar* 12 [38] 743. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16, 1022. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 22 [41] 1550. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 30 [42] 385. *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Pease, Col. Denny, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1697

Soudan

- *Battle at Firket*, *Qs.* Mr. C. P. Scott, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. J. O'Kelly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 12 [41] 972
- *Correspondence*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 1 [41] 216
- *Expedition*, *Qs.* Earl of Rosebery; *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *June* 12 [41] 933. *Qs.* Earl Compton, Mr. C. P. Scott; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15, 1062. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. C. P. Scott, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19, 1443. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 28 [43] 808
  (For Debate see Title SOUDAN EXPEDITION)
- *Indian Troops in*, *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18 [40] 1571
  (See also INDIA)
- *Military Operations in*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 14 [39] 892. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir. C. Dilke, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 619. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 9, 722. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 17 [43] 38
- *Troops for*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1644. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 15 [40] 1438
- *War*, *Q.* Earl of Camperdown; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *June* 8 [41] 598
- *War Expenses*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 861

South Africa

- *British-Indian Subjects in*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 345.

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South Africa—cont.

- *H.M. Representative*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 18 [40] 1571
- *Imperial Troops in*, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 394
- *Native Risings*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton-Isaacson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 30 [42] 393
- *Papers on*, *Qs.* Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. J. M. Paulton; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain; [Mr. Speaker;] *April* 13 [39] 748
- *Police Force*, *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17 [38] 1162
- *Question of Policy*, *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere [Withdrawn] *May* 5 [40] 554
- *Troops in* (see ARMY)

South African

- *Affairs*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 348
- *Blue-book*, *Q.* Mr. G. Wyndham; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 20 [37] 690
- *Mails* (see POST OFFICE)
- *Republic*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 20 [37] 715. *Q.* Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 24, 911. *Qs.* Mr. H. Kimber; [Mr. Speaker;] Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 2, 1491. *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 55

- *Republic*
  - *Importation of Arms*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Allen; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 21 [39] 1375
  - *Postal Administration*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1067
  - *Supply of Arms and Ammunition*, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 740

Stokes (Mr.), *Execution of*, *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 222. *Q.* Col. Saunderson [No Reply] *April* 16 [39] 1051

Suakim, *Indian Troops for*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 1014. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Curzon *May* 12, 1143. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 13, 1261. *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 23 [41] 1685

Suakim and Mombasa, *Indian Troops for*, *Qs.* Mr. C. E. Schwann, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1338

Transvaal

- *Alleged Murder*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 9 [39] 583; *April* 20, 1262
- *Boundary Patrols*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 23 [39] 1529

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AFRICA—cont.
- *Transvaal*—cont.
  - *Extradition Treaty, Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Major Jameson, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 224
  - *Johannesburg Prisoners, Q.* Col. Russell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271
  - *Kruger (President), Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 602. *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17, 1167. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 269; *Mar* 30, 387; *April* 9, 583. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 10, 676. *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 13, 749. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Sydney Buxton; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 27, 1730
    Earl of Selborne *April* 27, 1705
  - *Newspapers, Postage of* (see Post Office)
  - *Population of, Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 21 [37] 817
  - *Pretoria*
    - *British Agent, Qs.* Mr. J. Roche; Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 [40] 745
    - *Buluwayo and* (see *British South Africa* above)
    - *Prisoners at, Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
    - *Prisoners*
      - *Announcement of Release,* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11 [41] 862
      - *Commutation of Sentences, Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 12 [41] 964
      - *Reform Committee, Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Captain Bethell, Mr. J. McLeod; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 10 [44] 388
      - *Sentences, Qs.* Colonel Russell, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 78
    - *Trials (Sentences), Qs.* Mr. V. Cavendish, Mr. W. J. Galloway, Mr. J. Bryce, Mr. Brynmor Jones; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 28 [40] 17. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. R. McKenna, Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 30, 217. *Q.* Mr. Bernard Molloy; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14, 1342. *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 15, 1439
      Earl of Selborne, 1, 2; Viscount Clifden, 2 *April* 28 [40]
  - *Raid, Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. R. G. Webster, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 17 [37] 454. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 612. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir R. T. Reid; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Sir R. Webster *July* 30 [43] 1042. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 31, 1262. *Qs.*

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AFRICA—cont.
- *Transvaal, Raid*—cont.
  - Mr. T. Bayley, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 13 [44] 740
  - *Reform Leaders*
    - *Prisoners, Qs.* Mr. H. Kimber, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 222
    - *Sentences on, Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12 [40] 1151
  - *Secretary for the Colonies and the, Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1535
- *Treasury Chest*
  - *Egyptian Expedition, Q.* Mr. B. L. Cohen; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 18 [41] 1311
  - *Employment of Indian Troops, Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 11 [41] 853
- *Troops*
  - *Imperial, in South Africa, Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 394
  - *Indian* (see subheadings *Egypt: Soudan: Suakim: Suakim and Mombasa:* and *Treasury Chest*)
  - *Italian* (see subhead *Italian*)
- *Uganda*
  - *Protectorate, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1624
  - *Railway* (see Railways)
  - *Railway (Consolidated Fund)* (see that Title)
- *Uitlanders of Johannesburg, Q.* Mr. E. G. F. Hatch; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 567
- *Wadelai and Duffileh, Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27 [39] 268; *July* 23 [43] 471
- *West Coast Colonies, Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 23 [38] 1589
- *Zanzibar* (see *Slavery* above)
- *Zulu Chiefs in St. Helena, Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 15 [41] 1059
- *Zululand*
  - *British-Indian Subjects in, Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 10 [39] 671
  - *Mission Schools, Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31 [43] 1264

Africa
- Correspondence and Papers Pres. (*l.*) *Feb* 11 [37] 61

Aged Poor Commission
- *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 239

Agents (Scotland) Bill
- *c.* 3R. Mr. J. Caldwell, 507; Mr. H. V. Duncombe, 507, 508; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 508; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 508 *July* 1 [42]

Agricultural Labourers' Out Relief (Medicine Posts) (see Post Office)

Agricultural Land Rating Bill

c. Intro. Mr. H. Chaplin, 1272, 1281, 1290, 1291, 1294, 1297, 1305, 1306, 1336, 1346, 1347, 1348; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1280; Sir H. Fowler, 1288, 1290, 1291, 1294, 1297, 1299, 1323, 1354; Mr. C. T. Giles, 1298, 1299; Mr. D. F. Goddard, 1300; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 1303; Sir C. Dilke, 1305, 1306; Captain Pretyman, 1307; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1309; Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, 1312; Mr. J. Stuart, 1313; Mr. R. Ascroft, 1315; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 1317; Mr. Lopes, 1319, 1323; Mr. J. Dillon, 1324, 1348; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1327; Mr. F. A. Channing, 1331; Sir W. Harcourt, 1333, 1336, 1337, 1346, 1350; Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, 1336, 1337; Mr. C. Harrison, (*Motion*) 1350; Mr. J. A. Pease, 1350; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1350, 1354, 1355; [Mr. Speaker, 1350;] (*Motion withdrawn*, 1350;) Mr. T. Lough, 1352; Mr. Buchanan, 1354; Mr. P. O'Brien, 1354 *April* 20 [39]

Read 1° *April* 20, 1354

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3R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 449, 476, 484; Mr. H. H. Asquith, (*Motion*) 449, 451, 460; Mr. C. H. Strutt, 451; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 451, 497, 506; Mr. C. A. Cripps, 459, 460; Sir H. Fowler, 463, 469; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 468, 469; Sir J. Leese, 469; Mr. G. Whiteley, 472; Sir J. Joicey, 473; Sir. W. Harcourt, 484, 486, 487; Mr. W. Long, 487; Major Rasch, 502; Mr. J. E. Barlow, 504; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 505, 506; (*Division*, 507) *July* 1

Read 3° and Passed *July* 1, 507

l. Read 1ª *July* 2, 519

2R. Lord Harris, 1054, 1078, 1079; Lord Farrer, (*Amendt.*) 1064; Marquess of Salisbury, 1971, 1076, 1080, 1081: Earl of Rosebery, 1076, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1082, Marquess of Lansdowne 1078; (*Division*, 1082) *July* 9

Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 9, 1084

[*cont.*

Agricultural Land Rating Bill—cont.

On Order for going into Com.: Lord Harris, 1413; Lord Halsbury, 1413 *July* 14

In Com., Considered and Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 14, 1414

Read 3ª and Passed *July* 17 [43] 9

Royal Assent *July* 20, 109

(For Questions see AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF)

Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. F. B. Mildmay; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 352

2R. Mr. F. B. Mildmay 1280, 1309; Mr. G. Lambert, 1287; Mr. J. P. Smith, (*Amendt.*) 1288; Mr. Elliott Lees, 1292; Mr. A. Spicer, 1293; Sir A. Acland-Hood, 1295; Dr. Farquharson, 1297; Colonel Milward, 1298; Mr. W. Redmond, 1299; Mr. J. Samuel, 1300; Sir H. Vincent, 1301; Captain Chaloner, 1302; Sir J. Kinloch, 1302; Mr. Ritchie, 1303; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 1304; Mr. J. Bryce, 1305; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 1307; Sir J. Joicey, 1308; [Mr. Speaker, 1309;] (*Division*, 1309) *Mar* 18 [38]

Read 2° *Mar* 18, 1309

Agricultural Produce (Ireland)

Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 14 [39] 849

Agricultural Rates Act 1896 (Orders)

Paper Pres. (*c.*) *July* 29 [43] 937

Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Motion*) 172, 175, 179, 190; Sir R. B. Finlay, 175, 178, 179, 186; Sir W. Harcourt, 175, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, 188; Sir C. Dilke, 176, 178, 182; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 182; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 185; Mr. H. Chaplin, 187, 188; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 190; (*Motion by leave withdrawn*, 190) *Aug* 7 [44]

Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill

l. Read 1ª *Aug* 7 [44] 4

2R. Lord Balfour, (*Motion*) 463; Earl of Camperdown, 467 *Aug* 11

Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 11, 469

In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 13, 679

Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 14, 822

Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill

c. Mr. Graham Murray (*Motion for leave to Intro.*), 546, 549; Dr. Clark, 546, 549; [Mr. Speaker, 546;] Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 550 *July* 2 [42]

Intro. Mr. Graham Murray; Read 1° *July* 2, 553

2R. Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1323; [Mr. Speaker, 1324, 1366, 1367;] Mr. Graham Murray, (*Motion*) 1325, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1357, 1358; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Amendt.*), 1325, 1330, 1344, 1345; Mr. A. Cross, 1330, 1384; Mr. Hedderwick, 1337;

[*cont.*

Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill—cont.

Sir J. Leng, 1353, 1357, 1358; Mr. Shaw-Stewart, 1359; Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, 1362; Mr. A. Wylie, 1365, 1367; Sir W. Harcourt, 1366; Mr. R. Wallace, 1369; Sir W. Wedderburn, 1371; Mr. J. McKillop, 1374; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1376; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1387; Sir M. Stewart, 1392; Mr. J. W. Crombie, 1397; Mr. R. Souttar, 1398 *Adj.* *July* 13

2R. Debate Resumed: Mr. R. Souttar, 1436; Mr. Graham Murray, 1436, 1445; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 1438, 1441; Mr. Munro-Ferguson, 1441; Sir R. T. Reid, 1443, 1445; Mr. T. H. Cochrane, 1447, 1449; Mr. J. Bryce, 1448, 1449; Mr. W. Thorburn, 1452; Mr. J. Wilson, 1454; Mr. T. Shaw, 1456; Mr. J. E. Gordon, 1461; Mr. A. Birrell, 1465; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, 1466; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1467; Captain Pirie, 1469; Mr. J. Colville, 1471; Mr. J. McLeod, 1473; Mr. J. M. White, 1475; Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1477; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1481; Mr. R. Wallace 1487; (*Division*, 1488) *July* 14

Read 2° *July* 14, 1488

On the Order to go into Com. Instructions to Com., four in number, stood in the following names: Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. J. M. White, Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Mr. Robinson Souttar. [Mr. Speaker ruled all the Instructions out of Order and the House proceeded to Committee] *Aug* 3 [43] 1357

In Com., Mr. J. H. Dalziel, (*Amendt.*) 1359, 1365, 1406; Mr. Graham Murray, 1359, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1372, 1374, 1378, 1382, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1404, 1406; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1360, 1378, 1388, 1389, 1406, 1407; (*Division*, 1361); Mr. E. Robertson, 1361, (*Amendt.*) 1363, (*Amendt.*) 1374, 1376, 1387, 1393; Mr. T. Shaw, (*Amendt.*) 1361, 1391, (*Amendt.*) 1400; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1362, 1367, 1383, 1392, 1401; (*Division*, 1363); Mr. J. Caldwell, 1365, 1371, (*Amendt.*) 1371, 1372, 1373, (*Amendt.*) 1377, 1381, (*Amendt.*) 1381, (*Amendt.*) 1383, 1387, 1390, 1399, 1404; Sir R. T. Reid, 1366, 1372, 1380, 1394, 1395; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1367, 1381, 1382, 1391, 1407; Dr. Clark, 1369, 1372, 1375, 1381, 1382, 1394, 1395, 1405; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1370; Mr. A. Ure, 1371, 1383; Mr. J. McLeod, 1371, 1376, 1381, 1386, 1390, 1395, (*Amendt.*) 1395, 1399, (*Amendt.*) 1403, 1406; Mr. A. Wylie, 1371, 1380, 1397; (*Divisions*, 1371, 1373); Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1375, 1402; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 1375, 1393; Mr. R. Souttar, 1375, 1393; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1376); Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1376, 1381; [Chairman, 1378, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1397;] Sir J. Fergusson, 1380; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1381); (*Divisions*, 1382, 1387); Mr. J. W. Crombie, (*Amendt.*) 1388; Mr. J. Bryce, 1389, 1401; Mr. J. Colville, 1390; (*Division*, 1395); Mr. Hedderwick, 1396, 1406; Mr. J. M. White, 1397; (*Divisions*, 1399, 1403, 1406) *Aug* 3

In Com., Debate Resumed: Mr. Graham Murray, (*Amendt.*) 1455, 1456, 1461, 1462, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1474, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1488, 1489, 1490, (*Amendt.*)

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Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill—cont.

1491, 1496, 1508, 1509, 1510; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1456, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1477, 1500, 1510, 1511; Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1459, 1462, 1480, 1492; Mr. E. Robertson, 1462, 1469, 1476, 1492, 1495, 1499, 1507, 1508, (*Amendt.*) 1508; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1463, 1484, 1485; Mr. A. Asher, 1464, (*Amendt.*) 1465, 1466; Mr. T. Shaw, 1464, 1474, 1508; Dr. Clark, 1465, 1477, 1500, 1511, 1512, (*Amendt.*) 1513; Sir J. Kinloch, 1466; [Chairman, 1468, 1469, 1474, 1491, 1492, 1503, 1504, 1507;] Mr. J. Caldwell, 1468, 1485, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1513; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 1469, 1488, 1498, 1499; Mr. A. Ure, 1470, 1490, 1507, 1508; Mr. A. Wylie, 1472, 1494, 1495; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1472, 1497, 1498, 1499; Mr. J. Bryce, 1473, 1482; Sir R. T. Reid, 1473, 1478, (*Amendt.*) 1483, 1484; (*Division*, 1473); Mr. D. N. Nicol, 1474, (*Amendt. as Amended Agreed to*, 1474); Mr. J. H. Dalziel, (*Amendt.*) 1475, 1476, 1478; Mr. J. Colville, 1476, 1501, 1509; Mr. J. G. Holborn, 1476; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1476, 1485; Mr. J. M. White, 1477, 1491, 1499; Captain Pirie, 1478; (*Division*, 1478); Mr. J. McLeod, 1479, 1485, 1489, 1495; Mr. R. Souttar, 1480, 1484; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 1480; Mr. A. Cross, 1482, 1485, 1488, 1501; Mr. Hedderwick, 1483, (*Amendt.*) 1510, 1513; Mr. J. W. Crombie, 1484, 1490; (*Division*, 1485); Sir J. Fergusson, 1486, 1504; Mr. Luttrell, 1487; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, 1487; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 1488; Mr. J. C. Rickett, 1495; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1500; Mr. A. Birrell, 1504; (*Division*, 1506); Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1509; Sir J. T. Brunner, 1509; (*Division*, 1510); (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1513); (*Division*, 1513) *Aug* 4

In Com., Debate Resumed: Mr. J. Caldwell, (*Amendt.*) 1518, 1525; Mr. R. Souttar, 1519; Mr. Graham Murray, 1519, 1521, 1526, 1527, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1546, 1549; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 1519, 1531, 1547; Mr. J. Colville, 1520, 1549; Mr. J. G. Holborn, 1520; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1520, 1539; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1521, 1541, 1548; Mr. T. Shaw, 1522; Mr. R. Wallace, 1523; Dr. Clark, 1523, 1525, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1544; Mr. E. Robertson, 1523, 1524, 1526, 1546; Mr. J. McLeod, 1523, 1524, 1528, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1545; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1525; Mr. Hedderwick, 1525; Mr. A. Cross, 1526; (*Amendt. negatived*, 1526); Sir R. T. Reid, (*Amendt.*) 1526; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1527, 1534, 1536; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 1527); Sir C. Dilke, (*Amendt.*) 1527, 1536; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1532; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1534, 1535, 1550; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1536); Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1536; [Chairman, 1538, 1550;] Mr. A. Wylie, 1539; Mr. J. M. White, 1539; Mr. A. Ure, 1540, 1544; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 1542, 1543; Mr. A. Asher, 1543, 1546; Mr. A. Birrell, 1543; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1547, 1548; Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1549; (*Division*, 1549); Captain Pirie, (*Amendt.*) 1549; Mr. J. Bryce, 1549; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1550; (*Division*, 1550) *Aug* 5

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Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill—cont.

Considered as Amended: Mr. J. Caldwell, (*Amendt.*) 1705, 1736; Mr. J. McLeod, 1709, 1718, (*Amendt.*) 1721, 1725, 1728, (*Amendt.*) 1737, 1740, 1750; Dr. Clark, 1710, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1731, 1736; [Mr. Speaker, 1710, 1723]; (*Division*, 1711); Mr. J. W. Crombie, (*Amendt.*) 1711, 1714, 1716; Mr. Graham Murray, 1712, 1717, 1719, 1722, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1731, 1732, 1736, 1741, (*Motion*) 1741; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1713, 1741; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1714, 1723, 1734, 1745; Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1715, 1728, 1732, 1736; (*Division*, 1716); Mr. R. Souttar, 1717, 1720; Mr. J. M. White, 1718; Dr. Tanner, 1723; (*Divison*, 1724); Mr. Luttrell, 1724; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, (*Amendt.*) 1725; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1729, 1741: Mr. A. Ure, 1730, 1735, (*Amendt.*) 1737: Mr. J. E. B. Baillie, 1732; Mr. J. Dillon, 1732; Mr. E. Robertson, 1733, 1748; Colonel Denny, 1733; Mr. J. G. Holborn, 1734; (*Divisions*, 1735, 1737, 1741); Mr. A. Wylie, 1745; Mr. Hedderwick, 1746; (*Division*, 1751) *Aug* 6

Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 6, 1751

(For Questions see Scotland)

Agricultural Tenancies Bill

c. Intro. Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; Read 1° *Feb* 25 [37] 1143

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF

President—Mr. Walter H. Long

Agricultural

- *Commission*, *Q.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 36. *Qs.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, Mr. F. A. Channing, Mr. G. Lambert; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5, 223. *Q.* Mr. G. Lambert; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 25 [42] 80
- *Depression (Ireland)*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 210
- *Education (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1257
- *Holdings*, *Q.* Mr. G. Lambert; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1267
- *Institute (Munster)*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1477
- *Labour Correspondent (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 656; *July* 6, 795
- *Labourers' Out Relief Medicine Post*, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 51
- *Land, Grazing and*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 24 [37] 919
- *Prices in Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 438. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10, 640
- *Produce (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 897

Agricultural Holdings Bill, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 425

Agricultural Holdings (England) Act 1883, *Q.* Mr. W. W. Carlile; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 24 [37] 934

[*cont.*

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF—cont.

Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 13 [37] 237

Agricultural Land Rating Bill, *Qs.* Mr. G. Lambert; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1614. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1377. *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 23, 1515. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1727. *Q.* Mr. T. Shaw; *A* Sir C. Pearson *April* 27, 1735. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 28 [40] 6. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 30, 210. *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30, 221. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 1, 348. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 4, 449. *Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8, 881. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11, 1006. *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 12, 1146. *Q.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *A.* Mr. Speaker *May* 15, 1446. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 18, 1563. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 19, 1681. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 21 [41] 80. *Qs.* Sir J. T. Brunner, Mr. E. Robertson; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 5, 510. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 19, 1447. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Dr. Clark; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1702
(For Debate see Title of Bill)

Agricultural Rating (Ireland) Bill, *Q,* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 883. *Qs.* Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1647

Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 220. *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Sir H. Fowler; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 18, 1570. *Q.* Sir G. O. Trevelyan; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1164. *Q.* Mr. E. Robertson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 153. *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 30, 398. *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 152
(For Debate see Title of Bill)

Agriculture, Board of (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1011. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21, 1372. *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1724. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1437

Australian Frozen Meat, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 23 [38] 1608

Butter

- *Adulterated*, *Qs.* Mr. H. E. Kearley, Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 25 [37] 1066
- *Cocoa* (see Title Cocoa Butter)
- *Foreign*, *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 27 [39] 262. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27, 1719

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AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *Cattle*
  - *Account of Pleuro-Pneumonia, Q.* Mr. Ian Malcolm; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 30 [40] 204. *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18, 1566
  - *Canadian, and Pleuro-Pneumonia, Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 4 [40] 433
  - *Canadian Store, Q.* Sir J. Kinloch; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 24 [37] 920. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 447. *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 16, 1021. *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 17, 1165. *Q.* Sir J. Kinloch; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 20, 1465
  - *Channel Traffic, Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 17 [37] 453. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 9 [38] 441
  - *Disease (Compulsory Slaughter), Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 17 [38] 1165
  - *Foreign (Slaughter of, United States and Argentina), Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 24 [43] 607
  - *Imported, Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 12 [38] 763
  - *Irish, Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 24 [37] 922
  - *Live Animals (Importation of), Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 4 [41] 413
  - *Live (Landing at Belfast), Qs.* Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 24 [43] 603
  - *New Zealand Sheep and, Qs.* Sir J. Leng; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 19 [38] 1332; *May* 5 [40] 541
  - *Traffic (Charge of Cruelty), Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 13 [42] 1307
  - *Transport, Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 10 [42] 1231
  - *Weighing Machines, Qs.* Mr. Shaw-Stewart, Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 2 [37] 1470
- *Channel Transit of Live Stock, Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 17 [37] 453
- *Commons*
  - *Lands (Wales), Q.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 13 [42] 1316
  - *Regulation, Q.* Sir J. Leese; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 17 [38] 1169
- *Dairy Herds (Victoria), Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 467
- *Darwen Moor Provisional Order, Q.* Mr. A. Hopkinson; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 471
- *Diseases in Animals Act 1894 Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Diseases of Animals Bill, Qs.* Dr. Farquharson, Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 784. *Qs.* Mr. Price, Mr. Grant Lawson; *As.* Mr. W. Long *April* 13 [39] 746 (For Debate see Title of Bill.)
- *Dogs (Muzzling of), Qs.* Mr. R. S. Donkin, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 13 [37] 227. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 27, 1229. *Q.* Colonel Mellor; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 3 [38] 35. *Q.* Dr. Tanner;

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- *Dogs (Muzzling of)*—cont.
  - *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 16, 1024. *Q.* Sir L. McIver; *A.* Mr. W. Long *June* 18 [41] 1326. *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 16 [42] 1627. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. Long *July* 23 [43] 482
- *Equivalent Grant (Ireland), Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1569
- *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1893, Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 27 [37] 1241. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 483
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  - *Cattle (Slaughter of, United States and Argentina), Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 24 [43] 607
  - *Meat, Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. A. F. Jeffreys: *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 20. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 9, 425
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- *Grazing Ground (Parish Councils), Q.* Dr. Clark; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11 [41] 849
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  - *Breeding (Ireland), Q.* Mr. T. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 77. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 1, 214. *Q.* Captain McCalmont; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 665
  - *Fair, Spancelhill (Ennis), Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1112; *July* 17 [43] 25
  - *Flesh, Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. Lees Knowles; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 729
- *Horses (Old) in France (Alleged Illtreatment), Q.* Mr. H. F. Pease; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 28 [40] 13
- *Importation of Live Animals, Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 4 [41] 413
- *Income Tax and House Duty (Farmers), Q.* Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 11 [41] 848
- *Irish Landed Estates, Qs.* Sir J. Colomb; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 263
- *Land Law (Ireland) Bill, Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. Speaker *July* 20 [43] 153. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28, 818 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Meat*
  - *Australian Frozen, Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul: *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
  - *Foreign, Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 20. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 9, 425
- *Munster Agricultural Institute, Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1267
- *Old Horses in France (Alleged Ill-treatment), Q.* Mr. H. Fell Pease; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 28 [40] 13
- *Ordnance Survey Maps, Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 27 [37] 1244
- *Parcel Post (Agricultural), Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30 [43] 1049

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  Potato Disease (Ireland), Q. Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1110
  Potatoes, Spraying, Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1332. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15, 1441. *Q.* Mr. G. Lambert; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 21 [41] 74
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    Importation of Hides, Qs. Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Long *June* 11 [41] 840
    Precautions, Q. Mr. J. E. Ellis; *A.* Mr. W. Long *June* 16 [41] 1161
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  Sheep Worried by Dogs (Wales), Q. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 19 [40] 1678
  Shooting Homing Pigeons, Qs. Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1680
  Swine Fever, Q. Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 16 [39] 1028. *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 20, 1251
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  Tuberculosis, Q. Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 17 [37] 453
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  Dock Works *Feb* 25 [37] 1062
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    The Mall *Mar* 13 [38] 884; *Mar* 30 [39] 383
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  - £26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House *April* 10 [39] 714, 716
  - £74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 718, 721, 722
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- Tramways (Ireland) Acts *Mar* 5 [38] 201
- Uffington Station (Great Western Railway) *May* 19 [40] 1677
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- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 168; In Com. *May* 18, 1514, 1517, 1533

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- Copy of Report Pres. (*c.*) *May* 12 [40] 1128

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- Army Coal Transport *May* 12 [40] 1130
- Belleville Boilers (Steamship *Ohio*) *May* 15 [40] 1429
- Boiler Accident *June* 25 [42] 80
- Cornwall (Fishery Disturbances in) *May* 18 [40] 1655
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- Dover Undercliff Reclamation (Suspended) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1455
- Education Bill (Special Aid Grant) *April* 23 [39] 1529
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- Hampton Court Gardeners *April* 28 [40] 14; *June* 19 [41] 1446
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1576, 1577
- Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 753; *June* 1 [41] 230
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 861
- Naval Estimates *April* 14 [39] 899; *June* 16 [41] 1158
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  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 275, 303
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  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1447, 1455
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 375; *Mar* 9, 496
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1483, 1486, 1494
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 154, 156, 159, 167, 175, 178
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- Trade Disputes *May* 12 [40] 1150
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- Ascension Day *May* 13 [40] 1263
- Bottling Beer (Factory Regulations) *July* 28 [43] 829
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- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1409
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- Ashanti Expedition *Feb* 27 [37] 1232
- Carrying Fire Arms (Mayo County) *July* 10 [42] 1232
- Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum *June* 15 [41] 1053
- Clare Island Mails *Feb* 17 [37] 445
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  - Harbour Commissioners *Mar* 9 [38] 431
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- Ashanti Expedition *April* 17 [39] 1163
- Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 398
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- *Alien Immigration in the United States, Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 708
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- *British Columbia and Alaska, Q.* Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 442
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  - *Boundary, Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16 [38] 1002
  - *Colonial Surgeon, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 24 [39] 52
  - *Invasion of, Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1340
  - *Telegrams, Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
- *Canadian*
  - *Cattle* (see *Cattle* below)
  - *Fast Steamship Service, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 797
  - *Mail Service, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 449. *Qs.* General Laurie; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1162
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  - *United States and Argentina (Slaughter of), Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 24 [43] 607
- Costa Rica Packet *Arbitration, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 16 [39] 1037
- *Fiji, Claims in, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Chamberlain *May* 18 [40] 1563
- *Life Assurance Companies, Q.* Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 27 [39] 1718
- *Mails (American)*
  - *Canadian and, Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
  - *Delay between Queenstown and Bradford, Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 237
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  - *Landing of, Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 13 [38] 881
  - *Newspapers, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W Field, Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1019. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24, 1633
  - *Queenstown and Southampton Routes, Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 376
- *Newfoundland Fisheries, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 21 [37] 828; *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Sir F. H. Evans, [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 26 [42] 138
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Archdeaconry of Cornwall Bill
- *l.* Pres. Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; Read 1ª *Mar* 26 [39] 145
- Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 7 [40] 722
- In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *May* 8, 862
- 3R. Earl of Mount Edgcumbe *May* 11, 991
- Read 3ª and Passed *May* 11, 991

Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment) Bill
- *l.* Read 1ª *Mar* 20 [38] 1433
- 2R. Lord Bishop of London *April* 28 [40] 3
- Read 2ª *April* 28, 3
- In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 7, 722
- Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *May* 19, 1657
- Read 3ª and Passed *May* 21 [42] 53

ARDILAUN, Lord
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1585; *Aug* 7 [44] 22

ARGYLL, Duke of
- Armenia *May* 8 [40] 866, 871
- Indian Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1601
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 3R. *July* 10 [42] 1195, 1197, 1202, 1203
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 58

Armagh Provisional Order Bills (see IRELAND)

Armenia
- *Armenians*
  - *Persecution of, Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1047
  - *Prison, in, Q.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1688
- *Baron de Vialar's Statements, Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19 [41] 1434; *June* 23, 1690
- *Biredjik*
  - *Conversions, Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 665
  - *Massacres at, Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1148
- *Christians* (see Title ARMENIA, CHRISTIANS IN)
- *Christians*
  - *Forced Conversion to Mohammedanism, Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce: *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 534
  - *Moslems, and, Qs.* Lord Stanmore, Earl of Rosebery; *As.* Marquess of Salisbury; [*Obs.* Duke of Argyll;] *May* 8, [40] 863
- *Disturbances*
  - *Diarbekir, Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 145
  - *Niksar, Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 4 [43] 1450
- *Egin and Aintab (Affairs at), Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 142
- *Kharput (Massacre near), Q.* Lord Stanmore; *A.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 20 [43] 111
- *Losses of British Subjects in, Q.* Sir W. H. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16 [38] 1005
- *Massacres in, Q.* Mr. T. R. Leuty; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 31 [39] 517
- *Missionaries in, Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. Channing; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 747
- *Nazim Pasha and the Armenian Councils, Q.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 693
- *Outrages, Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16 [38] 1010
- *Release of Prisoners, Q.* Sir J. Kennaway; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 14 [40] 1340
- *Relief Fund, Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 32. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1643
- *Russia and, Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Curzon *Feb* 14 [37] 348. *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. F. A. Channing, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 17, 456. *Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. Gibson Bowles: *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 27 1252
- *Urfa (Massacres at), Q.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 24 [37] 930. *Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. S. Smith; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 30 [40] 201. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 12, 1148. *Q.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 75
- *Van (Affairs at), Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 25 [42] 69
- *Zeitoun*
  - *Alleged Massacres, Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 232
  - *Governorship, Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 20 [39] 1261; *April* 27, 1725; *April* 30 [40] 201

Armenia (Christians in)
- Mr. S. Smith, (*Motion*) 37, 118; Sir J. Kennaway, 46; Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 48, 60, 64, 67; Sir E. Grey, 60, 63, 65, 67; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 63, 67, 110, 115, 116, 118; Mr. T. W. Legh, 67, 91; Mr. Curzon, 71, 88; Mr. A. Spicer, 86, 88; Colonel McCalmont, 88; Major Rasch, 90; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 94; Mr. H. M. Stanley, 95; Mr. J. F. Oswald, 99; Mr. J. Bryce, 101, 110, 116; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 122; (*Motion Agreed to*, 125) *Mar* 3 [38]

ARMY

Secretary of State—Marquess of LANSDOWNE
Under Secretary of State—Mr. BRODRICK
Financial Secretary—Mr. J. POWELL-WILLIAMS

- *Aldershot*
  - *East and West Cavalry Barracks, Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 693
  - *Hospital*
    - *Accommodation at, Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 770
    - *New Military, Q.* Captain Bagot; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 23 [39] 1524
  - *Militia Encampment, Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 681
  - *Sewage Farm, Q.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 27 [39] 1720
  - *Tent Floor Boards, Qs.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner, Captain Pirie; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 4, [43] 1443. *Qs.* Captain Pirie; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 6, 1699
- *Allowance (Wife Desertion), Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 15 [40] 1431
- *Ammunition*
  - *Artillery, Q.* Colonel Long; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 30 [39] 363
  - *Lee-Metford, at Bisley, Qs.* Mr. J. E. B. Baillie, Major Rasch, Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 6 [43] 1691
  - *National Rifle Association, Qs.* Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 30 [43] 1025
- *Annual Leave (Officers on West Coast of Africa), Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 6 [42] 784
- *Armourer Sergeants, Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 5 [38] 188
- *Army Annual Bill* (see that Title)
- *Army Reserve Bill, Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 7 [42] 923. *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9, 1118
- *Army Service in India* (see INDIA)
- *Army Works Loan Bill, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 10 [42] 1223
- *Artillery*
  - *Ammunition, Q.* Colonel Long; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 30 [39] 363
  - *Auxiliary, Qs.* Sir E. S. Hill; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 412
  - *Engineer Officers and (Retired), Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 14 [44] 838
  - *Guns (Horses and Field) Q.* Earl of Denbigh; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *May* 18 [40] 1509
  - *Horses, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 756

[*cont.*

ARMY—cont.

- *Artillery*—cont.
  - *Militia*
    - *Barracks (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 490
    - *Regiments*, *Q.* Captain Grice-Hutchinson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1166
  - *Practice in the Solent*, *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 30 [40] 210
  - *Practice Ranges*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 259
  - *Range (Wicklow County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
- *Ashanti Expedition* (see Africa; subheading *Ashanti*)
- *Bands (Military) in the Royal Parks*, *Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 27 [37] 1212
- *Barracks*
  - *Accommodation (Dingwall, Ross-shire)*, *Q.* Mr Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 675
  - *Aldershot Cavalry*, *Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 693
  - *Barrack-room Coal Supply*, *Q.* Mr. C. T. Giles; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 490
  - *Belfast*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Mr Powell-Williams *Mar* 17 [38] 1153. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 17 [39] 1163
  - *Belturbet*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
  - *Birr*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 30 [43] 1032.
  - *Boyle Military*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 7 [40] 748
  - *Bradford Moor*, *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1170. *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 23, 1604. *Qs.* Mr. E. Flower, Mr. H. Byron Reed; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 26 [39] 161. *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 23 [41] 1678. *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 28 [43] 813
  - *Buttevant*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 25 [37] 1074
  - *Cavan Militia*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1633
  - *Dingwall (Ross-shire) Accommodation*, *Q.* Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 675
  - *Dublin*
    - *Artillery Militia*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 490
    - *Cavalry*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Hulse; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 21 [37] 825
    - *Richmond*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 454
    - *Royal*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1059
  - *Isle of Wight*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1022
  - *Le Marchant (Sewage)*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 447
  - *Londonderry Militia*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 9 [42] 1111
  - *Manchester and Salford*, *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. W. J. Galloway, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 6, 1679

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ARMY—cont.

- *Barracks*—cont.
  - *Parkhurst*, *Qs.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *As.* Mr Brodrick *Feb* 27 [37] 1250
  - *St. George's (London)*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [39] 1243
  - *Winchester*, *Q.* Mr. W. H. Myers; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1020
- *Barry Island Fort*, *Q.* Major Wyndham-Quin *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
- *Belfast*
  - *Barracks*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 17 [38] 1153. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 17 [39] 1163
  - *Deserters*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 22 [41] 1561
- *Bermuda*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 151
- *Bombay Native Infantry*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 2 [37] 1467
- *Boots*, *Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1078. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 27, 1227
- *Boy Defaulter Sheets*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 13 [38] 886
- *Buller (Sir Redvers)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 14 [39] 896
- *Buluwayo (Natives Shot as Spies)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1326
- *Burma and Chin Hills (Military Operations)*, *Q.* Captain Grice Hutchinson; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 14 [42] 1431
- *Cambridge (Duke of)*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 889. *Qs.* Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Major Rasch; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16, 1014. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 17, 1175 *Mar* 24 [39] 64. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 13, 738
  - Mr. A. J. Balfour, (*Statement*) 279, 280; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 280; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 280 *Mar* 27 [39] 280
- *Cameron Highlanders (2nd Battalion)*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 15 [41] 1063
- *Canteens*
  - *Lanark Moor*, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 29 [42] 257
  - *Longford*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1426
- *Cavalry*
  - *Barracks*
    - *Aldershot*, *Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 693
    - *Dublin*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Hulse; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 21 [37] 825
  - *Drill Books*, *Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1166
  - *Regiment of Gentlemen*, *Q.* Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1156
  - *Reorganisation*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 27 [39] 270

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ARMY—cont.

- *Cavan Militia Barracks*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1633
- *Charges Against an Army Surgeon-Major*, Q. Sir H. Fowler; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 12 [38] 778
- *Chelsea Hospital*, Q. Mr. C. A. Whitmore; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 920
- *Chitral and Waziri Campaigns*, *Qs.* Colonel Wyndham Murray, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 9 [42] 1103
- *Church Parade (Holywood, Down County)*, Q. Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 65
- *Clothing*, Q. Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 9 [38] 428. *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 11 [40] 1005
- *Clyde Defences*, Q. Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 24 [39] 45
- *Coal Transport*, *Qs.* Mr. W. T. Doxford, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 12 [40] 1129
- *Colour Sergeants (Militia)*, Q. Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 19 [41] 1435
- *Compassionate Allowances*
  - *Brennan (John)*, Q. Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 17 [37] 455. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 7 [40] 736
  - *Connor (Edward)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 7 [40] 736
- *Contracts*
  - *Kynoch and Co. (Messrs.)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1642
  - *Ross and Co. (Messrs.)*, Q. Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 29 [42] 259
  - *Uniform*, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 27 [37] 1227
- *Cordite*, Q. Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 5 [38] 217. *Qs.* Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 23, 1589; *Mar* 30 [39] 372. Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 2 [42] 539
- *Corps and Reserve*, Q. Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 6 [38] 351
- *Court-martial (2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment)*, *Qs.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 20 [43] 141. *Q.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 3, 1347
- *Curragh Camp*
  - *Horses*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 1 [41] 422
  - *Land Compensation*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 13 [44] 748
  - *Sewage Farm*, Q. Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 20 [43] 150
- *Defence of the Empire* (see that Title)
- *Defence of London* (see *London* below)
- *Deserters, Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 22 [41] 1561
- *Dingwall (Ross-shire) Barrack Accommodation*, Q. Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 675

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ARMY—cont.

- *Discharged Soldiers in Workhouses*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 14 [44] 831
- *Discharge (Gunner Taaffe)*, Q. Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 9 [41] 713
- *Donegal*
  - *Leenan Head Defence Works*, *Qs.* Mr. T. B. Curran, Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 7 [44] 97
  - *Militia*, Q. Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 24 [39] 53
  - *Nedds Point Fort*, Q. Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 58
- *Dongola (Military Expedition to)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Brodrick, Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 799
  (For Debate see that Title)
- *Dublin*
  - Barracks (see *Barracks* above)
  - *Royal Irish Tournament*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 29 [42] 263
- *Dunton (Sergeant), Bigamy Case*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Mr. Curzon *May* 15 [40] 1432; *May* 18, 1557
- *Egyptian*
  - *Army*, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 26 [39] 165. Q. Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 10, 674
  - *Expedition*, Q. Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 2 [41] 291
- *Enfield Small Arms Factory*, Q. General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1076. Q. Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 51. Q. General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 14 [42] 1422
- *Enlistment*, Q. Mr. G. Kemp; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 23 [43] 472
- *Enlistment (2nd Gordon Highlanders)*, Q. Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 15 [41] 1051
- *European Troops (India)*, Q. Major Rasch; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1029
- *Extra Regimental Appointments*, Q. General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 78
- *Felixstowe Hospital*, Q. Mr. D. F. Goddard; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 16 [41] 1158
- *Food Supplies*
  - *Forage and*, Q. Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
  - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Jordan, Sir H. Vincent, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 30 [43] 1044
- *Foreign Enlistment Act*, Q. Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 753
- *Foreign Supplies*, Q. Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 [43] 600
- *Gibraltar Batteries*, Q. Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 16 [42] 1622
- *Gloucester, Training at*, Q. Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 61
- *Government Factories*, Q. Major H. F. Bowles; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 22 [41] 1543
- *Guns*
  - *Altcar Range*, *Qs.* Sir A. B. Forwood; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [42] 648
  - *Indian and Home*, Q. Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 17 [37] 448
  - *Machine*, Q. Mr. T. C. T Warner; *A.* Mr. Broderick *Aug* 4 [43] 1142

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ARMY—cont.

- *Hong Kong Regiment*, *Q.* Mr. W. R. Greene; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1331
- *Horse-breeding (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 16 [41] 1158
- *Horses (Curragh)*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A* Mr. Brodrick *June* 1 [41] 222
- *Hospitals*
  - *Aldershot*
    - *Accommodation at*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 770
    - *New Military*, *Q.* Captain Bagot; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 23 [39] 1524
  - *Chelsea*, *Q.* Mr. C. A. Whitmore; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 920
  - *Felixstowe*, *Q.* Mr. D. F. Goddard; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 16 [41] 1158
- *Imperial Troops in South Africa*, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 394
- *India*
  - *Army*, *Q.* Mr. E. B. Hoare; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 17 [38] 1148
  - *Bombay Native Infantry* (see *Infantry* below)
  - *British Soldiers in*, *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 23 [38] 1591
  - *Flogging in Army*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 876
  - *Frontier*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 4 [41] 420
  - *Madras Infantry Regiment* (see *Infantry* below)
  - *Medal*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 15 [41] 1071
  - *Native Regiments in*, *Qs.* Sir H. S. King; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 21 [41] 56; *June* 16, 1152
  - *Officers of the General List*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 21 [41] 57
  - *Staff Corps*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 3 [38] 14
  - *Troops in Africa* (see AFRICA; sub-headings *Egypt*, *Mombasa*, *Soudan*, and *Suakim*)
  - *Uncovenanted Officers*, *Qs.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 21 [41] 67; *June* 15, 1063
- *Infantry*
  - *Adjutants (Volunteer)*, *Q.* Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 20 [43] 122
  - *Battalions*, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 11 [41] 834
  - *Bombay Native*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 2 [37] 1467
  - *Madras Regiments*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1923
- *Lanark Moor (Military Canteen)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 29 [42] 257
- *Lance Staves*, *Qs.* Colonel Welby, Mr. J. McLeod; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 97. *Q.* Colonel Welby; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11, 487
- *Lee-Metford*
  - *Ammunition*, *Q.* Mr. Wingfield-Digby; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 13 [38] 891
  - *Ammunition at Bisley*, *Qs.* Mr. J. E. B. Baillie, Major Rasch, Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 6 [43] 1691

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- *Lee-Metford*—cont.
  - *Bullet*, *Qs.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 30 [40] 206
  - *Rifle*, *Q.* Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 67. *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 30 [43] 1029
- *Leenan Head Defence Works*
  - *Donegal*, *Qs.* Mr. T. B. Curran, Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 7 [44] 97
  - *Lough Swilly*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 26 [39] 172
- *Limerick*
  - *County Militia*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 2 [37] 1473
  - *Troops at*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr Brodrick *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
- *London*
  - *Chelsea Hospital*, *Q.* Mr. C. A. Whitmore; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 920
  - *Defence of*
    - *Fortifications*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 17 [39] 1171
    - *Surrey Forts*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 28 [43] 813
  - *Military Drill (Hyde Park)*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *St. George's Barracks*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [39] 1243
  - *Thames Licensed Watermen*, *Q.* Sir W. Hart-Dyke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
  - *Trooping the Colours*, *Q.* Mr. F. W. Fison; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 69
  - *Volunteers*
    - *North London Brigade*, *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 424
    - *Tower Hamlets (Royal Engineers)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Major Jameson; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [43] 659
- *Londonderry Militia Barracks*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 9 [42] 1111
- *Longford Military Canteen*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1426
- *Machine*
  - *Gun Sections (Volunteers)*, *Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 10 [42] 1422
  - *Guns*, *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
- *Madras Infantry Regiments*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1023
- *Majors (Retirement)*, *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 755
- *Malta, Camp Arrangements at*, *Q.* Earl of Buckinghamshire; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *Mar* 23 [38] 1581
- *Manchester and Salford Military Barracks*, *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. W. J. Galloway, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 6, 1679
- *Marching Drills*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 24 [37] 927

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ARMY—cont.

- *Married Soldiers' Quarters, Q.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 15 [41] 1072
- *Mauritius Prison, Q.* Admiral Field; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 408
- *Meat Supplies, Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 24 [37] 819. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 5 [38] 231. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 6, 364. *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. M. Paulton; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 26 [39] 171. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 27, 268. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 28 [40] 9. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 150
- *Medical*
  - *Department, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 945. *Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 27, 1246. *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 9 [41] 719. *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 16 [41] 1159
  - *Officers, Qs.* Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 3 [38] 33. *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12, 762
  - *Staff*
    - *Candidates, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 94
    - *Military, Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 74; *July* 16 1634
    - *Volunteer, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 [43] 603
  - *Treatment, Qs.* Mr. R. J. Price, Mr. J. Stuart; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [39] 1246
- *Mess Uniforms, Q.* Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 23 [39] 1508
- *Military*
  - *Colours (Sale of), Q.* Mr. J. E. Gordon; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 15 [40] 1422
  - *Drill (Hyde Park), Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Expenditure, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir M Hicks Beach *Mar* 16 [38] 1026
  - *Forces, Grouping of, Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 24 [39] 53
  - *Governor of Crete, Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
  - *Lunacy, Q* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 20 [37] 688
  - *Medical Staff, Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 74; *July* 16, 1634
  - *Newspaper Correspondents, Qs.* Mr. C. J. Darling; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [39] 1258
  - *Operations in the Soudan* (see *Soudan* below)
  - *Paupers, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 14 [39] 889; *April* 21, 1371
  - *Prison, Mauritius, Q.* Admiral Field; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 408
  - *Temporary Rank, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 21 [39] 1364
  - *Training, Gloucester, Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston: *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 61
- *Military Lands Act 1892 Amendment Bill, Q.* Mr. J. Samuel; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 274
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)

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ARMY—cont.

- *Military Lands Provisional Orders Bill* (see that Title)
- *Military Manœuvres Bill, Q.* Mr. E. H. Hulse; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 5 [38] 221. *Qs.* Colonel Lockwood, Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, Mr. E. Strachey, Mr. Luttrell. *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23, 1531. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 5 [40] 546. *Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 85. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 8, 608
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Military Works Bill, Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1355
- *Military Works (Money)* (see that Title)
- *Militia*
  - *Barracks* (see *Barracks* above)
  - *Battalions, Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 3 [38] 26
  - *Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Boots, Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 51. *Q.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 6 [42] 788
  - *Clothing and Equipment, Qs.* Mr. A. Wylie, Viscount Cranborne; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 5 [40] 542
  - *Colour Sergeants, Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 19 [41] 1435
  - *Donegal, Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 24 [39] 53
  - *Encampment (Aldershot), Q.* Captain Jessel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 681
  - *Head-dress, Qs.* Mr. Alban Gibbs; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 14 [37] 338; *Feb* 25, 1085
  - *Helmets, Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 9 [42] 1107
  - *Limerick County, Q.* Mr. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 2 [37] 1473
  - *Officers, Q.* Colonel Sandys; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 30 [39] 363
  - *Training (Staffordshire), Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 14 [40] 1337
  - *Uniform, Q.* Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 7 [40] 747
  - *Volunteer Shooting, and, Q.* Mr. Money Wigram; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 30 [39] 380
- *Mobilisation Scheme (Thames and Medway Guns), Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr Brodrick *July* 20 [43] 142
- *National Rifle Association Ammunition, Qs.* Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 30 [43] 1025
- *Nedds Point Fort (Donegal), Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 58
- *Needles Fort, Q.* Mr. R. B. Martin; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 415
- *Nile Expedition, Q.* General McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 28 [43] 823
- *North London Volunteer Brigade, Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe: *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 424
- *Oat Supplies, Q.* Mr. W. Field: *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 6 [38] 364. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Mr. J. P. Farrell, Dr. Tanner; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 10, 603. *Qs.* Mr. d'A. Wyvill; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 13, 877. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 16. 1018

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ARMY—cont.

- *Officers*
  - *Adjutants (Volunteer Infantry)*, *Q.* Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 20 [43] 122
  - *Artillery and Engineer (Retired)*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 14 [44] 838
  - *Charges against an Army Surgeon-Major*, *Q.* Sir H. Fowler; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 12 [38] 778
  - *Colonels*, *Q.* Colonel Wyndham Murray; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  - *Dress and Accoutrements*, *Qs.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 99
  - *Majors (Retirement)*, *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 755
  - *Medical*, *Qs.* Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 3 [38] 33. *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12, 762
  - *Militia*, *Q.* Colonel Sandys; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 30 [39] 363
  - *Pensions*
    - *Mitchell (Colonel Edward)*, *Qs.* Mr. R. Wallace; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 145. *Q.* Mr. R. Wallace; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 7, 932
    - *Rich (Colonel F. H.)*, *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1421
  - *Political Associations*, *Q.* Sir F. H. Evans; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 18 [41] 1312
  - *Reserve*, *Q.* Colonel H. McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [42] 655. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 16, 1634
  - *Royal Engineers*, *Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
  - *Volunteer*
    - *Capitation Grant*, *Q.* Mr. W. Sidebottom; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1357
    - *Outfit*, *Q.* Mr. C. J. Murray; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1157. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 448
    - *Special Army Order*, *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 424
  - *Warrant*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 30 [39] 382
  - *West Coast of Africa (Annual Leave)*, *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 6 [42] 784
- *Ordnance*
  - *Factories*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 2 [42] 540. *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 14, 1421
  - *Factories Vote*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 79. *Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29, 270; *July* 3, 666. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 801. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 10, 1234. *Q.* Major H. F. Bowles; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 16, 1646. *Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 274; *July* 23, 485
  - *Store Department*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 5 [38] 189. *Q.* Col. Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19, 1349

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ARMY—cont.

- *Pensioners*
  - *Crimean and Indian Mutiny*, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 19 [41] 1435
  - *Police and*, *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 433
  - *Wife Desertion*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 12 [40] 1139
- *Pensions*
  - *Ball*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 600. *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 12, 773
  - *Beatty (Henry)*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1640
  - *Borrowing on Security of*, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 16 [39] 1036
  - *Bryan*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 16 [38] 1008
  - *Bryson (Thomas)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 15 [40] 1430. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 23 [43] 473
  - *Campaign*, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 55; *Mar* 30, 364
  - *Crimean*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 6 [38] 357
  - *Deniston (Joseph)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 14 [37] 913; *April* 17 [39] 1152
  - *Hynes (John)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 20 [37] 688; *April* 17 [39] 1152
  - *Kenney (Edward)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 913
  - *Lynch (Patrick)*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *Mar* 5 [38] 219
  - *M'Givers (John)*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 14 [44] 846
  - *M'Govern (James)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 12 [40] 1137
  - *Mackenzie (Alexander)*, *Qs.* Mr. Hedderwick; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 10 [44] 382
  - *Maguire*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 9 [38] 445
  - *Mitchell (Colonel Edward)*, *Qs.* Mr. R. Wallace; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 145. *Q.* Mr. R. Wallace; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 7, 932
  - *Murray (Hugh)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan: *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 [43] 594
  - *Redding*, *Q.* Viscount Valentia; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 3 [38] 27
  - *Rich (Colonel F. H.)*, *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1421
  - *Soldiers in Workhouses*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien Captain Donelan; [Mr. Speaker;] *As* Mr. Brodrick *April* 14 [39] 889.
  - *Wroughton (Mrs.)*, *Q.* Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 914
- *Portsdown Hill Forts (2nd Wiltshire Regiment)*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 693
- *Queen's Indian Cadetships*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 11 [40] 1009

ARMY—cont.
- *Ranges*
  - *Altcar (Guns)*, *Qs.* Sir A. B. Forwood; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [42] 648
  - *Artillery*
    - *Practice*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 259
    - *Wicklow County*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
  - *Rifle* (see below)
- *Recruiting*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 752. *Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16, 995
- *Recruits*, *Qs.* Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 925; *Mar* 2 [38] 1460
- *Regimental*
  - *Commands*, *Q.* Earl of Strafford; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *Mar* 13 [38] 869
  - *Defaulter Sheets*, *Q.* Sir A. B. Forwood; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [42] 648
- *Reliefs*, *Qs.* Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 406
- *Remounts*, *Qs.* Major Rasch, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 17 [37] 460. *Qs.* Major Rasch; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25, 1060; *Mar* 3 [38] 34. *Q.* Mr. W. Younger; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 66
- *Reserve*, *Q.* Mr. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 5 [38] 224
- *Reserve Officers*, *Q.* Colonel H. McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [42] 655 *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 16, 1634
- *Returns*, *Q.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 17 [39] 1159
- *Rich (Colonel F. H.)*, *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1421
- *Rifle Ranges*
  - *Down County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 21 [43] 256
  - *Downpatrick*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 23 [39] 1520
  - *Dunstable*, *Q.* Mr. T. G. Ashton; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1024
  - *Ireland, in*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 439. *Q.* Mr. Ffrench; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 10 [39] 675
  - *Kilbride*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 106
  - *Manchester Volunteers*, *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [38] 1268
  - *Staffordshire Militia*, *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 4 [83] 1443
  - *Volunteer*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 750
- *Royal*
  - *Barracks (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1059
  - *Berkshire Regiment (2nd)*, *Court-martial*, *Qs.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 7 [42] 927; *July* 20 [43] 141. *Q.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 3, 1347
  - *Engineers*, *Qs.* Mr. R. Wallace; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 145

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ARMY—cont.
- *Royal*—cont.
  - *Engineers Officers*, *Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
  - *Irish Military Tournament (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 29 [42] 263
  - *Military Academy*, *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 25 [37] 1069
- *Service*
  - *Home and Foreign*, *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 12 [41] 968
  - *Interpreters*, *Q.* Mr. J. T. Firbank; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 26 [39] 177
- *Shoeburyness*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 16 [38] 1000
- *Small Arms Factory (Enfield)*, *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1076. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 51. *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 14 [42] 1422
- *Small-pox at Gloucester*, *Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 20 [38] 1471
- *Soldiers and Sailors*
  - *Civil Departments*, *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 436. *Q.* Major Rasch: *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 62. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9, 721
  - *Civil Employment*, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 8 [40] 879
  - *Retired*, *Q.* Colonel Wyndham Murray; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 25 [37] 1063. *Q.* Colonel Wyndham Murray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 998
- *Soldiers and the Shamrock*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 10 [38] 592. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. J. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 27 [39] 275.
- *Soudan*
  - *Battle at Firket*, *Qs.* Mr. C. P. Scott, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. J. O'Kelly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 12 [41] 971
  - *Expedition*, *Qs.* Earl of Rosebery; *As* Marquess of Salisbury *June* 12 [41] 933. *Qs.* Earl Compton, Mr. C. P. Scott; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15, 1062
  - *Military Operations in the*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 14 [39] 892. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 619. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 9, 722. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 17 [43] 38
  - *Troops for the*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1644. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 15 [40] 1438
  - *War*, *Q.* Earl of Camperdown; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *June* 8 [41] 598
  - *War Expenses*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 861

[*cont.*

ARMY—cont.

- *Staffordshire Militia (Rifle Range), Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 4 [43] 1443
- *Supplementary Estimate 1895-96* (see SUPPLY)
- *Supplies (Foreign), Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 [43] 600
- *Tent Floor Boards, Qs.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner, Captain Pirie; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 4 [43] 1443. *Qs.* Captain Pirie; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 6, 1699
- *Territorial Designations, Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 430
- *Thames Licensed Watermen, Q.* Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
- *Traffic in Munitions of War, Q.* Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 2 [41] 292
- *Transvaal Raid, Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 31 [43] 1262. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 13 [44] 740
- *Trooping the Colour, Q.* Mr. F. W. Fison; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 79
- *Troops*
  - *Imperial, in South Africa, Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 394
  - *Ireland, in, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. J. Powell-Williams *May* 11 [40] 1002
  - *Ireland, Shamrock and, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. J. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 27 [39] 275. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 10 [38] 592
  - *Soudan, for the* (see *Soudan* above)
  - *South Africa, Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 17 [39] 1180. *Qs.* Colonel H. McCalmont, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 23, 1523. *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 30 [42] 394. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 20 [43] 148
- *Uniform, Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 27 [37] 1228
- *Uniform and Accoutrements, Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 27 [39] 1716
- *United States and Spain, Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 457
- *Volunteers*
  - *Battalions (Territorial Districts), Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 2 [42] 539
  - *Brigade (North London), Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 424
  - *Capitation Grant, Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
  - *Class Firing (Compensation for Injuries), Q.* Mr. G. Lambert; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 20 [43] 121
  - *Corps (Financial Position), Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 30 [43] 1052
  - *Infantry Adjutants, Q.* Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 20 [43] 122
  - *Machine Gun Sections, Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 10 [42] 1224
  - *Magazine Rifle, Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Colonel Denny; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 5 [38] 185

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ARMY—cont.

- *Volunteers*—cont.
  - *Medical Staff, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 [43] 603
  - *Officers'*
    - *Capitation Grant, Q.* Mr. W. Sidebottom; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1357
    - *Outfit, Q.* Mr. C. J. Murray; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 17 [38] 1157. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 448
    - *Special Army Order, Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 424
  - *Rifle, Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 20 [38] 1465
  - *Rifle*
    - *Shooting, Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 27 [37] 1251
    - *Range (Manchester), Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [39] 1268
    - *Ranges, Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 12 [38] 750
  - *Shooting, Militia and, Q.* Mr. Money Wigram; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 30 [39] 380
  - *Shropshire, Q.* Mr. R. J. More; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 9 [42] 1107
  - *Tower Hamlets (Royal Engineers), Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Major Jameson; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 3 [42] 659
  - *Training, Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 10 [38] 598
  - *Transport*
    - *Equipment, Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 27 [37] 1220
    - *Service, Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 10 [42] 1224
  - *Worcestershire Encampment, Q.* Col. Long; *A.* Mr. Broderick *Aug* 13 [44] 747
- *Warlike Operations (Return of Killed and Wounded), Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 12 [40] 1136
- *War Office*
  - *Order in Council, Q.* Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 27 [37] 1268
  - *Telegrams, Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 19 [40] 1687
- *Warrant Officers, Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 30 [39] 382
- *War Trophies, Qs.* Colonel Welby; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 488. *Q.* Colonel Welby; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14, 832
- *Waterloo (French Infantry Eagle), Q.* Colonel Welby; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 97
- *Wife Desertion (Army Allowance), Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 15 [40] 1431
- *Winchester Barracks, Q.* Mr. W. H. Myers; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 493
- *Woolwich*
  - *Arsenal, Qs.* Major Rasch; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1060
  - *Arsenal Labourers, Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 25 [42] 75
  - *Arsenal (Overtime), Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr Powell-Williams *May* 7 [40] 730

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ARMY—cont.

Woolwich—cont.

Royal Military Academy, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 14 [40] 1327. *Q.* Sir J. H. Kennaway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 8 [41] 603

Worcestershire Volunteer Encampment, *Q.* Col. Long; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 13 [44] 747

Workhouses (ex-Military Inmates), *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 22 [41] 66

Workmen in Government Departments, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 7 [40] 742

Yeomanry, *Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 11 [41] 831

Yeomanry (Long Service Medal), *Qs.* Viscount Galway, Earl of Cork; *As.* Marquess of Lansdowne *July* 20 [43] 113. *Q.* Viscount Valentia; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 599

Army

Appropriation Account
Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 19 [37] 633

Average Numbers at Home and Abroad
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 27 [39] 1707

Clothing Factory
Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 24 [39] 42

Courts-martial
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 23 [41] 1672

East India (Warlike Operations) (Killed and Wounded)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 11 to be Printed *April* 28 [40] 6

Estimates 1895–96 (Re-calculated)
Pres. *Mar* 13 [38] 893

Estimates 1895-96 (Supplementary)
Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 27 [37] 11

Half-pay Officers
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 12 [41] 945

Military Savings Banks
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *June* 9 [41] 707

Ordnance Factories Estimates 1896–97
Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 3 [38] 13

Ordnance Factories (Supplementary Estimate 1895–96)
Pres. *Mar* 3 [38] 13

Public Accounts (Army Votes)
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 24 [39] 42

Army (Annual) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. Brodrick, 1255; Dr. Tanner, 1255; [Mr. Speaker, 1255;] *Mar* 17 [38]
Read 1° *Mar* 17, 1255
2R. Mr. J. G. Weir, 1429; Mr. Brodrick, 1429 *Mar* 19
Read 2° *Mar* 19, 1429
In Com., Dr. Clark, 1574; Mr. J. G. Weir, 1574; Mr. Brodrick, 1574; Rep. without Amendt., 1574 *Mar* 20
Read 3° *Mar* 20, 1574
l. Read 1^a *Mar* 23, 1587
2R. Marquess of Lansdowne *Mar* 24 [39] 4
Read 2^a; Com. negatived *Mar* 24, 4
Read 3^a and Passed *Mar* 24, 4
Royal Assent *Mar* 27, 245

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1896-97

£858,600 for Clothing Establishment and Services
In Com., Mr. A. Wylie, 143; Colonel Lockwood, 144, 146; Colonel Welby, 144; Sir J. Fergusson, 146; Captain Norton, 146; Mr. T. Lough, 146; Mr. Powell-Williams, 147. Vote Agreed to, 148 *Aug* 7 [44]. Report *Aug* 8, 233
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 8, 234

156,174 Land Forces (Number of)
In Com., Mr. A. J. Balfour, (*Motion*) 944; R.P. 945 *Mar* 13 [38]
In Com., Mr. Brodrick, 1063, 1075; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1075. Agreed to, 1078 *Mar* 16

£294,800 for Medical Establishment Pay, etc.
In Com., Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41] 1501. Report *June* 22, 1652

£119,900 for Military Education (Establishments for)
In Com., Mr. Gibson Bowles, 299, 300; Mr. Brodrick, 299, 300; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 300; Colonel Wyndham Murray, 300. Vote Agreed to, 301 *Mar* 27 [39]. Report *Mar* 30, 484

£548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances
In Com., Mr. C. Bill, 1501, 1509; Major Rasch, 1502; Mr. H. C. Richards, 1503, 1504, 1505; Sir C. Dilke, 1504; [Chairman, 1504, 1506, 1510;] Mr. Brodrick, 1504, 1505, 1509; Captain Norton, 1506, 1507; Viscount Cranborne, 1506, 1507; Mr. Tomlinson, 1507; Mr. A. M. Brookfield, 1508; Mr. T. A. Hare, 1509; Sir J. Colomb, 1509; Dr. Tanner, (*Amendt.*) 1509; (*Amendt. negatived*, 1510). Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41]. Report *June* 22, 1652

£51,400 for Miscellaneous Effective Services
In Com., Major Rasch, 301; Mr. A. M. Brookfield, 302; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 302; Mr. Powell-Williams, 302. Vote Agreed to, 303 *Mar* 27 [39]. Report *Mar* 30, 484

£100 for Ordnance Factories
In Com., Captain Norton, (*Amendt.*) 116, 134; Colonel Hughes, 120, 136; Mr. Powell-Williams, 122, 123, 124, 127, 129, 133, 138, 143; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 123, 131; Mr. T. Lough, 124, 133, 142; Sir C. Dilke, 127, 129; Major H. F. Bowles, 129; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 131, 137; Colonel Lockwood, 134; Mr. P. J. Stanhope, 135; Mr. J. Colville, 137; Mr. R. Souttar, 137; Mr. J. W. Logan, 137, 138; (*Division*, 138); Major Rasch, 138; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, (*Amendt.*) 139, 142; Mr.

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ARMY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.

£100 for Ordnance Factories—cont.

Gibson Bowles, 140; Mr. Brodrick, 141, 142; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 142). Vote Agreed to, 143 *Aug* 7 [44]. Report *Aug* 8, 233
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 8, 234

£100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary 1895-96)

In Com., Mr. T. M. Healy, 832, 834, 835, 837, 838, 839; Mr. W. Redmond, 832, 833, 836, 839; [Chairman, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838;] Mr. A. J. Balfour, 834, 836, 838, 839, 840; Mr. Powell-Williams, 834, 835; Dr. Clark, 834, 840; Mr. J. G. Weir, 835, 838; Dr. Tanner, 836, 837; Mr. J. Dillon, 836; Mr. W. Woodall, 837; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 839; (*Division*). Vote Agreed to, 840 *Mar* 12 [38]
Reso. Agreed to *Mar* 13, 945

£5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc.

In Com., Sir C. Dilke, 1078, 1083, 1087, 1093; Mr. Powell-Williams, 1082, 1083, 1091, 1092, 1093; Mr. W. Woodall, 1082; Mr. Brodrick, 1083, 1110; Major Rasch, 1083; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1084, 1087, 1092; Dr. Farquharson, 1094; Sir F. FitzWygram, 1096; Colonel Dalbiac, 1098; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 1102; Mr. H. Seton-Karr, 1105; Dr. Tanner, 1107, 1110; [Chairman, 1107;] Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1107, 1110; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 1108. Vote Agreed to, 1110 *Mar* 16 [38]

£601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary 1895-96)

In Com., Mr. Brodrick, 785, 807; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 790; Sir H. Fletcher, 792; Sir C. Dilke, 795; Sir E. S. Hill, 796; Dr. Tanner, 798; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, 799, 800; [Chairman, 800, 802, 804, 805, 813, 826, 832;] Col. Denny, 801; Mr. G. H. Morrell, 801; Mr. W. Redmond, 802, 804, 805, 807; Col. Sandys, 809; Mr. J. Dillon, (*Moved Reduction*) 809; Dr. Clarke, 811, 813; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 814, 819, 820, 822, 823, 824, 825; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 819, 820, 824, 825, 826; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 821, 822, 823; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 827, 831, 832; Mr. T. M. Healy, 832; Mr. H. Labouchere, 828; (*Division*, 832); (*Reduction negatived*). Vote Agreed to, 832 *Mar* 12 [38]
Reso. Agreed to *Mar* 13, 945

£1,357,800 for Pensions and Other Non-effective Charges for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Men, and Others

In Com., Colonel Hughes, 303; General Laurie, 304; Colonel Wyndham Murray, 305; Mr. Brodrick, 305, 306; Major Rasch, 306; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 306; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 307. Vote Agreed to, 307 *Mar* 27 [39]. Report *Mar* 30, 484

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ARMY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.

£2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies

In Com., Mr. J. Daly, 1511, 1514; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1512, 1513, 1514; Mr. Powell-Williams, 1512; Dr. Tanner, 1514, 1515; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1515; [Chairman, 1515;] (*Division*, 1515). Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41]
Report: Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1653; Dr. Tanner, 1653, 1655; Mr. D. Kilbride, 1654; Mr. Powell-Williams, 1654, 1655; Mr. J. Daly, 1655; Mr. H. V. Duncombe, 1655; [Mr. Speaker, 1655] *June* 22
Reso. Agreed to *June* 22, 1655

£1,517,000 for Retired Pay, Half Pay, and Other Non-effective Charges

In Com., Mr. Ellis Griffith, 148, 151, 152; Mr. Brodrick 149, 153; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 149; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 150; [Chairman, 151;] Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 151; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 151; General Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, 152. Vote Agreed to, 154 *Aug* 7 [44]. Report *Aug* 8, 233
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 8, 234

£172,800 for Superannuation and Other Allowances and Gratuities

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 154. Report *Aug* 8, 233
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 8, 234

£660,200 for Transport and Remounts

In Com., Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41] 1511. Report *June* 22, 1653

£624,500 for Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances

In Com., Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41] 1511. Report *June* 22, 1652

£2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair)

In Com., Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 283; Mr. Brodrick, 283, 291, 292, 293; Mr. J. Caldwell, 283; [Chairman, 283;] Colonel Lockwood, 283, 289, 290; Colonel Blundell, 287; Mr. Powell-Williams, 287, 289, 290, 291, 293; General Laurie, 289; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 289; Mr. W. Woodall, 290, 292; Mr. W. Redmond, 290, 291; Colonel Sandys, 290, 293; Sir R. T. Reid, 291; Colonel Wyndham Murray, 292; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 292; Sir H. Vincent, 292; Major H. F. Bowles, 293. Vote Agreed to, 293 *Mar* 27 [39]. Report *Mar* 30, 484

£253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc.

In Com., Sir W. Foster, (*Amendt.*) 1448, 1468, 1469; Dr. Farquharson, 1453; Mr. Brodrick, 1455, 1460, 1464, 1465, 1468, 1469, 1473, 1484, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1495, 1496, 1499, 1501; Sir G. O. Morgan, 1460, 1468; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1460, 1461, 1465;

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ARMY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.
£253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc.—cont.
Mr. H. Labouchere, 1460, 1487, 1489, 1494, 1496; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1461, 1464; Captain Norton, 1462, 1463, 1496; Sir J. Colomb, 1463; [Chairman, 1463, 1489, 1491, 1498, 1501;] Mr. J. Morley, 1464; Mr. E. Robertson, 1465, 1466; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1466; Mr. J. W. Mellor, 1466; Dr. Clark, 1467; Sir J. Fergusson, 1467; Mr. Powell-Williams, 1468, 1498, 1499, 1501; Captain Grice-Hutchinson, 1469; Colonel Hughes, 1469, 1491; Captain Pirie, 1469, 1497; Sir W. Wedderburn, 1470; (*Division*, 1470); Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1470, 1498; Sir. H. Vincent, 1470; Colonel Russell, 1471, 1501; Mr. G. Wyndham, 1472; General Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, 1473, 1492; Sir C. Dilke, 1474; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 1476; Captain Jessel, 1479; Colonel Blundell, 1481; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1481, 1485, 1490, 1497; Colonel Lockwood, 1488, 1489; Mr. P. O'Brien, 1491, 1499, 1500, 1501; General. Laurie, 1493; Mr. J. Daly, 1494; Mr. J, McLeod, 1499, 1500; Mr. W. Abraham. 1501. Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41] Report *June* 22, 1652

£1,007,700 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs
In Com., Dr. Farquharson, 293; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 293: Colonel Welby, 293; Mr. Brodrick, 294, 296; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 295; Mr. Luttrell, 296, 298, 299; Mr. Powell-Williams, 297, 298. Vote Agreed to, 299. *Mar* 27 [39]. Report *Mar* 30, 484

£73,000 for Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances
In Com., Sir W. Lawson, 1510; Mr Brodrick, 1510; Dr. Tanner, 1511. Vote Agreed to *June* 19 [41]. Report *June* 22, 1652

ARNOLD-FORSTER, Mr. H. O., *Belfast, W*
Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 543, 544
Army Estimates
£5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1102
£253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1476
Army Reliefs *June* 4 [41] 406
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Barracks *Mar* 17 [38] 1153; *April* 17 [39] 1163
Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6, 330; In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 584, 585; *June* 23 [41] 1666, 1668
British South Africa Company *Feb* 14 [37] 338, 349
Factory Work (Relaxation of Rules) *Mar* 12 [38] 751
High Sheriff (Ireland) *May* 12 [40] 1132
Indian and Home Army Guns *Feb* 17 [37] 448, 449

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ARNOLD-FORSTER, Mr. H. O.—*cont.*
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 982; 3R. *July* 29 [43] 959
Londonderry Improvement Bill, Intro. *Feb* 25 [37] 1055
Metric System *April* 20 [39] 1267; *April* 23, 1533
Navy Estimates
£2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1451
93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 482, 483
Periodical Literature (Postage) *June* 9 [41] 710
Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 289
Rhodesia *July* 2 [42] 541; *July* 20 [43] 145
Sligo Post Office *Feb* 17 [37] 443
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Civil Departments *April* 21 [39] 1412, 1415, 1443
Civil Employment *June* 9 [41] 721
Suck Drainage (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 453
Supply
£41,825 for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 665
£616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 88; *July* 24, 626
£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 589, 591, 592, 623
Torpedo Boats
Destroyers *June* 16 [41] 1156
Volunteer Crews *July* 20 [43] 135

ARRAN, Earl of
Labourers (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1421, 1425; *Aug* 13 [44] 713
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1627, 1641; *Aug* 7 [44] 85, 86; *Aug* 10, 321, 322, 324, 325, 340
Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 23

ARROL, Sir WILLIAM, *Ayrshire, S.*
Drummond Castle (Wreck of) *July* 9 [43] 1116

Artisans' Dwellings (Ireland) Act (see IRELAND)

ASCROFT, Mr. R., *Oldham*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1315
Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (Bristol) *July* 2 [42] 545
Army Pensions *April* 16 [39] 1036
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 651
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 422; *July* 27 [43] 724, 725, 726, 727, 733
Election Petition Trials *April* 16 [39] 1050
Extension of Railways (India) *July* 20 [43] 146
Factories and Workshops Acts Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 358
Fair Wages Resolution *Mar* 26 [39] 185
Government Contracts *Feb* 28 [37] 1393
Mechanical Road Motors *Feb* 14 [37] 344

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ASCROFT, Mr. R.—*cont.*
- Pleuro-Pneumonia *July* 24 [43] 608
- Queen's Harbour Master for Hamoaze *Aug* 6 [43] 1692
- Slaughter of Foreign Cattle (United States and Argentina) *July* 24 [43] 607
- Small-pox Epidemic (Gloucester) *April* 14 [39] 893
- Steaming in Weaving Sheds *April* 16 [39] 1044
- Telegrams from Members *Feb* 14 [37] 344

Ashanti Expedition (see AFRICA; sub-heading *Ashanti*)

ASHBOURNE, LORD (Lord Chancellor of Ireland)
- Judicial Trustees Bill, In Com. *July* 24 [43] 588, 589, 590
- Labourers (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1424; *Aug* 13 [44] 712
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1210, 1211, 1212; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1574, 1575, 1600, 1603, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1637, 1638; *Aug* 7 [44] 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, 35, 39, 40, 51, 54, 55, 62, 64, 70, 78, 86, 90; *Aug* 10, 324, 332, 336, 338, 339, 340, 350; *Aug* 13, 707, 710
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Aug* 4 [43] 1434
- Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 942
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- *British Fleet in Australian Waters, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1564
- *Frozen Meat, Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul: *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
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- *Norfolk Island, Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 2 [37] 1488; *Mar* 9 [38] 488; *April* 13 [39] 748; *July* 6 [42] 796
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- Cowes Harbour (Shipping Dues) *April* 20 [39] 1242
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  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1489
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- Heversham-with-Milnthorp Parish (Westmorland) *July* 9 [42] 1106
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BAILEY, Mr. JAMES, *Newington, Walworth*
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- Crofters' and Cottars' Houses (Inverness-shire) *Mar* 17 [38] 1152
- Lee-Metford Ammunition at Bisley *Aug* 6 [43] 1691
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- Mercantile Marine Fund *May* 19 [40] 1689

BAKER, Sir JOHN, *Portsmouth*
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- Children's Department (Local Government Board) *Aug* 14 [44] 846
- Civil Service Estimates *July* 30 [43] 1034
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- Agents (Scotland) Bill, 3R *July* 1 [42] 508
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  - Rates Act 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 182
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  - £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 131, 137
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 836, 838, 839, 840
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  - £1,357,800 for Pensions, etc. *Mar* 27 [39] 307
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- Berriew School *July* 24 [43] 611
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  - General *Mar* 24 [39] 65; *Mar* 26, 187; *Mar* 30, 391; *April* 13, 750, 751; *April* 14, 899, 900; *April* 16, 1051; *April* 17, 1236; *April* 20, 1269; *April* 23, 1536, 1537; *April* 24, 1646; *April* 27, 1737, 1738; *May* 20 [41] 42, 43, 44; *May* 21, 81, 82, 83; *June* 1, 222, 223, 288; *June* 4, 426, 427; *June* 5, 516; *June* 8, 620, 621; *June* 11, 859, 860, 861; *June* 15, 1074, 1077, 1079, 1080, 1082, 1090, 1098; *June* 23, 1692, 1693, 1694; *Aug* 7 [44] 113, 114; *Aug* 10, 397, 398; *Aug* 13, 755
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  - Questions *Mar* 17 [38] 1256; *Mar* 20, 1474; *April* 28 [40] 16; *April* 30, 223, 224; *May* 11, 1015, 1017; *May* 12, 1149; *May* 14, 1340, 1341; *May* 19, 1756; *June* 26 [42] 220; *June* 29, 271, 272, 273, 371, 372; *June* 30, 399, 400; *July* 1, 511, 512; *July* 3, 666; *July* 7, 1004; *July* 10, 1234, 1235
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- Charity Commission
  - Schemes *May* 14 [40] 1340
  - Vacancy *Aug* 13 [44] 751
- Chief Secretary for Ireland *April* 17 [39] 1183
- Churchill (Lord Randolph) Memorial *Aug* 13 [44] 750
- Civil Service Estimates (Scotland) *April* 21 [39] 1379
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 1) Bill *May* 11 [40] 1013; *June* 11 [41] 856
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- Corrupt Practices Acts *May* 4 [40] 449, 450
- Crete Massacres *June* 11 [41] 858
- Criminal Causes (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 20 [37] 721
- Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act *Feb* 27 [37] 1265; *June* 29 [42] 267
- Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1244, 1245, 1247
- Cyprus *Mar* 19 [38] 1359
- Declaration of Paris *April* 20 [39] 1269
- Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 921, 943
- Diseases of Animals Bill *Mar* 12 [38] 784, 785; 2R. *Mar* 23, 1689, 1690
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- *Drummond Castle* (Wreck of) *July* 9 [42] 1117
- Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 31 [43] 1237, 1242; *Aug* 3, 1334, 1335, 1337; *Aug* 6, 1670
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  - Scotland *May* 18 [40] 1569
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- Education Bill *Mar* 5 [38] 240; *Mar* 12, 784; *Mar* 23, 1607; *April* 20 [39] 1268; 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1023; *May* 12, 1241, 1243, 1252; *June* 11 [41] 862; In Com. *June* 11, 906, 907, 923, 925, 926, 928; *June* 15, 1113, 1114,; *June* 16, 1182, 1192, 1196, 1202, 1207, 1236; *June* 17, 1261, 1284, 1286; *June* 18, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1411, 1414; *June* 19, 1447, 1516; *June* 22, 1570, 1572, 1596, 1610
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  - Irish *July* 9 [42] 1119
  - Naval *Mar* 5 [38] 241, 242; *Mar* 12, 783
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- European Troops in India *Aug* 7 [44] 112
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 25 [37] 1144; 2R. *Feb* 26, 1203; *Mar* 12 [38] 783
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 819, 830, 880
- Expiring Laws Continuance Bill *June* 26 [42] 153; 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1416
- Fair Wages Resolution *Mar* 26 [39] 185; *April* 20, 1268
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- Finance Bill *June* 12 [41] 969
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- Gold and Silver Currency *Mar* 5 [38] 240
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- Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1142
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  - Budget (East India Revenue Accounts) *July* 16 [42] 1647; *Aug* 6 [43] 1701; *Aug* 13 [44] 798
  - Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1596
  - Mints *Feb* 20 [37] 715; *Mar* 26 [39] 183, 184
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- Intoxicating Liquor Licences *April* 16 [39] 1051
- Irish Education Bill 1R. *May* 5 [40] 653; *May* 8, 883
- Irish Treason-felony Prisoners *May* 18 [40] 1570
- Jameson (Dr.) *Feb* 13 [37] 240; *Feb* 17, 466
- Jhalawar (Maharaja of) *July* 21 [43] 292
- Judicial Trustees Bill *July* 28 [43] 831
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- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 1R. *April* 13 [39] 837, 838; *April* 23, 1535; 2R. *June* 8 [41] 667, 668, 682, 687, 688, 690, 693, 698, 699, 700; In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1656, 1693, 1696, 1697; *July* 17 [43] 107, 108; *July* 20, 195, 197, 200, 201, 203, 237; *July* 21, 305, 307, 308, 328, 344, 345, 347, 355, 356, 361, 362; *July* 22, 373, 377, 383, 385, 393, 394; *July* 23, 489, 490, 508, 509, 520, 529, 539, 541, 544, 566, 573, 579; *July* 28, 840, 867, 881, 888, 902, 914, 936; 3R. *July* 29, 945, 949, 964, 967; *Aug* 12 [44] 595, 596, 600, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 616, 618, 619, 621, 623, 627, 629, 631, 632, 642; *Aug* 13, 816
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  Land Transfer Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1025
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  Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1407; *April* 23, 1532, 1533
  Military Works Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1356
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  Poet Laureate *Feb* 27 [37] 1265
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  Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 105, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 159; *Feb* 12, 186; *Feb* 13, 251, 253, 255; *Feb* 14, 377, 382, 436; *Feb* 17, 485, 487, 488, 489, 498, 507, 536; *Feb* 18, 575, 576, 577, 598
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  Rating Charges Inquiry *May* 7 [40] 754
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    Armenia and *Feb* 27 [37] 1253
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  Shops (Early Closing) Bill, In Com. *Feb* 28 [37] 1432
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- Supply
  - £9,600 for Commissioners in Lunacy Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1314, 1315
  - £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) *April* 24 [39] 1695
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 719, 720
  - £22,036 for House of Commons Offices, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 7 [44] 170, 171
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 405
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 425
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 387
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 29 [43] 990
  - £3,066 for National Portrait Gallery *Aug* 7 [44] 172
  - £595,922 for Public Education in Scotland *Aug* 7 [44] 168, 169, 170; *Aug* 8, 244
  - £2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 662
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 767
  - £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1303, 1304
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1655, 1656
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1490, 1491, 1571; *Mar* 27 [39] 335, 358
- Teaching University (London) *June* 29 [42] 269
- Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 24 [39] 1701, 1702
- Tenants' Improvements (Scotland) *April* 30 [40] 220
- Tied (Public-house) System *Feb* 25 [37] 1087; *Mar* 10 [38] 615
- Trade Disputes *May* 12 [40] 1150
- Transvaal (Secretary for the Colonies and the) *April* 23 [39] 1536
- Treason-felony Prisoners *July* 24 [43] 613; *July* 31, 1265
- Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 766, 777, 781
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- Usurers *June* 8 [41] 618
- Vaccination (Royal Commission) *July* 24 [43] 611
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  - Great Britain and *April* 27 [39] 1736
  - Boundary *Aug* 14 [44] 851, 852
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  - Colonial Office *May* 4 [40] 450, 451; *July* 9 [42] 1118; *July* 27 [43] 704, 705; *Aug* 4, 1452
  - Foreign Office *June* 29 [42] 268
  - Members' (Committee on) *April* 16 [39] 1049, 1050
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  - Vote on Account *Mar* 23 [38] 1700

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- Welsh Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 498, 503, 504, 505
- West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill *July* 29 [43] 992; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1752, 1753
- Wheat Supplies *Mar* 16 [38] 1026
- Whitsuntide Holidays *April* 30 [40] 221; *May* 14, 1341; *May* 21 [41] 210, 211
- Wilson, Mr. J. Havelock *Mar* 17 [38] 1180; *Mar* 19, 1360

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- Achill Island (Gun Licence) *July* 16 [42] 1626
- Adulterated Liquor in Ireland *Mar* 5 [38] 207; *Mar* 9, 434; *Mar* 10, 615; *Mar* 20, 1455
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- Agricultural
  - Depression in Ireland *Feb* 17 [37] 466; *Mar* 5 [38] 210
  - Education (Ireland) *April* 20 [39] 1257
  - Institute, Munster *Mar* 2 [37] 1477, 1478
  - Land Rating Bill *April* 27 [39] 1728; *May* 4 [40] 449
  - Prices (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 438; *Mar* 10, 614
  - Produce (Ireland) *April* 14 [39] 897
  - Rents in Ireland *Feb* 13 [37] 223
- Agriculture, Board of (Ireland) *Feb* 13 [37] 226; *April* 16 [39] 1011; *April* 21, 1372; *April* 27, 1724; *May* 15 [40] 1437
- Amalgamation of Poor Law Unions (Ireland) Bill *June* 15 [41] 1070; *June* 23, 1689; *July* 16 [42] 1629; *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
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- Antrim County
  - Ballymena Board of Guardians *July* 23 [43] 464
  - Carnlough Constabulary Station *July* 24 [43] 602
  - Drunkenness at Carnlough *July* 31 [43] 1256
- Appeal against Conviction for Drunkenness *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
- Arbitration (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1053
- Ardmore, Fishing Industry (Waterford) *Mar* 26 [39] 168; *April* 16, 1036
- Aremberg Chute Estate (Kerry County) *July* 21 [43] 253, 254
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  - County Constabulary *May* 1 [40] 339
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  - Provisional Order Bills *April* 9 [39] 584
- Arrest under Debtors Act (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [39] 177
- Artisans' Dwellings Act (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1560
- Arvagh Dispensary District *Aug* 7 [44] 96
- Ashanti Expedition *Feb* 21 [37] 808; *Feb* 27, 1232; *April* 17 [39] 1164
- Assault Case (Rossmore Estate) *Aug* 10 [44] 378

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  - Lunatic (Ireland) *Mar* 16 [38] 1021
  - Mullingar *Mar* 12 [38] 744, 745
- Athlone
  - Board of Guardians *Feb* 17 [37] 453
  - Town Clerkship *July* 28 [43] 818
- Bacon Trade (Ireland) *Mar* 19 [38] 1348
- Bailieborough Union (Cavan County) *Aug* 6 [43] 1686
- Ballygawley Loan Office (Tyrone County) *June* 30 [42] 395
- Ballymena (Antrim) Board of Guardians *July* 23 [43] 464
- Ballyshannon Loan Fund *May* 14 [40] 1334
- Ballytrain Polling District *Mar* 9 [38]
- Bankrupt Estates (Ireland) *June* 1 [41] 220
- Barrow Drainage (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 425 426
- Bath Estate (Monaghan) *April* 23 [39] 1509; *May* 4 [40] 431; *June* 12 [41] 963
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  - Board of Guardians *May* 21 [41] 64
  - Christ Church Schools *April* 21 [39] 1377, 1378
  - Constabulary *July* 21 [43] 254
  - Corporation *May* 7 [40] 748, 749
  - District
    - Asylum *June* 18 [41] 1313
    - Registry *April* 20 [39] 1250
  - Foreign Animals Wharf *July* 6 [42] 789
  - Landing of Live Cattle at *July* 24 [43] 604
  - Lough (Training Ship for) *April* 16 [39] 1038
  - Public Library and Museum *May* 8 [40] 877
  - Purdysburn Asylum *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 467; *Aug* 3, 1348
  - Queen's College *Mar* 30 [39] 372
  - Registration of Births and Deaths *April* 20 [39] 1241; *May* 18 [40] 1549
  - Technical Schools *May* 8 [40] 877
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    - Deaths *April* 24 [39] 1633; *July* 21 [43] 258; *July* 30, 1037
    - Lunatics *May* 18 [40] 1547
    - Removal of *July* 27 [43] 699
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 328, 336, 346; In Com. *Mar* 10, 573, 575, 577, 578; *Mar* 17, 1165
- Bessbrook (Disorderly Conduct at Orange Demonstration) *July* 14 [42] 1423, 1424; *July* 17 [43] 36
- Bigamy (Queenstown), Conviction for *April* 14 [39] 895; *May* 15 [40] 1423; *May* 18, 1557
- Bites from Rabid Dogs *April* 16 [39] 1039, 1040; *April* 17, 1179
- Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Act (1893) *May* 19 [40] 1690
- Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage *Mar* 23 [38] 1599; *Mar* 26 [39] 173
- Board of Agriculture and Industry for Ireland *Feb* 13 [37] 226; *April* 16 [39] 1011; *April* 21, 1372; *April* 27, 1724; *May* 15 [40] 1437

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  - Ballymena *July* 23 [43] 464
  - Belfast *May* 21 [41] 64
  - Castleblaney *May* 12 [40] 1141
  - Downpatrick *Mar* 23 [38] 1609; *June* 4 [41] 408
  - Galway *May* 15 [40] 1427
  - Kenmare *June* 26 [42] 148
  - Limerick *May* 18 [40] 1552
  - Longford *May* 1 [40] 343; *May* 7, 734
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- Boat-slip (Linsport) *Mar* 5 [38] 221
- Boyle Town Commissioners *June* 12 [41] 967
- Bundoran Loan Fund *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 3, 654; *July* 31 [43] 1256
- Carlow County
  - Asylum *Mar* 12 [38] 761
  - Barony Arrears *May* 18 [40] 1556
  - Compensation for Malicious Injury to a Cabin *April* 23 [39] 1502
  - Grand Jury *April* 16 [39] 1026; *April* 21, 1366; *April* 27, 1733; *May* 5 [40] 538; *July* 21 [43] 255; *July* 23, 462
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- Lennard Estate (Clones, Monaghan County) *July* 30 [43] 1048; *Aug* 11 [44] 488
- Letter-Gunnell (Longford County) School Accommodation *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
- Licence Duties (Dublin) *July* 17 [43] 29, 30
- Lighthouse Keepers (Ireland) *June* 16 [41] 1159
- Light Railways (see Railways below)
- Light Railways (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 23 [38] 1608; *Mar* 24 [39] 61; *May* 18 [40] 1563; *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 23, 1689; *July* 6 [42] 796; *July* 14, 1431; *July* 21 [43] 250
- Limerick
  - Board of Guardians *May* 18 [40] 1552
  - County Asylum *July* 17 [43] 27
  - Croom Union Labourers' Order *June* 19 [41] 1437
  - Halifax and Kilfinane Petty Sessions *July* 3 [42] 655
  - Roxborough Schools *Mar* 9 [38] 451, 452; *Mar* 16, 1009, 1010; *May* 5 [40] 548; *June* 15 [41] 1054
  - Smallpox Hospital *Feb* 27 [37] 1240
- Linsport Boatslip *Mar* 5 [38] 221
- Lisgar Estate (Evictions) *Feb* 25 [37] 1065; *Mar* 3 [38] 26
- Lismore Union *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
- Listowel Union (Kerry County) *July* 23 [43] 478

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- Loan Fund
  - Associations (Ireland) *July* 3 [42] 651
  - Ballygawley Office (Tyrone) *June* 30 [42] 395
  - Ballyshannon (Donegal *May* 14 [40] 1334
  - Bundoran (Donegal) *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 3, 654; *July* 31 [43] 1256
  - Castleblaney (Monaghan) *June* 15 [41] 1066, 1067
  - Charitable (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 842, 843, 844, 845; *June* 18, 1320, 1321, 1322; *June* 26 [42] 141, 142; *Aug* 14 [44] 489
  - System (Ireland) *July* 10 [42] 1234
- Loans
  - Banks (Ireland) *May* 7 [40] 739
  - Decrees (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1565
- Local Government
  - Board (Ireland) *Aug* 14 [44] 847
  - Ireland *April* 20 [39] 1253
- Local Government Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 949, 950
- Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1704; *Aug* 7 [44] 199
- Londonderry
  - Asylum (Gransha) *July* 9 [42] 1108; *July* 16, 1623; *July* 23 [43] 459
  - Drapers' Company's Estate *June* 25 [42] 59
- Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 10 [38] 556, 557, 558
- Longford
  - Annaly Estate *June* 29 [42] 258
  - Board of Guardians *May* 1 [40] 343; *May* 7, 734
  - Education *June* 12 [41] 955
  - Land Purchase *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
  - Letter-Gunnell School Accommodation *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
  - Military Canteen *May* 15 [40] 1426
- Lough
  - Belfast *April* 16 [39] 1038
  - Corrib *July* 23 [43] 454
  - Foyle Fisheries *July* 30 [43] 1032
- Lunacy (Ireland)
  - Asylum Boards *Mar* 16 [38] 1021
  - Asylums *July* 20 [43] 126, 127
  - Belfast Workhouse Lunatics *May* 18 [40] 1547
  - Carlow County Asylum *Mar* 12 [38] 761
  - County Asylums *Mar* 5 [38] 192
  - District Lunatic Asylums
    - Belfast *June* 18 [41] 1313
    - Castlebar *June* 15 [41] 1053
    - Ireland *Feb* 20 [37] 689; *June* 11 [41] 847
    - Mullingar *Mar* 12 [38] 744, 745; *June* 18 [41] 1309
  - Limerick County Asylum *July* 17 [43] 27
  - Londonderry Asylum (Gransha) *July* 9 [42] 1108; *July* 16, 1623; *July* 23 [43] 459
  - Lunatics in Workhouses *Feb* 24 [37] 932; *Aug* 13 [44] 731
  - Pauper Lunatics *April* 24 [39] 1641; *April* 27, 1733; *June* 22 [41] 1560
  - Portrane Asylum *July* 17 [43] 685
  - Purdysburn Asylum *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 467; *Aug* 3, 1348
  - Sligo and Leitrim Asylum *Feb* 27 [37] 1239
  - Transfer of Lunatics *June* 26 [42] 147
- Mallow Union (Appointment of Engineer) *June* 15 [41] 1053

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- Mayo County
  - Bangor Erris (Woman Shot at) *May* 18 [40] 1555; *June* 11 [41] 852
  - Carrying Fire-arms *July* 10 [42] 1233
  - Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum *June* 15 [41] 1053
- Mitchelstown Union *Mar* 16 [38] 1013
- Model Schools (Munster) *June* 23 [41] 1675
- Mohill Union *Feb* 20 [37] 699
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  - Ballytrain Polling District *Mar* 9 [38] 432
  - Bath Estate *April* 23 [39] 1509; *May* 4 [40] 431; *June* 12 [41] 963
  - Castleblaney
    - Land Commission *June* 23 [41] 1676
    - Loan Fund *June* 15 [41] 1066, 1067
  - Eviction *Mar* 27 [39] 270
  - Grand Jury *June* 18 [41] 1336; *June* 23, 1680; *July* 17 [43] 27, 28
  - Judicial Rents *Aug* 11 [44] 489
  - Labourers' Cottages *May* 15 [40] 1439; *May* 18, 1561
  - Land
    - Process *June* 9 [41] 721; *June* 11, 853
    - Purchase *Feb* 26 [37] 1218
  - Lennard Estate (Clones) *July* 30 [43] 1048; *Aug* 11 [44] 488
  - Magistracy *Mar* 5 [38] 190; *April* 28 [40] 7, 8; *May* 12, 1133
  - Newbliss Court House *July* 2 [42] 526; *July* 9, 1114; *July* 21 [43] 268; *July* 27, 698
  - Road
    - Contractors *July* 28 [43] 824
    - Repair *July* 30 [43] 1031
  - Townland Improvement *July* 27 [43] 681
  - Union *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *Mar* 16, 1019
- Mountain Road (Donegal County) *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
- Mullingar
  - District Lunatic Asylum *June* 18 [41] 1309
  - Stone-throwing at Passenger Trains *Mar* 12 [38] 760; *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
- Munster
  - Agricultural Institute *Mar* 2 [37] 1477, 1478
  - Model Schools *June* 23 [41] 1675
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  - Omagh *Aug* 11 [44] 498
  - Sligo County *July* 24 [43] 605
- Muzzling Dogs (Ireland) *May* 1 [40] 344
- National
  - Education (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 758; *Mar* 23, 1596
  - Education, Ireland (Commissioners' Report) *July* 21 [43] 261
  - Education (Ireland) (Conscience Clause) *Mar* 2 [37] 1498
  - Foresters' Band (Ireland) *May* 19 [40] 1682
  - Gallery (Dublin) *Mar* 17 [38] 1153; *April* 20 [39] 1258; *July* 31 [43] 1251; *Aug* 7 [44] 106

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- National—*cont.*
  - School
    - Books (Ireland) *May* 19 [40] 1684
    - Houses (Ireland) *July* 27 [43] 690
    - Ireland *Mar* 17 [38] 1159; *April* 27 [39] 1723; *May* 7 [40] 732, 733
    - Multyfarnham (Westmeath County) *July* 16 [42] 1624
    - Salaries (Ireland) *Feb* 18 [37] 557; *Feb* 25, 1063; *Mar* 2, 1478
    - Teachers (Ireland) *Feb* 25 [37] 1063; *Mar* 3 [38] 21; *Mar* 10, 603; *Mar* 12, 750; *June* 4 [41] 411, 412; *June* 11, 832; *June* 12, 960; *June* 18, 1312; *July* 6 [42] 788; *July* 17 [43] 33; *July* 20, 152; *Aug* 3, 1355; *Aug* 14 [44] 839
    - Teachers' Pension (Cork County) *July* 20 [43] 150
    - Work Mistresses *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
- Newbliss (Monaghan)
  - Court House *July* 2 [42] 526; *July* 9, 1114; *July* 21 [43] 268
  - Petty Sessions Court *July* 27 [43] 698
- Newbridge Dispensary Committee *June* 18 [41] 1324
- Newcastle Harbour (Down County) *June* 16 [41] 1154; *July* 23 [43] 456
- Orange Demonstration at Bessbrook (Disorderly Conduct) *July* 14 [42] 1423, 1424; *July* 17 [43] 36
- Ownership of Land (Ireland) Amendment Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72
- Parish Holdings (Ireland) *Aug* 11 [44] 486
- Paupers
  - Deportation of, to Ireland *Feb* 24 [37] 922; *Mar* 3 [38] 17; *April* 17 [39] 1169, 1170; *June* 23 [41] 1688; *Aug* 14 [44] 828
  - Lunatics (Ireland) *April* 24 [39] 1641; *April* 27, 1733; *June* 22 [41] 1560
  - Technical Instruction for *Mar* 5 [38] 206
- Pembroke Township Commissioners *Feb* 17 [37] 451
- Perjury (Charges of)
  - Cork Assizes *July* 23 [43] 479; *July* 31, 1254
  - Kerry County *July* 20 [43] 129
- Petty Sessions
  - Clerks *Feb* 21 [37] 816
  - Court (Newbliss) *July* 27 [43] 698
- Philipstown Reformatory *Aug* 14 [44] 836
- Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill *June* 30 [42] 382
- Piers
  - Accommodation (Donegal) *April* 23 [39] 1517
  - Killybegs *Mar* 16 [38] 1012
  - Labasheeda (Clare County) *July* 9 [42] 1104
  - Portavogie (Down) *May* 19 [40] 1679
- Police
  - Compensation to (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 123, 124, 125
  - Dublin *May* 18 [40] 1551
  - Establishment (Cavan County) *April* 23 [39] 1522
  - Officers' Charges *Feb* 20 [27] 691
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  - Protection
    - Clanricarde Estate (Galway County) *Feb* 25 [37] 1071; *June* 25 [42] 57
    - Clare County *June* 11 [41] 849
    - Dromod (South Monaghan) *Mar* 10 [38] 598
  - Royal Irish Constabulary (see below)
  - Swanlinbar (Complaint against) *June* 19 [41] 1430, 1431
- Ponsonby
  - Estates (Ireland) *Mar* 6 [38] 365
  - Evicted Tenants *June* 22 [41] 1563
- Poor Law
  - Guardians, Election of (Ireland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
  - Officers' Superannuation Bill *April* 24 [39] 1632; *May* 12 [40] 1142
  - Unions (Ireland) *Mar* 13 [38] 890; *Mar* 27 262; *April* 20 [39] 1260
  - Valuation (Downpatrick) *July* 24 [43] 597
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 18 [37] 632
- Poor Law Unions Amalgamation (Ireland) Bill *July* 15 [41] 1070; *June* 23, 1689; *July* 16 [42] 1629; *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
- Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Aug* 7 [44] 192
- Portrane Asylum *July* 27 [43] 685
- Potatoes
  - Cavan County *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
  - Crop (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 388
  - Disease (Ireland) *July* 9 [42] 1110; *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
  - Spraying *May* 14 [40] 1332; *May* 15, 1442
- Presentation Convent (Thurles) *July* 2 [42] 543
- Prisons
  - Cork *May* 15 [40] 1433
  - County (Ireland) *June* 15 [41] 1064
  - Disused (Ireland) *June* 22 [41] 1546
  - Maryborough (James Morey) *April* 16 [39] 1048; *April* 17, 1177; *April* 21, 1379
  - Officers (Ireland) *May* 19 [40] 1684
  - Tullamore *Feb* 18 [37] 552
  - Warders (Ireland) *May* 5 [40] 553
- Probate Duties Grant (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1382
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1542, 1544
- Public Health (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 20 [37] 795; Intro. *Feb* 28, 1427; In Com. *Mar* 23 [38] 1699
- Public Works (Leitrim County) *June* 15 [41] 1073
- Purchase Clauses, Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 23 [43] 470
- Purchase of Holdings (Ireland) *Aug* 11 [44] 497
- Purdysburn Asylum (Belfast) *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 467; *Aug* 3, 1348
- Queen's Colleges
  - Belfast, Cork, and Galway *Mar* 30 [39] 372
  - Cork *Feb* 24 [37] 937; *Mar* 5 [38] 215, 216; *Mar* 30 [39] 372; *May* 21 [41] 56
  - Galway *Mar* 12 [38] 760; *Mar* 30 [39] 372; *April* 20 [39] 1264; *May* 7 [40] 740; *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 4, 414
  - Ireland (Retirement of Professors) *May* 14 [40] 1332

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  Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 200, 205; *Feb* 13, 260, 261, 275; *Feb* 18, 586, 588, 592, 595
  Queenstown
    Bigamy Conviction *April* 14 [39] 895; *May* 15 [40] 1432
    Industrial School *July* 24 [43] 609
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    Banbridge and Newcastle Extension *June* 19 [41] 1432
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    Light
      Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon *Mar* 2 [37] 1474; *Mar* 9 [38] 444, 445; *April* 20 [39] 1247, 1248
      Cork County *Mar* 6 [38] 853
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      Galway and Clare *Mar* 30 [39] 368, 369
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      Leitrim and Roscommon *Feb* 14 [37] 343
    Tariffs (Ireland) *April* 21 [39] 1372
    Tralee and Dingle *Aug* 13 [44] 730
  Railways (Ireland) Bill *July* 9 [42] 1119; Intro. *July* 9, 1121; 3R. *July* 27 [43] 787
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    Ireland *July* 24 [43] 599
    Kilkenny City *April* 27 [39] 1715
    Skibbereen Poor Law Union *July* 27 [43] 680
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  Records (Ulster King of Arms) *July* 27 [43] 684
  Registration of
    Births and Deaths in Belfast *April* 20 [39] 1241
    Titles (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1179
  Remission of Sentence (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1557
  Rents
    Agricultural (Ireland) *Feb* 13 [37] 223
    Collections (Cavan County) *Aug* 14 [44] 840
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    Fair
      Applications for *May* 15 [40] 1430; *June* 2 [41] 42; *June* 23, 1692; *July* 16 [42] 1622; *July* 17 [43] 31, 32; *July* 24, 600; *July* 30, 1038
      Cases of *April* 17 [39] 1167, 1168
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      Armagh *June* 25 [42] 62
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      Income Tax and *Aug* 11 [44] 482
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      Down and Ulster *April* 20 [39] 1251;
      Ulster *July* 21 [43] 257
  Resident Magistrates in Ireland *Feb* 18 [37] 543
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  Road
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    Contractors (Monaghan) *July* 28 [43] 824
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  Roscommon
    Floods in *Mar* 23 [38] 1594
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  Rossmore Estate (Assault Case) *Aug* 10 [44] 378
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    Case of Mr. Twomey *May* 12 [40] 1133
    Clothing Contract *May* 18 [40] 1547
    Examinations *Feb* 24 [37] 921; *April* 17 [39] 1158
    Inspector Bain's Books *May* 5 [40] 539, 540; *May* 11, 1001
    Newport (Mayo) *April* 24 [39] 1630
    Pensions *Mar* 9 [38] 426; *May* 11 [40] 1002; *July* 16 [42] 1638
    Promotions *Feb* 18 [37] 542, 543; *Mar* 6 [38] 366; *June* 12 [41] 964; *July* 30 [43] 1026
    Recruits *Mar* 26 [39] 167
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    Strength *Feb* 18 [37] 542, 543
    Swanlinbar (Cavan) *June* 19 [41] 1430, 1431; *Aug* 14 [44] 829
    Weights and Measures Act *July* 24 [43] 610
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    Drink (Down County) *July* 30 [43] 1033
    Estates (Ireland) *Aug* 3 [43] 1347
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    Attendance at Blackrock (Dublin) *Mar* 27 [39] 266
    Baltimore Industrial (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 777; *Mar* 16, 1024
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    Central Model *July* 13 [42] 1315
    Christian Brothers *Feb* 13 [37] 224; *Mar* 9 [38] 451
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    Evening *June* 26 [42] 143
    Fee Grant *July* 21 [43] 270
    Houses (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 151; *July* 27, 690
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    Roxborough Schools (Limerick) *Mar* 9 [38] 451, 452; *Mar* 16, 1009, 1010; *May* 5 [40] 548; *June* 15 [41] 1054
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      Pension Fund *July* 21 [43] 262; *July* 23, 457
      Salaries *Mar* 12 [38] 769
    Vested (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 757
    Work Mistresses *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
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  Sheriff's Sale (Wexford) *Mar* 19 [38] 1344
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    Magistracy *Aug* 6 [43] 1684; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
    Poor Law Union (Rate Collector) *July* 27 [43] 680
  Sligo
    Borough Police Court *Feb* 24 [37] 910
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    Lunatic Asylum, Leitrim and *Feb* 27 [37] 1239
    Street Preaching in *Feb* 24 [37] 929, 930; *Feb* 27, 1234; *Mar* 12 [38] 759; *Mar* 30 [39] 381; *April* 16, 1045; *June* 18 [41] 1331, 1332; *Aug* 6 [43] 1690
  Spancelhill Horse Fair (Ennis) *July* 9 [42] 1112; *July* 17 [43] 26
  Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 531
  Stone-throwing at Passenger Trains (Mullingar) *Mar* 12 [38] 760; *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
  Suir Fisheries *April* 16 [39] 1035
  Supplementary Fee Grants *July* 23 [43] 458
  Supply
    £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland Offices of, *July* 17 [43] 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 64, 65, 73, 79, 80, 81
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    £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1186, 1188, 1194, 1196, 1197; *April* 20, 1358
    £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 623, 637, 647, 649; *July* 29, 988
    £1,643 for National Gallery of Ireland *July* 24 [43] 649
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    Education (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1382; *Mar* 6 [38] 365
    Instruction for Paupers *Mar* 5 [38] 206
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    Farmers
      Down County *June* 18 [41] 1331
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    Future *May* 1 [40] 340
    Glebe *April* 17 [39] 1152
    Improvements *Mar* 3 [38] 36; *Mar* 9, 439, 440
    Purchasers *Feb* 17 [37] 452, 453
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  Thurles (Presentation Convent) *July* 2 [42] 543
  Tipperary Union, Labourers' Plots *May* 21 [41] 65, 66
  Tithe Rent-charges (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 438; *July* 13 [42] 1310
  Town
    Clerkship (Athlone) *July* 28 [43] 818
    Commissioners (Boyle) *June* 12 [41] 967
    Land Improvement (Monaghan County) *July* 27 [43] 681
    Parks (Ireland) *Mar* 10 [38] 599
    Tenants (Ireland) *May* 19 [40] 1683; *July* 27 [43] 697
  Tralee and Dingle Railway *Aug* 13 [44] 730
  Treason-felony Prisoners *July* 27 [43] 699
  Tullamore Prison *Feb* 18 [37] 552
  Tulla Union (Labourers' Cottages) *July* 28 [43] 811
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    Ballygawley Loan Office *June* 30 [42] 395
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    Farmers in *Feb* 20 [37] 694, 695
    Flax Industry *Mar* 30 [39] 383; *July* 27 [43] 703; *Aug* 3, 1346
    King of Arms (Records) *July* 27 [43] 684
    Landlords (Flax-growing Districts) *July* 27 [43] 703
    Land Meetings *Mar* 5 [38] 211, 212
    Rent Reductions *July* 21 [43] 257
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    Bailieborough *Aug* 6 [43] 1686
    Carrickmacross *April* 16 [39] 1049; *April* 17, 1177; *April* 20, 1259
    Cavan
      Defaulting Rate Collector) *May* 7 [40] 751; *May* 12, 1140
      Labourers Acts *July* 9 [42] 1104
    Dublin (South) *Feb* 18 [37] 547, 548
    Fermoy *June* 8 [41] 614
    Inishowen (Ireland) *Mar* 19 [38] 1336
    Irvinestown (Charge Against Official) *April* 17 [39] 1159
    Kells (Labourers' Cottages) *Mar* 30 [39] 336
    Lismore *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
    Listowel (Kerry) *July* 23 [43] 478
    Mallow (Appointment of Engineer) *June* 15 [41] 1053
    Mill Street Election *Aug* 4 [43] 1446

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Mohill *Feb* 20 [37] 699
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Omagh *April* 24 [39] 1639
Poor Law (Ireland) *Mar* 13 [38] 890; *Mar* 27, 262; *April* 20 [39] 1260
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Skibbereen Poor Law *July* 27 [43] 680
Tipperary (Labourers' Plots) *May* 21 [41] 65, 66
Tulla *July* 28 [43] 811

Veterinary College (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 922; *April* 14 [39] 896; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *July* 2 [42] 541
Voters' Lists (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 447

Waterford County
Ardmore Fishing Industry *Mar* 26 [39] 168; *April* 16, 1036
Eviction Proceedings *May* 8 [40] 873
Land Purchase *April* 20 [39] 1249

Weights and Measures
Act (Royal Irish Constabulary) *July* 24 [43] 610
Inspectors (Derry County) *Mar* 5 [38] 211

Westmeath County (Multyfarnham National School) *July* 16 [42] 1624
Wexford (Sheriff's Sale) *Mar* 19 [38] 1344

Wicklow
Copper Mines *Mar* 5 [38] 205
Delgany Graveyard *July* 9 [42] 1102
Winter Assizes *Feb* 20 [37] 708

Workhouses
Administration (Ireland) *June* 9 [41] 718
Ballyvaughan *Feb* 13 [37] 231; *Feb* 21, 819
Buildings (Ireland) *Feb* 14 [37] 347
Carrickmacross *Feb* 20 [37] 693; *Feb* 28, 1372; *June* 23 [41] 1684; *June* 26 [42] 143
Infirmaries (Infectious Cases) *April* 20 [39] 1241
Inmates
Classification of *April* 24 [39] 1639
Death at Belfast *April* 24 [39] 1633
Ireland *Feb* 17 [37] 456; *Feb* 18, 546; *Feb* 20, 696, 697
Killarney *Mar* 2 [37] 1482, 1483
Lunatics (Ireland) *Aug* 13 [44] 731
Lurgan *Feb* 21 [37] 805
Schools (Ireland) *Aug* 10 [44] 372
System (Ireland) *June* 15 [41] 1060, 1061
Westport *Mar* 2 [37] 1471; *Mar* 5 [38] 204

Work Mistresses (Irish National Schools) *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
Woman Shot in Mayo County *May* 18 [40] 1555; *June* 11 [41] 352

BALFOUR, Right Hon. JOHN BLAIR, *Clackmannan and Kinross*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1477; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1376, 1381; *Aug* 4, 1459, 1462, 1480, 1492; *Aug* 5, 1549; *Aug* 6, 1715, 1728, 1732, 1736

[*cont*

BALFOUR, Right Hon. J. B.—*cont.*
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 739, 748
Glasgow Meat Market *July* 31 [43] 1245
Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1658

Ballot Act (1872) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Colonel Waring; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357

BANBURY, Mr. FREDERICK G., *Camberwell, Peckham*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 35; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 142
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1114
Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 195
Shops (Early Closing) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 677
Supply
£40,927 for Metropolitan Police Pay and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 584
£2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 576

BANES, Major G. E., *West Ham, S.*
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 16 [41] 1184

Bank of England
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1056

Bankruptcy
Copy of Thirteenth Annual General Report Pres. (*c.*) *June* 30 [42] 376

Bankruptcy Act 1883 Proceedings
Account Pres. Showing Receipts and Expenditure to 31st March 1896 (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 588

BARLOW, Mr. JOHN E., *Somerset, Frome*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 3R. *July* 1 [42] 504

BARNES, Mr. F. G., *Kent, Faversham*
Bengal Tenancy Act *Aug* 10 [44] 395
Carriage Duty *July* 6 [42] 794
Civil Service Pensions *Mar* 19 [38] 1351
Glyn Valley Tramway *April* 16 [39] 1008; *May* 15 [40] 1429
Light Railways *Feb* 27 [37] 1244
Navy Estimates: £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1464
Passenger and Carriage Duty *May* 7 [40] 731
Postal Regulations (Transmission of Cheques) *July* 27 [43] 688, 689
Railways in China *Mar* 19 [38] 1342
Sea Fisheries *Mar* 30 [39] 373
Uncovenanted Officers (India) *May* 21 [41] 67; *June* 15, 1063

Barnsley Corporation (Water) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

BARRY, Mr. EDWARD, *Cork County, S.*
Skibbereen Poor Law Union (Rate Collector) *July* 27 [43] 679

Barry Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 1

BARRY, Right Hon. A. H. SMITH- (see SMITH-BARRY)

Barry Urban District Council Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 823

BARTLEY, Mr. G. C. T., *Islington, N.*
Adjournment of the House (The Derby) *June* 2 [41] 305
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 24 [42] 37
Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill, 2R. *Mar* 16 [38] 992
Belfast Corporation Bill, In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 583
Cabs (London) Bill, 3R. *June* 17 [41] 1297
City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *June* 15 [41] 1050
Customs Officers *May* 15 [40] 1422
Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 936
Distress Abolition and Substitution Bill, Intro. *Mar* 4 [38] 180
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 926; *June* 16, 1189; *June* 18, 1352; *June* 22, 1604
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1041, 1044; *July* 9, 1126
Income Tax (Schedule "D") *July* 6 [42] 792
Inland Revenue Prosecution (Highgate) *July* 27 [43] 674
London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways) Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1458, 1459
Married Persons' Small Industrial Income Tax Relief Bill, Intro. *Feb* 21 [37] 835
Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 189
Occupying Tenants' Enfranchisement Bill, Intro. *Feb* 21 [37] 835
Old Age Provident Pensions Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 677
Outdoor Provident Relief Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
Poets' Corner (Westminster Abbey) *June* 18 [41] 1307, 1308
River Brent (Pollution) *June* 5 [41] 509; *June* 22, 1548
Royal Military Academy *Feb* 25 [37] 1069
Savings Banks
  Post Office *Feb* 20 [37] 709
  Post Office and Trustee *Feb* 19 [37] 636; *Feb* 24, 944
  Rate of Interest *Feb* 17 [37] 447

BARTON, Mr. DUNBAR P., *Armagh, Mid*
Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 977, 979
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 640; *July* 28 [43] 858
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 943, 944
Supply: £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1190

BATHURST, Hon. A. B., *Gloucestershire, Cirencester*
School Board Loans *Mar* 19 [38] 1349
Vaccination (Royal Commission on) *April* 23 [39] 1519

Baths and Washhouses Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. T. G. Fardell; Read 1° *June* 16, [41] 1164
Read 2° and com. *June* 25 [42] 132
In Com., R.P. *July* 6, 900
In Com., R.P. *July* 13, 1406
In Com., R.P. *July* 15, 1570
In Com., Rep. as Amended *July* 16, 1700
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 10 [44] 460
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 11, 462
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 14, 822
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 14, 822
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 14, 822
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

BAYLEY, Mr. T., *Derbyshire, Chesterfield*
Abyssinia and Italy *May* 5 [40] 551
African Caravans *Mar* 3 [38] 19
Agricultural Rating Bill *April* 30 [40] 210
British
  Post Office at Constantinople *July* 2 [42] 537
  South Africa
    Administration *May* 14 [40] 1330; *May* 15, 1437
    Parliamentary Inquiry *May* 19 [40] 1687; *June* 30 [42] 390; *Aug* 10 [44] 396; *Aug* 11, 573
Buluwayo (Natives Shot as Spies) *June* 18 [41] 1326
Chitral, Kafirs in *April* 28 [40] 15
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 603
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 867
Education Bill, In Com, *June* 17 [41] 1294, 1295
Jameson (Dr.), South Africa *Feb* 18 [37] 566
Kafiristan *Mar* 3 [38] 18
Matabeleland *April* 23 [39] 1518; *June* 11 [41] 840; *July* 14 [42] 1420; *July* 23 [43] 454
Mombasa-Uganda Railway *July* 16 [42] 1644
Old Age Pensions (Royal Commission) *June* 29 [42] 269
Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba *Feb* 17 [37] 458
Soudan War Expenses *June* 11 [41] 861
Steamer for Lake Victoria *Feb* 13 [37] 235
Supply: £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 330

[*cont.*

BAYLEY, Mr. T.—*cont.*

- Transvaal Raid *July* 31 [43] 1262, 1263; *Aug* 13 [44] 740
- Vaccination
  - Alleged Death from *April* 23 [39] 1510
  - Refusal to Vaccinate *May* 19 [40] 1677
  - Royal Commission *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
- Vaccinators (Public) *April* 21 [39] 1373

BEACH, RIGHT HON. SIR M. HICKS, BART. (Chancellor of the Exchequer), *Bristol, W.*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1269, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280; In Com. *May* 19, 1698, 1712; *May* 21 [41] 80, 110, 112, 116, 119, 128, 129, 130; *June* 23, 1701; *June* 25 [42] 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 106; *June* 29, 289, 290, 339, 352
- Agricultural Rates Acts 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 185
- American Life Assurance Company (Income Tax) *April* 27 [39] 1718
- Arthur Guinness and Company Limited *July* 2 [42] 531
- Ashburnham Collection of Books and MSS. *July* 9 [42] 1105
- Assessments for Income Tax (Belfast) *Mar* 12 [38] 757
- Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 132
- Beer Duty (Farmers) *May* 11 [40] 1007
- Bishopric of Bristol Act Amendment Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1328
- British
  - Cigars *May* 5 [40] 548
  - South Africa Company *June* 29 [42] 253
- Bronze Coin *Feb* 25 [37] 1064; *Mar* 2, 1475
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1052, 1085, 1104, 1107, 1112, 1131, 1134; *April* 23, 1543, 1551, 1559, 1562, 1571, 1576, 1577, 1586, 1591, 1594, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1603
- Budget Resolutions *April* 21 [39] 1378
- Burglary Bill *Aug* 11 [44] 559, 560
- Business of the House *May* 14 [40] 1341; *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 23 [43] 486
- Clergy Incomes *May* 14 [40] 1314
- Cocoa Butter
  - Importation of *June* 26 [42] 150; *July* 7, 931
  - Ways and Means *July* 2 [42] 570, 571, 572, 573
- Coinage
  - Bronze *Feb* 25 [37] 1064; *Mar* 2, 1475
  - Gold *July* 7 [42] 921
  - Silver *July* 6 [43] 794
- Colonisation *Mar* 17 [38] 1154, 1155
- Commissioners of Inland Revenue *Feb* 13 [37] 233
- Consols *Feb* 24 [37] 916
- County Councils (Probate Duty Grant) *Mar* 2 [37] 1490
- Crown
  - Lands in Wales *May* 5 [40] 545, 546
  - Property (London) *Mar* 2 [37] 1493
- Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1191, 1199, 1200
- Custom House Appointments *July* 3 [42] 650
- Death Duties *May* 8 [40] 876

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BEACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. HICKS—*cont.*

- Education
  - Equivalent Grants) *May* 11 [40] 1013
  - Fee Grant (Scotland) *July* 30 [43] 1045
  - Special Aid Grant *June* 2 [41] 293
- Education Bill *June* 30 [42] 386
- Egypt, Employment of Indian Troops in *May* 19 [40] 1689
- Equivalent Land Rating Grant (Ireland) *June* 23 [41] 1690, 1691
- Estate Duties *Mar* 23 [38] 1612; *April* 27 [39] 1729; *May* 19 [40] 1689; *Aug* 13 [44] 741
- Excise Prosecutions *Feb* 28 [37] 1392, 1393
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 818, 859, 861, 865, 866, 870
- Farmers
  - Beer Duty *May* 11 [40] 1007
  - House Duty and Income Tax *June* 11 [41] 808
- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 472, 473, 475, 476, 479, 483, 505, 507; In Com. *May* 11, 1101; *June* 12 [41] 969; *July* 7 [42] 939, 943, 944, 947, 948, 950, 955, 957, 961, 964, 965, 968, 969, 970, 971, 973, 983, 984, 991, 992, 996, 997, 999, 1001; *July* 8, 1006, 1009, 1016, 1022, 1024, 1025, 1029, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1045; *July* 9, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1132, 1133, 1136, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1158, 1162, 1163, 1166, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1189; *July* 14, 1488, 1489, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1497, 1502, 1508, 1510, 1511; *July* 15, 1561, 1566, 1568; 3R. *July* 29 [43] 985, 986
- Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland (Royal Commission on) *Mar* 27 [39] 278; *April* 16, 1005; *July* 31 [43] 1263
- Fisheries
  - Regulation Act (1888) *April* 21 [39] 1371
  - Sea *Mar* 30 [39] 374
- Foreign
  - Butter *Feb* 20 [37] 690
  - Manufactured Tobacco *Feb* 18 [37] 544
- Friendly Societies (Compulsory Declaration) *Mar* 24 [39] 60; *April* 10, 672
- Game Licences (Scotland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
- Glyn Valley Tramway *April* 16 [39] 1008; *May* 15 [40] 1430
- Gold Coinage *July* 7 [42] 921
- Grain, Registration Duties on *April* 27 [39] 1729
- Highgate (Inland Revenue Prosecution) *July* 27 [43] 674
- High Sheriffs *July* 31 [43] 1258
- Hired Wagons (School Treats) *Aug* 4 [43] 1449
- House of Commons Officials *June* 4 [41] 409; *June* 9, 714; *June* 23, 1674
- House Tax Bill *June* 16 [41] 1164
- Imperial Taxation *Aug* 7 [44] 108
- Income Tax
  - Assessments (Belfast) *Mar* 12 [38] 757
  - Churches *Mar* 10 [38] 600
  - Collectors *Mar* 13 [38] 886
  - Colonies *April* 30 [40] 211

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BEACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. HICKS—*cont.*
  Income Tax—*cont.*
    Foreign Traders *May* 12 [40] 1135
    House Duty and (Farmers) *June* 11 [41] 848
    Judicial Rents and (Ireland) *Aug* 11 [44] 482
    Memorial *April* 24 [39] 1638
    Naval Officers *Mar* 24 [39] 56
    Parochial Incumbents *June* 4 [41] 408
    Schedule "B" *Mar* 19 [38] 1345
    Schedule "C" *May* 5 [40] 550
    Schedule "D" *Mar* 23 [38] 1597; *July* 6 [42] 793
    Schedules "A" and "B" *Feb* 25 [37] 1069
  Incorporated Law Society *May* 11 [40] 994
  Index to Acts of Parliament *July* 27 [43] 690
  Indian Army Pension Deficiency *May* 4 [40] 452
  Inland Revenue Prosecution at Highgate *July* 27 [43] 674
  Intoxicating Liquors (Sale of)
    Houses of Parliament *July* 7 [42] 931
    Trains, in *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
  Irish Teachers' Pension Fund *July* 23 [43] 456
  Jamaica Succession Duty *April* 30 [40] 215
  King's College *Feb* 27 [37] 1265
  Land Law (Ireland) Bill *June* 9 [41] 724; *July* 28 [43] 837
  Land
    Purchase Acts (Ireland) *July* 13 [42] 1308
    Purchase (Ireland) *June* 16 [41] 1155
    Tax *April* 20 [39] 1263, 1264; *April* 30 [40] 199; *June* 9 [41] 715
    Tax Commissioners (Wales) *July* 23 [43] 483
    Tax, Effects of Finance Bill on *July* 17 [43] 35; *July* 20, 144
  Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 464
  Loans to Parish Authorities *July* 27 [43] 675
  Local Loans Stock *July* 24 [43] 609
  Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill *Aug* 7 [44] 198, 200
  Military and Naval Expenditure *Mar* 16 [38] 1026
  Money-lenders *Mar* 16 [38] 1010
  National
    Art Treasures *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
    Collections (Estate Duty) *April* 20 [39] 1265
    Debt *Feb* 25 [37] 1078
    Gallery of Scotland *Aug* 6 [43] 1700
  Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 191, 194
  Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours (Re-committed) Bill, In Com. *June* 25 [42] 131
  Passenger and Carriage Duty *May* 7 [40] 731
  Pensions Commutation Tables *June* 29 [42] 256
  Plate Licence *April* 16 [39] 1028
  Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 818
  Post Office
    Annuities *April* 23 [39] 1534
    Savings Bank, *Feb* 20 [37] 709; *Feb* 27, 1230, 1231
    Trustee Savings Banks, and *Feb* 24 [37] 945
  Proposed Mallaig (Scotland) Railway *Mar* 2 [37] 1495
  Public Works Loans Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1319, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1324; *Aug* 8 [44] 232
  Queen's Taxes *Feb* 27 [37] 1240

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BEACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. HICKS—*cont.*
  Reducing Alcoholic Strength of Wine *Feb* 25 [37] 1075
  Revenue Receipts *June* 4 [41] 411
  Sale of
    Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament) *July* 7 [42] 931
    Intoxicating Liquors, in Trains *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
  Savings Bank
    Deposits *May* 7 [40] 737
    Profit and Loss *Aug* 3 [43] 1351
    Rate of Interest *Feb* 17 [37] 447; *Feb* 24, 927
  School Treats (Hired Wagons) *Aug* 4 [43] 1449
  Scotland (Game Licences) *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
  Settled Property (Estate Duty) *July* 3 [42] 664, 665
  Silver Coinage *July* 6 [42] 794
  Sitting of the House (14th August) *Aug* 13 [44] 820
  Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *April* 21 [39] 1443
  Solicitors
    Income Tax *Feb* 25 [37] 1085
    Licence Duty *Feb* 24 [37] 938
  Soudan
    Military Operations in *June* 9 [41] 723; *July* 17 [43] 38
    Expedition *July* 28 [43] 808
  Stamp Transfer Documents *May* 4 [40] 440
  Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1541
  Suakim, Indian Troops for *May* 11 [40] 1014, 1015
  Supplementary Fee Grants *July* 23 [43] 458
  Supply
    £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 105; *July* 24, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619
    £10,000 for Universities and Colleges, Great Britain (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1401
  Swinley Woods (Windsor Forest) *June* 2 [41] 304
  Tax Notices *Mar* 17 [38] 1170
  Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 24 [39] 1698
  Treasury Chest
    Egyptian Expedition *June* 18 [41] 1311
    Indian Troops (Employment) of *June* 11 [41] 854
  Trustee Savings Bank *April* 13 [39] 739
  Uganda Railway *July* 7 [42] 926, 927
  Uganda Railway Bill, Intro. *July* 3 [42] 735; 2R. *July* 27 [43] 719; In Com. *July* 30, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1103, 1104, 1108
  Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund), In Com. *July* 2 [42] 560, 563, 566
  Wales (Land Tax Commissioners) *July* 23 [43] 483
  Waterways and Canals as Public Trusts *Feb* 13 [37] 236
  Ways and Means (Cocoa Butter) *July* 2 [42] 570, 571, 572, 573
  West Highland Railway *Aug* 6 [43] 1700
  West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 363, 365; *June* 4, 493, 495, 496; 2R. *June* 30 [42] 407; *Aug* 8 [44] 206, 208, 212, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228; *Aug* 10, 451, 452, 453

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BEACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. HICKS—*cont.*
Whisky Strength (Ireland) *June* 22 [41] 1550
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 11 [44] 563, 564, 565

BEAUCHAMP, Earl
Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 321; In Com. *June* 12 [41] 941, 942; 3R. *June* 30 [42] 374

Beer Adulteration Bill
c. Intro. Mr. W. C. Quilter; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 351
Petition in Favour of Bill, Pres. Mr. W. C. Quilter, 86; [Mr. Speaker, 86;] *Mar* 25 [39]
2R. Mr. W. C. Quilter, 86, 137; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 99, 130; Mr. T. Usborne, (*Amendt.*) 105, 130, 137; Mr. H. Kimber, 110; Mr. F. W. Wilson, 114; Sir W. Lawson, 116; Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, 118; Mr. S. Evershed, 122; Mr. W. D. Greene, 124; Sir W. Harcourt, 126, 130; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 132; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 136; Sir W. Hart Dyke, 137; [Mr. Speaker, 137;] (*Amendt. withdrawn*) *Mar* 25
Withdrawn *Mar* 25, 137

BEGG, Mr. F. FAITHFULL, *Glasgow, St. Rollox*
Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 352

Belfast Corporation Bill
c. 2R. Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Motion*) 310, 315, 316, 318; [Mr. Speaker, 314, 316, 328, 330, 333, 335, 344, 345;] Mr. J. Redmond, 316, 335; Sir J. Haslett, 316, 317, 318, 327, 329, 330; Mr. T. M. Healy, 319, 336, 346, 347; Mr. Murnaghan, 324; Mr. S. Young, 325; Mr. J. Dillon, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 344, 345; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 327, 333; Mr. G. Balfour, 328, 336; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 330; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 332, 333; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 336; Mr. J. Daly, 337; Mr. W. Johnston, 338, 344, 345; Serjeant Hemphill, 338; Mr. W. Redmond, 340; Mr. Pryce-Jones, 342; Mr. M. McCartan, 343; Mr. P. J. O'Brien, 344; Mr. E. H. Carson, 344; (*Division*, 344, 345); Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Instruction*) 345, (*Instruction*), 346; Mr. G. Balfour, 346; (*Instruction Agreed to*, 346;) [Mr. Speaker, 346, 347;] Mr. W. Johnston, 346, 347 *Mar* 6 [38]
Instruction to Committee: Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Motion*) 563, 577, 578; Mr. T. M. Healy, 565; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 567, 568, 569, 571; Mr. J. Redmond, 568; [Mr. Speaker, 569, 586, 588;] Mr. L. Courtney, 569, 571, 581; Mr. G. Balfour, 573, 575, 577, 578; Mr. T. M. Healy, 575, 577, 587; Mr. J. Morley, 578, 581, 585; Sir J. Lubbock, 582; Mr. Stuart-Wortley, 583; Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, 583; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 584, 585; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 585, 588; Mr. S. Young, 586; Mr. W. Johnston, 587, 588; Mr. W. Redmond, 588; Sir T. Lea, 589: Mr. J. Dillon, 589; (*Division*, 591) *Mar* 10

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Belfast Corporation Bill—cont.
Mr. T. M. Healy (*re* Notice on Paper) *Mar* 16, 992
Sir W. Walrond, (*Motion for Com.*) 997; Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Amendt.*) 997, 1002, 1003; Mr. J. Dillon, 1000, 1002, 1003; Mr. T. Ellis, 1003; Captain Donelan, 1004; (*Motion Agreed to*, 1004) *April* 16 [39]
Mr. Vesey Knox (Order *re* Petition) *April* 30 [40] 192
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Biddulph, Mr. M., *Herefordshire, Ross*
  Land Tax *April* 30 [40] 198
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Bigham, Mr. J. C., *Liverpool, Exchange*
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Bigwood, Mr. J., *Middlesex, Brentford*
  Local Government Act (1888) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 3 [38] 125
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Birrell, Mr. Augustine, *Fife, W.*
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c. Read 1° *July* 13 [42] 1323
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c. Intro. Sir W. Houldsworth; Read 1° *Mar* 11 [38] 716

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Bond, Mr. E., *Nottingham, E.*
- Polling Arrangements (London) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 3 [38] 126

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- East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 635

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- c. Intro. Sir A. K. Rollit; Read 1° *April* 9 [39] 668

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- Mineral Oils *Feb* 17 [37] 446
- Hyde Park, Preaching and Play-acting in *May* 11 [40] 1012
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  - Trees *April* 30 [40] 216, 217
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1571, 1572
- Jameson (Dr.) *Mar* 5 [38] 196
- Khamis (Pastor) *July* 16 [42] 1629
- Korea *Feb* 18 [37] 566; *Feb* 27, 1217
- Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 445, 448
- London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways) Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1459
- Madagascar *June* 5 [41] 505
- Merchant Shipping Regulations *July* 10 [42] 1225; *July* 16, 1636
- Metric System *April* 20 [39] 1268
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1385
- Naval
  - Service *Feb* 17 [37] 461, 462, 463
  - Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 189, 199, 202, 219, 221, 222
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 492, 496, 497, 498
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1464, 1465, 1466
- Niger Company *April* 13 [39] 743
- Ottoman Empire *Feb* 19 [37] 635; *Mar* 30 [39] 434, 447, 448, 461
- Personal Statement *Feb* 25 [37] 1089
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 18 [37] 630
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1553
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 146, 147, 148, 158; *Feb* 14, 374, 386
- Revenue Receipts *June* 4 [41] 411
- Royal Naval Reserve *Mar* 12 [38] 775
- Rules of the Road at Sea *May* 7 [40] 744; *July* 30 [43] 1039, 1040
- Russia and Armenia *Feb* 27 [37] 1253
- Russian Cruisers in Behring Sea, Seizures by *April* 28 [40] 7
- Seal Fishery *May* 21 [41] 60, 61
- Settled Property (Estate Duty) *July* 3 [42] 661
- Siam
  - France, and *Feb* 18 [37] 563
  - Tunis, and *Feb* 13 [37] 237
- Smoking Accommodation (Lords and Commons) *July* 30 [43] 1046

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Bowles, Mr. T. Gibson—*cont.*

- Soudan
  - Battle of Firket *June* 12 [41] 971, 972
  - Correspondence *June* 1 [41] 217, 218
  - Expedition *June* 19 [41] 1444
  - Treasury Chest (Employment of Indian Troops) *June* 11 [41] 853
- South Kensington Museum (Catalogue of National Portraits) *June* 25 [42] 70
- Spain and the United States *Mar* 12 [38] 780, 782
- Street Collections *July* 14 [42] 1427
- Supply
  - £38,366 for Diplomatic and Consular Services (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1402, 1405
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1290
  - £7,000 for Inland Revenue (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1425
  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 355, 375
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 387
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1306
  - £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1423
  - £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Purposes (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1407
  - £204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 391, 392
  - £10,000 for Universities and Colleges, Great Britain (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1401
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1543, 1545
- Transvaal *Feb* 13 [37] 225
- Trinidad *Feb* 13 [37] 228, 229
- Uganda Railway Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 723; In Com. *July* 30, 1098, 1103, 1106, 1107, 1108
- Vaccination *June* 4 [41] 410
- Venezuela *Mar* 13 [38] 891
- Weights and Measures *July* 30 [43] 1056
- West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill *Aug* 8 [44] 215
- Westminster Hall *May* 19 [40] 1692; *May* 21 [41] 68, 70

Boyne Navigation (Transfer) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. Hanbury; Read 1° *Feb* 20 [37] 780
- 2R. Mr. Hanbury, 407, 408; Dr. Tanner, 407; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 407; [Mr. Speaker, 408;] Colonel Lockwood, 408; Mr. T. M. Healy, 408 *Mar* 6 [38]
- 2R. Mr. Hanbury, 666, 667; Dr. Tanner, 666; Mr. T. M. Healy, 667 *April* 9 [39]
- 2R. Mr. Hanbury, 1605; Mr. T. Lough, 1605; Mr. J. Dillon, 1605 *April* 23
- Read 2° and com. to Select Com. *April* 23, 1605
- Select Com. Nominated, (Sir W. Walrond) *May* 11 [40] 1104
- Rep. from Select Com. and re-com. as Amended to Com. of Whole House *June* 4 [41] 405
- In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *June* 8, 701
- Read 3° and Passed *June* 9, 779

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Brodrick, Hon. William St. John—*cont.*

- Barracks—*cont.*
  - Manchester and Salford *July* 21 [43] 261; *Aug* 6, 1679, 1680
  - Parkhurst *Feb* 27 [37] 1250
  - St. George's (London) *April* 20 [39] 1243
  - Winchester *Mar* 16 [38] 1020; *Aug* 11 [44] 493
- Barry Island Fort *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
- Belfast Deserters *June* 22 [41] 1561
- Bisley (Lee-Metford Ammunition at) *Aug* 6 [43] 1692
- Buller (Sir Redvers) *April* 14 [39] 896, 897;
- Cambridge (Duke of) *Mar* 16 [38] 1014, 1015; *April* 13 [39] 738
- Cameron Highlanders (2nd Battalion) *June* 15 [42] 1063
- Cavalry
  - Barracks (see above)
  - Drill Books *Mar* 17 [38] 1166
  - Regiment of Gentlemen *Mar* 17 [38] 1156
  - Re-organisation *Mar* 27 [39] 270
- Chelsea Hospital *Feb* 24 [37] 920
- Church Parade (Holywood, Down County) *June* 25 [42] 66
- Civil Departments *and* Employment (see Soldiers and Sailors below)
- Clyde Defences *Mar* 24 [39] 46
- Colour Sergeants (Militia) *June* 19 [41] 1436
- Compensation for Injuries (Volunteer Class Firing) *July* 20 [43] 121
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 867
- Court-martial (2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment) *June* 30 [42] 396; *July* 20 [43] 142
- Curragh
  - Camp *July* 20 [43] 151
  - Camp (Land Compensation) *Aug* 13 [44] 749
  - Horses *June* 1 [41] 222
- Defence of
  - Empire (The) *Mar* 13 [38] 918
  - London
    - Fortifications *April* 17 [39] 1171
    - Surrey Forts *July* 28 [43] 813
- Dingwall (Barrack Accommodation) *July* 27 [43] 676
- Discharged Soldiers in Workhouses *Aug* 14 [44] 831
- Donegal Militia *Mar* 24 [39] 53
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *July* 6 [42] 799
- Down County Rifle Range *July* 21 [43] 256
- Dublin
  - Barrac tion above)
  - Corpora Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1651, 1652
- Egyptian Army *Mar* 26 [39] 165
- Enlistment (2nd Gordon Highlanders) *June* 15 [41] 1052
- Extra Regimental Appointments *June* 25 [42] 79
- Financial Position (Volunteer Corps) *July* 30 [43] 1053
- Foreign Enlistment Act *Mar* 12 [38] 753
- Gibraltar Batteries *July* 16 [42] 1622
- Gloucester Military Training *May* 21 [41] 62
- Guns
  - Indian and Home Army *Feb* 17 [37] 449, 450
  - Machine *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
- Hong Kong Regiment *Mar* 19 [38] 1331

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Brodrick, Hon. William St. John—*cont.*

- Hospitals
  - Aldershot *Mar* 12 [38] 770
  - Chelsea *Feb* 24 [37] 920
- Imperial Troops in South Africa *June* 30 [42] 394
- India, British Soldiers in *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
- Infantry
  - Adjutants (Volunteer) *July* 20 [43] 122
  - Battalions *June* 11 [41] 834
- Lanark Moor (Military Canteen) *June* 29 [42] 257
- Lance Staves *Aug* 7 [44] 97; *Aug* 11, 488
- Lee-Metford
  - Ammunition *Mar* 13 [38] 891; *April* 30 [40] 206
  - Ammunition at Bisley *Aug* 6 [43] 1692
  - Rifle *May* 21 [41] 67
- Limerick
  - County Militia *Mar* 2 [37] 1473
  - Troops at *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
- London
  - Chelsea Hospital *Feb* 24 [37] 920
  - Fortifications (Defence of) *April* 17 [39] 1171
  - St. George's Barracks *April* 20 [39] 1243
  - Surrey Forts (Defence of) *July* 28 [43] 813
  - Thames Licensed Watermen *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
  - Trooping the Colours *May* 21 [41] 79
  - Volunteers, North London Brigade *June* 4 [41] 425
- Machine Guns *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
- Manchester and Salford (Military Barracks) *July* 21 [43] 261; *Aug* 6, 1679, 1680
- Married Soldiers' Quarters *June* 15 [41] 1072
- Mauritius Prison *June* 4 [41] 409
- Meat (Frozen) *Mar* 6 [38] 364
- Medical
  - Department *Feb* 24 [37] 945; *Feb* 27, 1246, 1247; *June* 9 [41] 719
  - Officers *Mar* 3 [38] 33; *Mar* 12, 762
  - Staff
    - Candidates *Aug* 7 [44] 94
    - Military *June* 25 [42] 74; *July* 16, 1634
  - Treatment *April* 20 [39] 1247
- Military
  - Colours (Sale of) *May* 15 [40] 1422
  - Forces (Grouping of) *Mar* 24 [39] 54
  - Lunacy *Feb* 20 [37] 688
  - Manœuvres (Compensation, etc.) *Mar* 23 [38] 1698
  - Newspaper Correspondents *April* 20 [39] 1259
  - Paupers *April* 14 [39] 889; *April* 21, 1372
  - Training (Gloucester) *May* 21 [41] 62
- Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 28 [37] 1448; 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1503
- Military Lands Provisional Orders Bill, Intro. *May* 20 [41] 1
- Military Manœuvres Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72; 1R. *Feb* 20, 782, 790; *Mar* 5 [38] 221; 2R. *Mar* 19, 1397, 1399, 1406, 1408, 1412, 1413; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 234; *April* 14, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905; *April* 21, 1380, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1389, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1407, 1409, 1410, 1411; *May* 5 [40] 546; *May* 21 [41] 85; *June* 8, 608

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Brodrick, Hon. William St. John—*cont.*
- Military Works (Money), In Com. *July* 20 [43] 238
- Militia
  - Barracks (Londonderry) *July* 9 [42] 1111
  - Battalions *Mar* 3 [38] 27
  - Boots *July* 6 [42] 789
  - Clothing and Equipment *May* 5 [40] 542
  - Colour Sergeants *June* 19 [41] 1436
  - Donegal *Mar* 24 [39] 53
  - Encampment (Aldershot) *July* 27 [43] 681
  - Head-dress *Feb* 14 [37] 338; *Feb* 25, 1085
  - Helmets *July* 9 [42] 1107
  - Limerick County *Mar* 2 [37] 1473
  - Officers *Mar* 30 [39] 363
  - Regiments (Artillery) *Mar* 17 [38] 1165
  - Shooting (Volunteer and) *Mar* 30 [39] 380
  - Staffordshire Training *May* 14 [40] 1337
  - Uniform *May* 7 [40] 747
- Mobilisation Scheme (Thames and Medway Guns) *July* 20 [43] 142
- National Rifle Association (Ammunition) *July* 30 [43] 1026
- Needles Fort *June* 4 [41] 415
- Nile Expedition *July* 28 [43] 823
- North London Volunteer Brigade *June* 4 [41] 425
- Oat Supplies *Mar* 6 [38] 364
- Officers
  - Adjutants (Volunteer Infantry) *July* 20 [43] 122
  - Artillery and Engineer (Retired) *Aug* 14 [44] 838
  - Colonels *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  - Dress and Accoutrements *Aug* 7 [44] 99
  - Majors (Retirement) *Mar* 12 [38] 755
  - Medical *Mar* 3 [38] 33; *Mar* 12, 762
  - Militia *Mar* 30 [39] 363
  - Political Associations *June* 18 [41] 1312
  - Reserve *July* 16 [42] 1634
  - Volunteer
    - Capitation Grant *Mar* 19 [38] 1357
    - Outfit Allowance *Mar* 17 [38] 1157; *May* 4 [40] 448
    - Special Army Order *June* 4 [41] 424
  - West Coast of Africa (Annual Leave) *July* 6 [42] 784
- Ordnance Store Department *Mar* 19 [38] 1350
- Pensioners (Crimean and Indian Mutiny) *June* 19 [41] 1435
- Pensions
  - Crimean *Mar* 6 [38] 357
  - Kenny (Edward) *Feb* 24 [37] 913
  - Mackenzie Alexander *Aug* 10 [44] 382, 383
  - Redding *Mar* 3 [38] 27
  - Soldiers in Workhouses *April* 14 [39] 889, 890
  - Wroughton (Mrs.) *Feb* 24 [37] 914
- Portsdown Hill Forts (2nd Wiltshire Regiment) *July* 27 [43] 693
- Recruits *Feb* 24 [37] 926; *Mar* 2, 1460; *Mar* 12 [38] 753; *Mar* 16, 995
- Rifle Ranges
  - Down County *July* 21 [43] 256
  - Dunstable *Mar* 16 [38] 1024
  - Ireland *Mar* 9 [38] 439
  - Kilbride *Aug* 7 [44] 107
  - Manchester Volunteers *April* 20 [39] 1269

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Brodrick, Hon. William St. John—*cont.*
- Rifle Ranges—*cont.*
  - Staffordshire Militia *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
  - Wiltshire (2nd) Regiment (Portsdown Hill Forts) *July* 27 [43] 693
  - Volunteers *Mar* 12 [38] 750
- Royal
  - Berkshire Regiment (2nd) *July* 7 [42] 928
  - Military Academy *Feb* 25 [37] 1069; *May* 14 [40] 1327
- Service
  - Home and Foreign *June* 12 [41] 968
  - Interpreters *Mar* 26 [39] 177
- Soldiers and Sailors
  - Civil
    - Departments *April* 21 [39] 1437; *May* 4 [40] 436
    - Employment *May* 8 [40] 880
  - Retired *Feb* 25 [37] 1063
- Soldiers and the Shamrock *Mar* 10 [38] 592
- Staffordshire Militia (Rifle Range) *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
- Surrey Forts (Defence of London) *July* 28 [43] 813
- Tent Floor Boards (Aldershot) *Aug* 4 [43] 1443; *Aug* 6, 1699
- Thames Licensed Watermen *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
- Thames and Medway Guns (Mobilisation Scheme) *July* 20 [43] 142
- Transvaal Raid *July* 31 [43] 1263; *Aug* 13 [44] 740
- Trooping the Colours *May* 21 [41] 79
- Troops
  - Imperial in South Africa *June* 30 [42] 394
  - Ireland, Shamrock and *Mar* 27 [39] 275, 276
  - Limerick, at *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
  - Soudan *May* 15 [40] 1438
  - South Africa *April* 23 [39] 1523
- United States and Spain *Mar* 9 [38] 457
- Volunteers
  - Brigade (North London) *June* 4 [41] 425
  - Capitation Grant *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
  - Class Firing (Compensation for Injuries) *July* 20 [43] 121
  - Corps (Financial Position) *July* 30 [43] 1053
  - Encampment (Worcestershire) *Aug* 13 [44] 748
  - Infantry (Adjutants) *July* 20 [43] 122
  - Machine Gun Sections *July* 10 [42] 1224
  - Magazine Rifle *Mar* 5 [38] 186
  - Officers
    - Capitation Grant *Mar* 19 [38] 1357
    - Outfit Allowance *Mar* 17 [38] 1157; *May* 4 [40] 448
    - Special Army Order *June* 4 [41] 424
  - Rifle
    - Range (Manchester) *April* 20 [39] 1269
    - Ranges *Mar* 12 [38] 250
    - Shooting *Feb* 27 [37] 1251
  - Shooting, Militia and *Mar* 30 [39] 380
  - Shropshire *July* 9 [42] 1107
  - Training *Mar* 10 [38] 599
  - Transport
    - Equipment *Feb* 27 [37] 1220
    - Service *July* 10 [42] 1224
- Warlike Operations (Return of Killed and Wounded) *May* 12 [40] 1136

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BRODRICK, Hon. WILLIAM ST. JOHN—*cont.*
- War Office
  - Order in Council *Feb* 27 [37] 1268
  - Telegrams *May* 19 [40] 1687
- War Trophies *Aug* 11 [44] 488
- Waterloo (French Infantry Eagle) *Aug* 7 [44] 97
- Woolwich, Royal Military Academy *Feb* 25 [37] 1069; *May* 14 [40] 1327; *June* 8 [41] 604
- Workhouses
  - Discharged Soldiers in *Aug* 14 [44] 831
  - Ex-Military Inmates *June* 22 [41] 1567
- Yeomanry *June* 11 [41] 831

BROOKFIELD, Mr. A. M., *Sussex, Rye*
- Army Estimates
  - £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1508
  - £51,400 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *Mar* 27 [39] 302
- Colour Sergeants (Militia) *June* 19 [41] 1435
- Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 915
- Imperial Troops in South Africa *June* 30 [42] 394
- Lee-Metford Bullet *April* 30 [40] 205
- Military Forces, Grouping of *Mar* 24 [39] 53
- Pauper Lunatics *Mar* 10 [38] 596
- Postal Service Dress Regulations *April* 28 [40] 14
- Postmen's Uniform (London) *May* 8 [40] 879
- Soldiers and Sailors
  - Civil
    - Departments *Mar* 24 [39] 44; *April* 21, 1424
  - Employment *May* 8 [40] 879
- Telegraph Messengers (Offences) *June* 19 [41] 1436

BRUNNER, Sir JOHN T., Bart., *Cheshire, Northwich*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1632; *May* 19, 1747, 1750, 1751; *May* 21 [41] 176, 204, 205, 206, 207; *June* 5, 510
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 153
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1509
- Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1565
- Cabs (London) Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 647
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 766
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 436
- Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, Intro. *July* 14 [42] 1435
- Death Duties *May* 8 [40] 875
- District Council Chairmen *May* 12 [40] 1131
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 793; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 927; *June* 16, 1183
- Elementary Education Act (1873) Amendment Bill, Intro. *July* 13 [42] 1407
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1038
- Gifts of Property to Local Authorities *Feb* 24 [37] 908
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1383
- Northwich Railway Station *Aug* 4 [43] 1445

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BRUNNER, Sir JOHN T., Bart.—*cont.*
- Notification of Diseases Act *Feb* 24 [37] 907
- Real and Personal Property (Gifts to Local Authorities) *June* 22 [41] 1566
- Registration of Electors Acts Amendment Bill, Intro. *July* 13 [42] 1408
- Supply: £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 560
- Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 23 [39] 1604
- Telephone Service *Feb* 24 [37] 908
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 519

BRYCE, Right Hon. JAMES, *Aberdeen, S.*
- African Wild Elephants *June* 30 [42] 391
- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1305
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1448, 1449; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1389, 1401; *Aug* 4, 1473, 1482; *Aug* 5, 1549
- Armenian
  - Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 101, 110, 116
  - Relief Fund *April* 24 [39] 1643
- Biredjik Conversions *July* 3 [42] 665, 666
- Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 663
- Business of the House *June* 5 [41] 516; *July* 31 [43] 1267
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 793; 2R. *June* 30 [42] 427; *July* 27 [43] 726, 728
- Consulate (Northern Syria) *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
- Cretan Affairs *Aug* 4 [43] 1451
- Crete *July* 13 [42] 1311, 1312
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1679; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 333, 337, 339; 3R. *June* 22, 1618
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 30 [39] 386
- Dover Undercliff Reclamation (Suspended) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1456
- Education
  - Commission (Secondary) *May* 4 [40] 441
  - Equivalent Grants *May* 11 [40] 1012, 1013
  - Scotch Equivalent Grant *May* 21 [41] 83; *June* 4, 425
  - Scotland *May* 18 [40] 1569
  - Secondary *Feb* 20 [37] 712
- Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 571, 573, 575; *April* 20, 1268; 2R. *May* 6 [40] 688; In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1381
- Forced Conversion of Christians to Mohammedanism *July* 2 [42] 534, 535
- Icelandic Sheep *April* 20 [39] 1254
- Kharput *June* 25 [42] 69
- Light Railways Advances *Mar* 19 [38] 1417, 1420
- Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 745, 747, 749; 2R. *Mar* 2, 1563, 1572; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 463, 464; *June* 1 [41] 232, 240, 255, 262, 275; *June* 4, 431, 438, 439, 443, 454, 464, 478; *July* 2 [42] 616, 619
- Matabele Rising *Mar* 31 [39] 525
- Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 454
- Pretoria Trials: Sentences of Death *April* 28 [40] 17
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 152, 158, 159, 160, 162, 164
- Schools in the West Riding of Yorkshire *Feb* 21 [37] 827

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BRYCE, Right Hon. JAMES—*cont.*
- Secondary Education *Feb* 20 [37] 712
- Supply
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 691, 692
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1300, 1302, 1307
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1653, 1660
- Teaching University (London) *June* 29 [42] 268
- Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 427

BUCHANAN, Mr. T. R., *Aberdeenshire, E.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1354; *April* 21, 1377
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *April* 30 [40] 220; *May* 18, 1570; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1375, 1393; *Aug* 4, 1480; *Aug* 5, 1519, 1531, 1547
- Bombay Native Infantry *Mar* 2 [37] 1467, 1468
- Business of the House *Feb* 24 [37] 990; *Mar* 26 [39] 244
- Cattle Transport *July* 10 [42] 1231
- Crofters' Houses (Aberdeenshire) *April* 30 [40] 207
- Diseases of Animals Bill *Mar* 12 [38] 785; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 353
- Education (Equivalent Grants) *May* 11 [40] 1013
- Egypt, Employment of Indian Troops in *June* 2 [41] 299, 300; *July* 3 [42] 662
- Egyptian Expedition *April* 14 [39] 885
- Estimates (Supplementary) *Feb* 21 [37] 831
- Finance Bill, In Com. *June* 9 [41] 1180
- Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill *July* 21 [43] 265, 266
- Government Business *July* 20 [43] 177
- Herring Fishery (Scotland) *June* 18 [41] 1308
- Indian Troops
  - Egypt *June* 2 [41] 299, 300; *July* 3 [42] 662
  - Mombasa (Employment of) *May* 15 [40] 1443
  - Suakim, for *May* 14 [40] 1338; *June* 23 [43] 1685
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 477 *June* 1 [41] 249, 254; *June* 4, 449
- Local Government Act (Scotland) *Feb* 13 [37] 238
- National Gallery of Scotland *Aug* 6 [43] 1700
- North Sea Fisheries *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
- Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 935
- Press Telegrams *May* 21 [41] 73
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 578
- Residue Grant (Scotland) *May* 1 [40] 347
- Siam *Feb* 18 [37] 562, 563
- Supply
  - £20,975 for British East Africa (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1418
  - £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1679
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 604, 626
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1647, 1649, 1667, 1669

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BUCHANAN, Mr. T. R.—*cont.*
- Trawling in Scotch Waters *Mar* 24 [39] 44
- Venezuelan Boundary Dispute *June* 11 [41] 848
- West Highland Railway *Aug* 6 [43] 1699
- West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 365

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Earl of
- Camp Arrangements at Malta *Mar* 23 [38] 1581

BUCKNILL, Mr. T. T., *Surrey, Epsom*
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1393
- Light Railways Bill *June* 1, 263; *June* 4 [41] 455, 456, 458

Budget
- *Date of Introduction*, Q. Mr. Smith-Barry; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1615
- *Explanatory Memorandum on Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Copy Pres. (*c.*) *May* 1 [40] 336
- (See also WAYS AND MEANS)

Buenos Ayres and Enseñada Port Railway Company Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Building Land (Towns and Villages) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. E. Lawrence; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 354

Buildings (Architectural and Historic)
- *Maintained by Commissioners of Woods and Forests*
  - Return Pres. Relative thereto (*c.*) *Aug* 13 [44] 757
- *Maintained by War Office*
  - Return Pres. Relative thereto (*c.*) *Aug* 14 [44] 827

Building Societies
- Paper Pres. (*c.*) *April* 23 [39] 1537

BURDETT-COUTTS, Mr. W. L. A. B., *Westminster*
- Uganda Railway Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 707, 720, 722
- Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund), In Com. *July* 2 [42] 562

BURGHCLERE, Lord
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *June* 29 [42] 241
- Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act (1892) Amendment Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. Shaw-Stewart; Read 1° *Mar* 13 [38] 894
- Withdrawn *June* 8 [41] 621

Burglary Bill
l. Pres. Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *Mar* 9 [38] 413
2R. Lord Halsbury *Mar* 12, 718
Read 2ª *Mar* 12, 719
Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 16, 988
Rep. from Standing Com. with Amendts. *Mar* 17, 1115
Amendts. Rep. and Further Amendt. made *Mar* 20, 1433
Read 3ª and Passed *Mar* 23, 1585
c. Read 1° *April* 22 [39] 1445
2R. Sir R. Webster, (*Motion*) 458; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 458; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 459 *Aug* 10 [44]
Read 2° and com. *Aug* 10, 459
In Com., Sir M. Hicks-Beach, (*Amendt.*) 559, 560; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 559, 560; [Chairman, 560;] Sir W. Harcourt, 560; Sir R. Webster, 560; (*Amendt. Agreed to,* 560) *Aug* 11
Rep. with Amendts. *Aug* 11, 560
Read 3° and Passed with Amendts. *Aug* 12, 671
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to with Amendts. *Aug* 13, 678
Commons' Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 14, 821
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

Burials Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. C. Williams; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357
Withdrawn *July* 28 [43] 805

Burma (see INDIA)

Burma-Siam-China Railway (see RAILWAYS)

BURNS, Mr. JOHN, *Battersea*
Army Boots *Feb* 27 [37] 1227
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 667
Burial Irregularities (Swanscombe, Kent) *May* 21 [41] 71
Business of the House *April* 15 [39] 996; *June* 15 [41] 1101
Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1752
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 597; *July* 27 [43] 763
Colliery Detaching Safety Hooks *Mar* 10 [38] 606
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *July* 27 [43] 733
Cycling Accidents *Feb* 21 [37] 801
East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 638, 642
Education Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 632; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 891
Factory Acts *Feb* 21 [37] 813
Hyde Park Disturbances *Feb* 21 [37] 871
London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 860, 876, 878, 879
Merchant Seamen (Employment) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1439
Military Manœuvres Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 788
[*cont.*

BURNS, Mr. JOHN—*cont.*
National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 652
Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 734
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1263, 1265, 1266; *Aug* 13 [44] 817
Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 324
Shops (Early Closing) Bill, In Com. *Feb* 28 [37] 1432
Statistical Office (Customs) *Mar* 5 [38] 229
Supply
£773,712 for Customs *April* 13 [39] 840
£237,218 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *Aug* 10 [44] 444
£38,366 for Diplomatic and Consular Services (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1404, 1405
£78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1275
£2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 573, 579, 582
£536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 9 [39] 661; *April* 10, 681, 687, 688, 702; *April* 16, 1137, 1139, 1142
£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 643, 647
£781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 757
£26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House *April* 10 [39] 712, 713, 715
£74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 719
£514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1298, 1303
£376,571 for Stationery and Printing *Aug* 5 [43] 1553
£204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 392, 393
Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 778; *July* 30, 1088, 1090
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 167, 168

Burntisland Harbour Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

BURT, Mr. THOMAS, *Morpeth*
Colliery Detaching Safety Hooks *Mar* 10 [38] 605
Geological Museum (Sunday Opening of) *April* 30 [40] 207
Savings Bank (Profit and Loss) *Aug* 3 [43] 1350

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Business of the House (see PARLIAMENT: LORDS; COMMONS)

Business of the House (Days Occupied by Government and by Private Members)
  Return Relative thereto Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 480

BUTCHER, Mr. JOHN G., *York*
  Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 433
  Estate Duty *Mar* 23 [38] 1611; *Aug* 13 [44] 740
  Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1185, 1186
  Freshwater Fisheries Bill, 1R. *Mar* 3 [38] 126
  Naval Cadetships *Mar* 9 [38] 447

BUXTON, Mr. SYDNEY, *Tower Hamlets, Poplar*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 225; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 167, 185, 199; *June* 24 [42] 14; *June* 29, 356
  Army Estimates: £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 821, 822, 823
  British South Africa Company *Mar* 5 [38] 238
  Budget Resolutions *April* 21 [39] 1378; *April* 23, 1590, 1591, 1594
  Buluwayo and Pretoria (Affairs at) *April* 24 [39] 1645
  Business of the House *April* 23 [39] 1537
  Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 36
  Corporation of London (Metropolitan) Market Bill, 3R. *May* 7 [40] 727
  Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 315, 322, 340, 358; 3R. *June* 22, 1626
  Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 776; In Com. *June* 16 [41] 1185
  Fair Wages
    Clause *Feb* 21 [37] 808, 809
    Resolution *Mar* 24 [39] 66; *Mar* 26, 185; *April* 20, 1268
  Government Printing Contracts *Feb* 17 [37] 458
  Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1590, 1591, 1594
  Kruger (President), Reply of *April* 27 [39] 1730
  London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 36
  Matabeleland Disturbances *Mar* 27 [39] 277; *Mar* 30, 390; *Mar* 31, 524
  Pretoria Sentences *May* 21 [41] 78
  Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 297
  Supply
    £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 968
    £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Purposes (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1411
    £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 357
  Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 520
  Water Companies Bill, 2R. postponed *Mar* 12 [38] 875

BYRNE, Mr. E. W., *Essex, Walthamstow*
  Customs Surveyors *Mar* 23 [38] 1607
  Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 227, 241; *June* 4, 449
  Supply: £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 566

Cabs (London) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Jesse Collings; Read 1° *April* 17 [39] 1236
  2R. Mr. T. Lough, 1606; Mr. Jesse Collings, 1606 *April* 23
  2R. Mr. Jesse Collings, 406; Mr. T. Lough, 406; Mr. W. Johnston, 407; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 407 *May* 1 [40]
  2R. Mr. T. B. Curran, (*Obj.*) 646, 647; Mr. T. Lough, 646; Sir J. T. Brunner, 647 *May* 5
  Read 2° and com. *May* 6, 716
  In Com., Mr. D. Crilly, 833; Mr. Jesse Collings, 834; Mr. P. O'Brien, 834 *May* 7
  In Com., Mr. Jesse Collings, 1102, 1103; Mr. D. Crilly, 1102, 1103 *May* 11
  In Com., Mr. D. Crilly, 1406; Mr. Jesse Collings, 1406; Mr. P. O'Brien, 1406; Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, 1407 *May* 14
  In Com., Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, 1505, 1506; Mr. Jesse Collings, 1505; Dr. Tanner, 1505 *May* 15
  In Com., Mr. S. T. Evans *May* 18, 1649
  In Com., Dr. Clark, 1752; Mr. J. Burns, 1752; R.P. *May* 19
  In Com., Dr. Clark, 282; Mr. Jesse Collings, 282; [Chairman, 282;] Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 282 *June* 1 [41]
  In Com., Mr. H. D. Greene (*Amendt.*), 367; Mr. T. P. Whittaker, 367; Mr. T. Lough, 367; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 367; [Chairman, 367;] R. P. *June* 2
  In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 498; Mr. T. Lough, 498; Mr. H. D. Greene, 498; Mr. J. Caldwell, 498; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 498; R.P. *June* 4
  In Com., Dr. Tanner, 779; Mr. J. Dillon, 779; Mr. J. Caldwell, 779; Mr. Jesse Collings, 779, 780; Mr. H. D. Greene, 780; Dr. Clark, 780; R. P. *June* 9
  In Com. (*Amendt. negatived*); Rep. as Amended *June* 15, 1145
  Considered as Amended *June* 16, 1242
  3R. Dr. Tanner, 1296; Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, 1297 *June* 17
  Read 3° and Passed *June* 17, 1297
l. Read 1ª *June* 18, 1301
  2R. Lord Belper, 50, 51; Earl of Kimberley, 51 *June* 25 [42]
  Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 25, 51
  Considered in Com.; Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *June* 30, 374
  Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *July* 7, 901
  Read 3ª; Amendts. made; Passed, and Returned to Commons *July* 9, 1097
  Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 591
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 1

CALDWELL, Mr. J., *Lanark, Mid*
  Agents (Scotland) Bill, 3R. *July* 1 [42] 507
  Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1467; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1357, 1365, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1377, 1381, 1383, 1387, 1390, 1399, 1404; *Aug* 4, 1468, 1485, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1513; *Aug* 5, 1518, 1525; *Aug* 6, 1705, 1736

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CALDWELL, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Army Estimates: £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 283
Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 697; *June* 10 [41] 788, 789, 790, 807
Budget *April* 16 [39] 1103, 1104
Business of the House (Scotch Estimates) *April* 30 [40] 221
Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *June* 4 [41] 498; *June* 9, 779
Cantonment of Mhow *Mar* 5 [38] 228
Cattle-weighing Machines *Mar* 2 [37] 1470
Charge of Assault (Dumbarton) *Aug* 10 [44] 379
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 605
Education Vote (Scotland) *April* 24 [39] 1645
Enteric Fever (India) *Feb* 27 [37] 1254
Episcopal Schools in Scotland *Feb* 13 [37] 229
Eviction at Kirkintilloch *June* 8 [41] 613; *June* 11, 834; *June* 15, 1056, 1057

Fee Grant
  Ireland *Mar* 30 [39] 481
  Scotland *Mar* 31 [39] 516; *July* 28 [43] 822
  Scotland (Supplementary) *July* 27 [43] 697

Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1163; *July* 15, 1567
Gipsy Children (Scotland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1254
Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 786; In Com. *July* 30, 1139, 1140; *Aug* 1, 1326
Lanarkshire Constabulary *Mar* 23 [38] 1590
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1013, 1016
Land Tax *July* 17 [43] 35; *July* 20, 144
Law Agents (Scotland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 357; 3R. *July* 2 [42] 631
Light Railways Advances *Mar* 13 [38] 956, 959, 960; *Mar* 19, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1428
Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 466; *June* 1 [41] 237, 250, 251, 252, 256, 259, 262, 272, 275, 277, 279; *June* 4, 436, 438, 439, 440, 444, 445, 468, 487, 489, 491; *July* 2 [42] 608 610, 613, 614, 615, 619, 620; 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1132; *Aug* 12 [44] 675
Metropolitan District Railway Bill, 2R. *Mar* 3 [38] 10
Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1503
Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 214, 216, 232
Parish Requisitions (Scotland) *Mar* 31 [39] 514
Plumbers' Registration Bill *April* 10 [39] 732

Public
  Business (Withdrawal of Clauses) *Mar* 2 [37] 1496
  Rights of Way (Scotland) *Mar* 31 [39] 514

Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 531

Scotch
  County Councils *Feb* 21 [37] 896
  Estimates (Supply) *April* 30 [40] 221

Standing
  Committee on Law *Mar* 26 [39] 240
  Orders *Feb* 20 [37] 686; *Feb* 21, 797

CALDWELL, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Supply
  £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 403
  £65,811 for Law Charges and Courts of Law (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 160, 163, 164, 166
  £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 363, 373; *May* 4, 533
  £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1220, 1221
  £40,927 for Metropolitan Police Pay and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 588, 589
  £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 376, 378, 389
  £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 634
  £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 578
  £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1279
  £595,922 for Public Education (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 168; *Aug* 8, 246
  £174,853 for Rates on Government Property *April* 10 [39] 729
  £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1422
  £281,400 for Revenue Department Buildings (Great Britain) *April* 10 [39] 711
  £26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House *April* 10 [39] 715, 716
  £74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 718, 721
  £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1292, 1299, 1302
  £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1664, 1666, 1671, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679
  £271,028 for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances, etc. *Aug* 10 [44] 447
  £204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 392, 395

Telegraphists (Edinburgh) *April* 23 [39] 1512
Uganda Railway Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1105
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 418

Caledonian Canal
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *July* 27 [43] 673

Caledonian Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Callander and Oban Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 1

Cambrian Railways Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

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CAMERON, Mr. R., *Durham, Houghton-le-Spring*
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1224
- Illiterates (Parliamentary Elections) *Mar* 9 [38] 456
- Pensions to Certificated Teachers *Feb* 21 [37] 860

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Right Hon. Sir HENRY, *Stirling Burghs*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 24 [42] 29, 30
- Agricultural Rates (Ireland) Bill *July* 16 [42] 1647
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1325, 1330. 1344, 1345; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1360, 1378, 1388, 1389, 1406, 1407; *Aug* 4, 1456, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1477, 1500, 1510, 1511; *Aug* 5, 1525
- Army Estimates
  - 156,174 Land Forces (Number of) *Mar* 16 [38] 1075
  - £119,900 for Military Education Establishments *Mar* 27 [39] 300
  - £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1084, 1087, 1092
  - £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 790
  - £1,357,800 for Pensions, etc. *Mar* 27 [39] 306
  - £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 283
  - £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1461, 1464
  - £1,007,700 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs *Mar* 27 [39] 295
- Business of the House
  - Course of Business *Mar* 9 [38] 457
  - Government Business *April* 27 [39] 1771
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1331
- Cambridge (Duke of) *Mar* 6 [38] 349; *Mar* 27 280
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1641
- Elementary Schools (Art Teaching) *July* 14 [42] 1425
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1403; In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1381, 1393, 1396
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1540, 1541
- Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1655
- War Office (Order in Council) *Feb* 27 [37] 1268

CAMPBELL, Mr. JAMES A., *Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities*
- Accountants (Scotland) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 10 [38] 617
- Church of Scotland (Constitution) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354
- City of Glasgow Union Railway Bill, Instruction to Com. *June* 30 [42] 376

CAMPERDOWN, Earl of
- Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Land Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill *Aug* 11 [44] 467
- Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill, 2R. *May* 18 [40] 1540
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *July* 7 [42] 909
- Floods Prevention Bill, In Com. *June* 26 [42] 134, 135
- House of Lords Offices *May* 8 [40] 858
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 698
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 273, 276, 277, 285, 288, 289, 294
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 237
- Public Health (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1120
- Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1108, 1109, 1116; *May* 15, 1417, 1418, 1419; 3R. *May* 18, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540
- Sheriffs and Undersheriffs Bill, 2R. *June* 11 [41] 814, 819, 822
- War in the Soudan *June* 8 [41] 598

Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges Provisional Order Bills
- *c.* Reso. to Refer to Joint Com. of Lords and Commons, Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 21 [37] 798
- *l.* Referred to Joint Com. *Feb* 27, 1210
- *c.* Select Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 420
- *l.* Report of Joint Com. with Minutes of Evidence Brought up and Read *May* 18 [40] 1511

Canal Rates, Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Strabane Canal) Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Burwell Fen, etc.) Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Canal Tolls and Charges Provisional Order (Caledonian and Crinan Canals) Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

CANTERBURY, Lord Archbishop of
- Divorce Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 987, 988; In Com. *May* 19, 1663
- Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 970
- London University Commission Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1008
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1535; *July* 9 [42] 1094, 1097

CAREW, Mr. J. L., *Dublin, College Green*
- Army Horses (Curragh) *June* 1 [41] 222
- Christ Church Schools (Belfast) *April* 21 [39] 1377
- Clongorey Estate (Kildare County) *July* 9 [42] 1109

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Carew, Mr. J. L.—*cont.*
Curragh Camp (Land Compensation) *Aug* 13 [44] 748
Customs Offices (Dublin) *July* 28 [43] 829
Delgany Graveyard (Wicklow County) *July* 9 [42] 1102
Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 722
Evening Schools (Ireland) *June* 26 [42] 143
Irish Mails *Aug* 10 [44] 373
Land Law (Ireland) Bill *April* 16 [39] 1023; *July* 9 [42] 1103
Licensing Laws (Royal Commission) *April* 21 [39] 1376
Light Railways (Ireland) Bill *July* 6 [42] 796
London and Dublin Night Mail Service *July* 31 [43] 1259
Newbridge Dispensary Committee *June* 18 [41] 1324
Spancelhill Horse Fair (Ennis) *July* 9 [42] 1112; *July* 17 [43] 25
Treason-felony Prisoners (Release) *Aug* 13 [44] 752

Carlile, Mr. W. W., *Bucks, N.*
Agricultural Holdings (England) Act (1883) *Feb* 24 [37] 934
Assize Arrangements *July* 21 [43] 273
Poor Law Schools *April* 17 [39] 1157
Small-pox (Imported Rags) *May* 14 [40] 1329

Carmichael, Sir T. D. Gibson-, Bart. (see Gibson-Carmichael)

Carrington, Earl
Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7

Carson, Mr. E. H., *Dublin University*
Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 344
Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1670, 1671, 1675; *Aug* 13 [44] 720, 726
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1175, 1177, 1180, 1181
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 688; In Com. *June* 12, 981, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1024, 1025, 1028, 1031, 1034; *July* 15 [42] 1514; *July* 16, 1654, 1666, 1667, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1677, 1682, 1683, 1686, 1687, 1690, 1691; *July* 20 [43] 197, 206, 209, 212, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 234, 235; *July* 21, 293, 295, 297, 300, 301, 304, 308, 309, 311, 316, 317; *July* 23, 494, 497, 508, 511, 513, 540, 541, 550, 552; *July* 28, 838, 843; *Aug* 12 [44] 594, 597, 619, 620, 623, 625, 626, 641, 647; *Aug* 13, 813, 814, 815
Ponsonby Estates (Ireland) *Mar* 6 [38] 365
Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551
Royal Irish Constabulary *June* 12 [41] 963
Secretaries of Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 17 [38] 1181
Supply
  £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1189
  £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 103
  £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 736

Castletown, Lord
Congo Free State and British Subjects *July* 6 [42] 760, 763
Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1012
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1187, 1188; In Com. *Aug* 6 1580, 1621, 1624, 1625, 1626; *Aug* 7 [44] 14, 16, 36, 39, 40, 41, 45, 51, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 68, 69, 70, 89, 91; *Aug* 13, 707

Cathedral Churches Bill
c. Intro. Sir C. Dalrymple; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356

Cavendish and Harrington Bridges Trust Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Cavendish, Mr. R. F., *Lancashire, N., North Lonsdale*
Cockling Industry (Lancashire) *Mar* 30 [39] 370
Johannesburg, Dynamite Explosion at *Mar* 5 [38] 233

Cavendish, Mr. Victor, *Derbyshire, W.*
Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 28 [43] 922
Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1458
Pretoria Trials: Sentences of Death *April* 28 [40] 17

Cawley, Mr. Frederick, *Lancashire, S.E., Prestwich*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 20 [41] 9
Breach of Park Regulations (Manchester) *June* 22 [41] 1567; *July* 2 [42] 535
Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1573
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1616
France and Madagascar *Mar* 20 [38] 1462
Supply: £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 428, 432
Tuberculosis (Royal Commission) *April* 21 [39] 1368

Cawood Wistow and Selby Light Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Cayzer, Mr. C. W., *Barrow-in-Furness*
Apprentices (Mercantile Marine) *Aug* 11 [44] 483
Foreign Vessels in British Ports *July* 21 [43] 250
Merchant Shipping Regulations *July* 16 [42] 1636
Supply: £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1309

CECIL, Lord HUGH, *Greenwich*

- Accident to Admiralty Workman *Mar* 5 [38] 229
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1175
- Greenwich Park
  - Deerkeeper *April* 14 [39] 884; *May* 21 [41] 77
  - Deposit of Refuse *July* 31 [43] 1246
- London School Board *July* 6 [42] 799
- Navy (Pension Application) *May* 7 [40] 741
- Supply: £174,853 for Rates on Government Property *April* 16 [39] 1146

Cemeteries Bill

- *c.* Intro. Mr. J. W. Sidebotham; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 354
  - Withdrawn *July* 23 [43] 454

Cemeteries Rating Bill

- *c.* Intro. Mr. H. C. Stephens; Read 1° *May* 19 [40] 1694

Central Ireland Railway Bill

- *c.* Mr. T. Healy, 439, 440; [Mr. Speaker, 440;] *Feb* 17 [37]
  - Read 1° and 2° *Feb* 17, 440
  - Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

- *House of Lords*—Earl of MORLEY
- *House of Commons*—Mr. J. W. LOWTHER

Chairmen of District Councils Bill

- *c.* Intro. Mr. Luttrell; Read 1° *June* 3 [41] 404
  - Read 2° and com. *June* 12, 1036
  - In Com. *June* 15, 1147
  - In Com., R. P. *June* 23, 1755
  - In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *July* 1 [42] 508
  - Read 3° and Passed *July* 1, 508
- *l.* Read 1ª *July* 2, 519
  - Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 14, 1413
  - In Com., Rep. without Amendt., Lord Herschell, 1575; Standing Com. negatived, 1576 *July* 16
  - Read 3ª; Amendt. made; Passed, and Returned to Commons *July* 20 [43] 119
- *c.* Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *July* 23, 452
  - Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 1

CHALONER, Captain R. G. W., *Wilts, Westbury*

- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1302
- Army Pension *Mar* 10 [38] 600; *Mar* 12, 773
- India Medal *June* 15 [41] 1071
- Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) *Feb* 20 [37] 691
- Vaccination
  - Orders (Bradford-on-Avon) *Aug* 10 [44] 387
  - Prosecution (Bradford-on-Avon) *June* 29 [42] 257

CHAMBERLAIN, MR. J. AUSTEN (Civil Lord of the Admiralty), *Worcestershire, E.*

- Admiralty Clerical Staff *Mar* 9 [38] 435
- Dockyard Workmen *Mar* 9 [38] 424
- Greenwich Hospital *Aug* 14 [44] 888
- Haulbowline
  - Dockyard *Feb* 20 [37] 699, 700; *May* 7 [40] 738; *June* 18 [41] 1317; *June* 29 [42] 264
  - Hospital Accommodation *Mar* 5 [38] 228
- Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1377, 1381, 1382; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 208, 209, 215, 225, 227
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 503
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *July* 2 [42] 626
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 855
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1465, 1466, 1474
- Royal Naval Reserve *June* 29 [42] 254
- Venezuela *Mar* 9 [38] 456
- Watertight Doors (Automatic Appliances) *June* 29 [42] 256, 257

CHAMBERLAIN, RIGHT HON. JOSEPH (Secretary of State for the Colonies), *Birmingham, W.*

- Africa (South)
  - Arms and Ammunition *Aug* 13 [44] 740
  - Blue Book *Feb* 20 [37] 690
  - British (see under British below)
  - British-Indian Subjects *Feb* 14 [37] 345
  - Drink (Importation of) *Feb* 27 [37] 1214
  - Jameson (Dr.) *Feb* 13 [37] 240; *Feb* 18, 566; *Mar* 2, 1492; *Mar* 5 [38] 193, 197; *Mar* 6, 362; *May* 12 [40] 1139, 1151
  - Native Rising *June* 30 [42] 393
  - Papers *April* 13 [39] 748
  - Police Force *Mar* 17 [38] 1162
  - Reform Leaders *May* 18 [40] 1571, 1572
  - Transvaal *Feb* 13 [37] 225; *Feb* 17, 454, 455; *Feb* 20, 715; *Feb* 21, 817; *Feb* 24, 911; *Mar* 2, 1491, 1492
  - Transvaal
    - Alleged Murder in *April* 9 [39] 583; *April* 20, 1262
    - Boundary Patrols *April* 23 [39] 1529, 1530
    - British Subjects in Custody *Mar* 5 [38] 222
  - Raid *Mar* 10 [38] 612
  - Secretary for the Colonies and *April* 23 [39] 1535, 1536
  - Troops in *April* 17 [39] 1180; *July* 20 [43] 148
- Africa
  - Anglo-Italian Relations in *June* 5 [41] 531
  - West Coast Colonies *Mar* 23 [38] 1589
- Arms and Ammunition
  - Matabeleland *July* 30 [43] 1034
  - South Africa *Aug* 13 [44] 740

[*cont.*

CHAMBERLAIN, Right Hon. JOSEPH—*cont.*

- Army Estimates: £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 814, 819, 820, 822, 823, 824, 825
- Arrest of German Mail Steamer Officers *May* 15 [40] 1434
- Ashanti
  - Envoys *May* 21 [41] 86
  - Expedition *Feb* 27 [37] 1231; *April* 20 [39] 1249
  - King Prempeh's Jewels *April* 20 [39] 1254
  - Kumasi
    - Anti-British Movement in *Aug* 13 [44] 755
    - Golden Stool *June* 19 [41] 1440
    - Gold Ornaments *May* 14 [40] 1324
    - Occupation of *June* 19 [41] 1441
- Australia
  - Colonial Judge *July* 27 [43] 696
  - Judicial Committee *June* 25 [42] 71
  - Queensland *Aug* 10 [44] 376
  - South *Feb* 13 [37] 224
- Bechuanaland
  - British *July* 28 [43] 826
  - Rinderpest *June* 8 [41] 606
- British
  - Agent (Pretoria) *May* 7 [40] 745
  - Bechuanaland *July* 28 [43] 826
  - Colonies *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
  - Columbia and Alaska *May* 4 [40] 442
  - Guiana
    - Colonial Surgeon *Mar* 24 [39] 53
    - Reported Invasion *June* 18 [41] 1341
  - Indian Subjects
    - South Africa *Feb* 14 [37] 345
    - Zululand *April* 10 [39] 672
  - Law in Fiji (Natives and) *April* 30 [40] 203
  - Residents (Malay States) *July* 3 [42] 649
  - South Africa
    - Company
      - Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 238; *Mar* 17, 1131; *Mar* 27 [39] 272; *May* 14 [40] 1331; *May* 15, 1437; *June* 29 [42] 252; *July* 7, 929
      - Armament *Feb* 21 [37] 803, 804
      - Cash *April* 27 [39] 1729
      - Cattle *Feb* 13 [37] 232
      - Investigation *June* 11 [41] 851
      - Jameson (Dr.) (see Jameson below)
      - Parliamentary Inquiry *May* 19 [40] 1685, 1686, 1687; *May* 21 [41] 71; *June* 11, 851; *June* 25 [42] 72, 73; *June* 30, 390; *July* 6, 793; *July* 10, 1230, 1231; *July* 21 [43] 263
      - Raid Correspondence *May* 4 [40] 444, 445
      - Return of Accounts and Shareholders *Feb* 14 [37] 338, 339, 340; *Feb* 18, 548; *Mar* 26 [39] 176
    - de Wet (Sir Jacobus) *Mar* 12 [38] 767 (See also de Wet below)
    - Select Committee, Appointment of *July* 30 [43] 1057, 1061, 1067, 1071, 1075; *Aug* 11 [44] 569, 570, 571, 573
  - Subjects in Custody (Transvaal) *Mar* 5 [38] 222
- Buluwayo
  - Alleged Native Grievances *June* 26 [42] 150
  - Natives Shot as Spies *June* 18 [41] 1326, 1327
  - Pretoria and (Affairs at) *April* 24 [39] 1646

[*cont.*

CHAMBERLAIN, Right Hon. JOSEPH—*cont.*

- Business of the House
  - Chartered Company *April* 23 [39] 1537
  - Colonial Vote *April* 28 [40] 16
  - General *June* 15 [41] 1085, 1088, 1089
  - Rules of Procedure *Feb* 25 [37] 1099
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1297
- Cape Adare (Mineral and Guano Concession) *June* 15 [41] 1069
- Ceylon, Civil Service of *July* 10 [42] 1235, 1236
- Cattle
  - Canadian Store *Mar* 9 [38] 447
  - Live (Landing at Belfast) *July* 24 [43] 605
- Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 29, 36
- Colombo Graving Dock *Mar* 27 [39] 265
- Colonial
  - Crown Lands *April* 14 [39] 890
  - Income Tax *May* 7 [40] 750
  - Judge (Australia) *July* 27 [43] 696
  - Law Officers *Feb* 18 [37] 541
  - Military Contributions *April* 16 [39] 1043
  - Office Staff *July* 14 [42] 1430
  - Surgeon (British Guiana) *Mar* 24 [39] 53
- Congo
  - Free State *July* 16 [42] 1632
  - Recruiting of Labourers *Mar* 12 [38] 771
- Constabulary (Rhodesia) *Aug* 3 [43] 1349
- Convention of London *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
- Delagoa Bay *Mar* 30 [39] 379, 380
- de Wet (Sir Jacobus) *Mar* 12 [38] 767; *May* 12 [40] 1142; *July* 28 [43] 827
- Dominica *Mar* 10 [38] 608; *Mar* 23, 1610 *Mar* 30 [39] 367
- Drink (Importation into Africa) *Feb* 27 [37] 1214
- *Drummond Castle*, Wreck of *June* 18 [41] 1341
- East India Company *May* 21 [41] 71
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 585; *June* 11 [41] 862; In Com. *June* 22, 1590
- Emigrants' Information Office *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 5 [38] 225; *July* 27 [43] 682
- Fiji
  - American Claims in *May* 18 [40] 1564
  - Flogging Natives in *Mar* 17 [38] 1172
  - Natives and British Law in *April* 30 [40] 203
- Food Supplies (Rhodesia) *July* 30 [43] 1051; *July* 31, 1262
- Gibraltar *Mar* 12 [38] 746; *April* 27 [39] 1716
- Gold Coast
  - European Officials *July* 14 [42] 1432
  - Land Commission *July* 28 [43] 819
  - Liquor Duty *Mar* 10 [38] 600
  - Native and European Doctors *July* 27 [43] 695
- Ilorin (Emir of) *May* 4 [40] 448
- Income Tax (Colonies) *May* 7 [40] 750
- Irish Treason-felony Prisoners *June* 29 [42] 270; *July* 2, 530
- Island Crown Lands *Mar* 10 [38] 609
- Jameson (Dr.) *Feb* 13 [37] 240; *Feb* 18, 566; *Mar* 2, 1492; *Mar* 5 [38] 193, 197; *Mar* 6, 362; *May* 12 [40] 1139, 1151
- Johannesburg
  - Dynamite Explosion at *Mar* 5 [38] 233
  - Prisoners *Mar* 27 [39] 271
  - Uitlanders *Feb* 18 [37] 567

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CHAMBERLAIN, Right Hon. JOSEPH—*cont.*
- Judicial Committee
  - Australia *June* 25 [42] 71
  - Colonial Judge *July* 27 [43] 696
- Kafir Beer *Mar* 5 [38] 238
- Kitchen Committee *Mar* 6 [38] 409
- Kruger (President) *Mar* 10 [38] 602; *Mar* 27 [39] 270; *Mar* 30, 387; *April* 9, 583; *April* 10, 676; *April* 13, 750; *April* 27, 1730, 1731
- Kumasi
  - Anti-British Movement in *Aug* 13 [44] 755
  - Golden Stool *June* 16 [41] 1440
  - Gold Ornaments *May* 14 [40] 1324
  - Occupation of *June* 19 [41] 1441
- Landing of Live Cattle at Belfast *July* 24 [43] 605
- London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 29, 36
- Malta Marriage Laws *Mar* 5 [38] 236; *Mar* 26 [39] 180; *Aug* 7 [44] 107
- Mashonaland *June* 29 [42] 264
- Matabeleland *Mar* 27 [39] 277; *Mar* 30, 390; *Mar* 31, 524, 525; *April* 10, 676; *April* 13, 750; *April* 14, 891, 892; *April* 17, 1175, 1176; *April* 21, 1375; *April* 23, 1518; *May* 8 [40] 881; *May* 12, 1138; *June* 4 [41] 417, 418; *June* 9, 720: *June* 11, 840; *June* 18, 1337; *June* 25 [42] 77; *July* 14, 1420; *July* 16, 1646, 1648
- Matabeleland
  - Arms and Ammunition *July* 30 [43] 1034
  - Food Supplies *July* 21 [43] 266
  - Mashonaland and (Food Supply) *July* 10 [42] 1232
  - Surrender of Natives *July* 23 [43] 454, 455
- Military Reinforcements for the Cape *April* 21 [39] 1374
- Mining Royalty (Straits Settlements) *July* 30 [43] 1052
- Native Rising (South Africa) *June* 30 [42] 393
- Newfoundland Fisheries *June* 26 [42] 139
- New Guinea (Boundary Line) *June* 8 [41] 611
- Norfolk Island *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 9 [38] 448; *April* 13 [39] 749; *May* 19 [40] 1688; *June* 15 [41] 1070; *July* 6 [42] 797
- Pacific Cable Commission *Feb* 17 [37] 455
- Pretoria
  - British Agent *May* 7 [40] 745
  - Buluwayo and (Affairs at) *April* 24 [39] 1646
  - Prisoners *June* 11 [41] 862; *June* 12, 964; *Aug* 4 [43] 1448, 1449; *Aug* 10 [44] 389, 392, 393
  - Trials (Sentences) *April* 28 [40] 17, 18; *April* 30, 218; *May* 12, 1151; *May* 14, 1342; *May* 15, 1439; *May* 21 [41] 78, 79
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1522, 1528, 1529
- Queensland *Aug* 10 [44] 376
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 308, 311, 319, 320, 323, 325; *Feb* 14, 362, 371, 374, 402, 404
- Reform
  - Committee Prisoners (Pretoria) *Aug* 10 [44] 389, 392, 393
  - Leaders (Johannesburg) *Aug* 13 [44] 753, 754, 755
- Rhodes (Mr. Cecil) *May* 7 [40] 753; *June* 5 [41] 509; *June* 11, 829; *June* 12, 973; *June* 22, 1555; *June* 29 [42] 271; *June* 30, 397; *July* 3, 663, 664

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CHAMBERLAIN, Right Hon. JOSEPH—*cont.*
- Rhodesia
  - Constabulary *Aug* 3 [43] 1349
  - Food Supplies *July* 20 [43] 146; *July* 30, 1051; *July* 31, 1262
  - Imperial Rule *July* 20 [43] 146
  - Rebellion *July* 2 [42] 541; *July* 13, 1308, 1309; *July* 27 [43] 704; *July* 28, 828; *Aug* 4, 1450
- Rinderpest
  - Bechuanaland Protectorate *June* 8 [41] 606
  - Importation of Hides *June* 11 [41] 841
- Robinson (Sir Hercules) *July* 3 [42] 667
- St. Helena (Zulu Chiefs at) *June* 15 [41] 1060
- St. Kitts (Rioting in) *Mar* 10 [38] 608; *June* 11 [41] 850
- St. Vincent (West Indies) *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
- Sierra Leone (Gin Importation) *April* 20 [39] 1266
- South African Republic, *June* 25 [42] 56
- South African Republic (Importation of Arms) *April* 21 [39] 1375, 1376
- Straits Settlements (Mining Royalty) *July* 30 [43] 1052
- Supply
  - £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 905, 921, 923, 926, 940, 958, 973; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 538, 540, 541
  - £1,000 for Cyprus (Grant in Aid); Report *Aug* 11 [44] 524, 525, 527
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 94
  - £52,738 for Sundry Colonial Services; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 556
  - £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Services (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1407, 1411, 1416
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1496, 1513, 1545, 1567, 1568; *Mar* 27 [39] 358
- Transvaal (see Africa above)
- Venezuela *July* 27 [43] 687
- West Indies (Telegraphic Communication) *April* 23 [39] 1528
- Zulu Chiefs at St. Helena *June* 15 [41] 1060
- Zululand
  - British-Indian Subjects in *April* 10 [39] 672
  - Mission Schools *July* 31 [43] 1264

Chamber of London

Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *July* 8 [42] 1005

Chamber's Estate Bill

l. Pres. on Petition and Read 1ª *April* 28 [40] 1
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lord JAMES OF HEREFORD

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

Sir MICHAEL E. HICKS BEACH, Bart.

CHANNING, Mr. F. A., *Northampton, E.*
- Accidents to Railway Servants *Mar* 30 [39] 384; *April* 13, 739; *April* 14, 896
- Agricultural Depression (Ireland) *Feb* 17 [37] 466
- Agricultural Holdings Bill *June* 4 [41] 425
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1331; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 270; *May* 13, 1265; In Com. *May* 14, 1383, 1386, 1393; *May* 18, 1618; *May* 19, 1731, 1739; *May* 20 [41] 4; *May* 21, 171, 207; *June* 23, 1725; *June* 29 [42] 294, 326, 345
- Agriculture (Royal Commission on) *Mar* 5 [38] 223
- Armenia *Feb* 17 [37] 457
- Asiatic Turkey (Missionaries in) *April* 13 [39] 748
- Bozeat School Board *May* 11 [40] 998; *May* 12, 1148
- Business of the House *Feb* 24 [37] 1000; *Feb* 27, 1334, 1339; *Mar* 27 [39] 278; *May* 11 [40] 1015; *May* 19, 1756
- Campaign Pensions *Mar* 24 [39] 55; *Mar* 30, 364
- Church Catechism in Board Schools *April* 14 [39] 887
- Coroners' Inquests (Railway Fatalities) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 355; *April* 23 [39] 1521;
- Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 575; 2R. *May* 5 [40] 595; *May* 13, 1261; *May* 14, 1322; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 873, 874, 875, 877, 922; *June* 16, 1211; *June* 17, 1256, 1257, 1271; *June* 22, 1601, 1602
- Education (Supplementary Grants) *June* 11 [41] 851
- Ground Game Act (1880) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 360
- Incidence of Local and Imperial Taxation *June* 23 [41] 1695; *June* 29 [42] 267
- Industrial and Provident and Incorporated Building Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 27 [39] 282
- Industrial and Provident Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
- Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1467
- Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 757; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 469; *June* 1 [41] 238, 255; *June* 4, 460, 464, 467; 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1129, 1131
- Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1115
- Parish Meetings *Feb* 27 [37] 1260, 1261
- Peap's Charity (Northamptonshire) *July* 31 [43] 1247
- Platelayers (Four) Killed in Sapperton Tunnel *April* 27 [39] 1732
- Public Business *July* 21 [43] 277
- Railway
  - Commission (Traders' Complaints) *April* 27 [39] 1732
  - Servants *Feb* 24 [37] 918, 919
  - Sub-Inspectors *Mar* 30 [39] 384
- Supply
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 729
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1309, 1313
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1283; *July* 13, 1403

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CHANNING, Mr. F. A.—*cont.*
- Telephone Trunk Wires *May* 18 [40] 1548
- Vaccination
  - Acts (Seizure Under) *May* 11 [40] 996
  - Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 364
  - Prosecutions *Mar* 24 [39] 55
  - Schuff (George), Case of *Feb* 25 [37] 1073

CHAPLIN, RIGHT HON. HENRY (President of the Local Government Board), *Lincolnshire, Sleaford*
- Aged Poor Commission (Outdoor Relief) *July* 7 [42] 922
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, (*Notice of Motion for leave to Intro.*) *Feb.* 11 [37] 72; Intro. *April* 20 [39] 1272, 1281, 1290, 1291, 1294, 1297, 1305, 1306, 1336, 1346, 1347, 1348; 2R. *April* 27, 1777, 1790; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 228, 229, 233, 241, 275, 277; In Com. *May* 13, 1295, 1301, 1307; *May* 14, 1345, 1350, 1353, 1356, 1357, 1373, 1377, 1379, 1382, 1389, 1391; *May* 18, 1598, 1600, 1629, 1630, 1641, 1647; *May* 19, 1708, 1716, 1725, 1730, 1733, 1735, 1740, 1741, 1743, 1750, 1751; *May* 20 [41] 3, 4, 5, 7, 18, 34, 35; *May* 21, 92, 94, 95, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 132, 135, 139, 143, 145, 147, 150, 168, 169, 170, 172, 179, 180, 182, 183, 191, 202, 203, 204, 207, 209; *June* 23, 1707, 1714, 1715, 1717, 1718, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1734, 1744, 1750, 1751; *June* 24 [42] 14, 22, 23, 34, 35, 40; *June* 25, 82, 83, 86, 90, 94, 107, 108, 111, 120, 126; *June* 29, 276, 284, 291, 295, 296, 300, 303, 308, 313, 314, 319, 320, 322, 323, 332, 335, 345, 346, 349, 350, 351, 354, 355, 356, 357, 368, 369, 371; 3R. *July* 1, 449, 476, 484
  - Answers to Questions *April* 23 [39] 1515, 1516; *April* 30 [40] 221, 222; *May* 8, 881; *May* 12, 1146; *May* 18, 1563; *May* 19, 1682; *June* 5 [41] 510
- Agricultural Rates Act 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 187, 188
- Allotments Act (1887) *May* 8 [40] 874
- Bebington Burial Board (Cheshire) *June* 8 [41] 617
- Business of the House *Aug* 10 [44] 397
- Carrickmacross Workhouse *Feb* 18 [37] 555
- Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 17, 20
- Coal Trade Depression *May* 7 [40] 735
- Colwyn Bay Urban District Council *Feb* 21 [37] 829
- Dairy Schools (County Councils) *June* 19 [41] 1442
- Death from Scarlet Fever at Battersea *May* 6 [40] 543
- Diphtheria (Anti-toxic Serums) *July* 30 [43] 1041
- Dulwich College Toll Gate *July* 28 [43] 808
- East London Water
  - Company *July* 21 [43] 262; *July* 23, 484; *July* 27, 702; *July* 30, 1024, 1025
  - Supply *July* 31 [43] 1268
- East Preston Guardians, Sussex (Voluntary Church Rate) *July* 20 [43] 134
- Endowed Schools Acts (Cowley's Charity) *May* 7 [40] 839
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- Gifts of Property to Local Authorities *Feb* 24 [37] 908
- Guardians
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- Heversham-with-Milnthorp Parish, Westmorland *July* 9 [42] 1107
- Incidences of Local Taxation Inquiry
  - Appointment of Commission *July* 30 [43] 1056
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- Llandyssul Highway Authority *May* 8 [40] 879
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- Local Government (Elections) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 24 [37] 952; 2R. *Feb* 28, 1429
- Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 437; *July* 30 [43] 1109, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1120, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, In Com. 1127, 1128, 1129; 3R. *Aug* 1, 1318
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  - Death from Scarlet Fever at Battersea *May* 5 [40] 543
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  - Dulwich College Toll Gate *July* 28 [43] 808
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  - Water Supply (East) *July* 28 [43] 820; *July* 31, 1268
- Meat Inspection *Mar* 17 [38] 1148
- Medical Officers of Health (Counties) *Feb* 28 [37] 1380
- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill *April* 23 [39] 1527; *July* 14 [42] 1433
- Newhaven and Seaford (Road Repairs) *June* 22 [41] 1544
- New Romney Church Schools *June* 22 [41] 1563
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- Nottingham Poor Law Union *May* 5 [40] 539
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  - Loans *Feb* 28 [37] 1373
  - Stock *Feb* 14 [37] 346
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  - Deportation of, into Ireland *Feb* 25 [37] 1078, 1079
  - Lunatics *Mar* 10 [38] 596; *June* 15 [41] 1069
  - School Children *June* 5 [41] 512
- Pensioners, Tramping *Mar* 10 [38] 597
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- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1272
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  - Accommodation in London Workhouses *April* 16 [39] 1014
  - Children in Canada *May* 7 [40] 749, 750
  - Educational Inspectors, Duties of *April* 16 [39] 1013
  - Forest Gate *Mar* 27 [39] 263
  - Half-time Children in *Mar* 9 [38] 451; *Mar* 26 [39] 169; *April* 16, 1015; *April* 17, 1154
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  - Report of Departmental Committee *Mar* 9 [38] 451
- Preserved Peas *June* 22 [41] 1562
- Preston Corporation *Mar* 9 [38] 432
- Public Health Bill, Intro. *Mar* 23 [38] 1616
- Real and Personal Property (Gifts to Local Authorities) *June* 22 [41] 1566
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  - *Harleston (Northants), Q.* Mr. J. Pender; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *April* 23 [39] 1505
  - *Llandilofawr, Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *April* 30 [40] 198
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- *Christ's Hospital, Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *As.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 28 [43] 815. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *Aug* 7 [44] 102
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- *Peap's Charity (Northamptonshire), Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 31 [43] 1247
- *Russell School (Petersham), Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *June* 18 [41] 1324
- *St. Cross Hospital (Winchester), Q.* Mr. W. H. Myers; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 31 [43] 1255
- *Schemes, Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1339
- *School Sites Acts, Q.* Mr. Stanley Leighton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 18 [40] 1548
- *Trinity Almshouses, Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *June* 2 [41] 295
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- Balbriggan (Level Railway Crossing) *May* 14 [40] 1336
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- Castle Knock Post Office *June* 15 [41] 1072
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- Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 31 [43] 1240, 1242, 1243; *Aug* 3, 1340; *Aug* 6, 1653, 1654; *Aug* 13 [44] 723
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- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 20 [41] 9; *May* 21, 170, 171, 182, 186, 189, 191, 194, 196, 200; *June* 23, 1725; *June* 24 [42] 47; *June* 25, 105; *June* 29, 276, 292, 302, 328, 329; *Aug* 6 [43] 1702
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 1R. *July* 2 [42] 546, 549; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1369, 1372, 1375, 1381, 1382, 1394, 1395, 1405; *Aug* 4, 1465, 1477, 1500, 1511, 1512, 1513; *Aug* 5, 1523, 1525, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1544; *Aug* 6, 1710, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1731, 1736
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- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 505; In Com. *July* 7 [42] 962; *July* 8, 1026; *July* 9, 1133, 1150, 1158, 1160, 1167, 1168, 1173, 1175, 1178
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- Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *June* 2 [41] 366
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  - £20,000 for County Courts, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 571
  - £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1686
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 563
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  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 4 [40] 534
  - £40,927 for Metropolitan Police Pay and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 585, 587
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 376, 378, 379, 380, 388
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- Benefices Bill *Mar* 11 [38] 713 ; *June* 3 [41] 379, 391, 401
- Bills Suspended *Mar* 6 [38] 349
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1023, 1024, 1025, 1073
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 875, 876
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1392
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 164
- South African Mails *Mar* 5 [38] 216
- Statute Law Revision Bill, etc. (Short Titles Bill) *May* 6 [40] 720

CLIFDEN, Viscount
- Housing of Working Classes (Ireland) Bill 2R. *June* 11 [41] 814
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 7 [44] 90, 91
- Locomotives on Highways Bill, 1R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1584 ; 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1494
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 236
- Pollution of Rivers *July* 24 [43] 585
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1450 ; Report *Mar* 20 [38] 1451
- Pretoria Trials : Sentences of Death *April* 28 [40] 2
- Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 17

CLONBROCK, Lord
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1228 ; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1607 ; *Aug* 7 [44] 12, 15

CLONCURRY, Lord
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1604 ; *Aug* 13 [44] 696

Closure of Debate (Standing Order XXV)
- Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 480

CLOUGH, Mr. W. O., *Portsmouth*
- Navy Estimates : £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 847
- Railway Bills (Parliamentary Deposit) *April* 16 [39] 1031

Clubs Registration Bill

c. Intro. Mr. F. A. Newdigate ; Read 1° *June* 12 [41] 977

Clyde Defences (see ARMY)

Coal Mines Bill (see HOME DEPARTMENT)

Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment Bill

c. Intro. Sir C. Dilke ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360

Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

c. Sir Matthew White Ridley, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 1270, 1271 ; Mr. C. Fenwick 1270 *April* 20 [39]
- Intro. Sir Matthew White Ridley ; Read 1° *April* 20, 1271
- 2R. Mr. H. H. Asquith, 127 ; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 128 ; Mr. W. Abraham (Rhondda), 128 *June* 25 [42]
- 2R. Sir Matthew White Ridley, 573, 604 ; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 576 ; Mr. H. Seton-Karr,

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Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill—cont.
581, 582, 583; Mr. J. Wilson (Durham), 581, 582, 583; Mr. Tomlinson, 584, 588; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 585; Mr. J. Wilson (Falkirk), 587; Mr. B. Pickard, 588; Sir W. Harcourt, 589; Colonel Blundell, 589; Sir J. Joicey, 590; Sir C. Dilke, 592; Sir J. J. Jenkins, 593; Mr. J. G. Holborn, 693; Sir F. S. Powell, 594; Mr. J. Colville, 594; Mr. J. Ellis, 595; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, 596; Mr. J. Burns, 597; Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, 601; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 602; Mr. T. Bayley, 603; Mr. C. E. Schwann, 603; Sir W. Foster, 603; Mr. T. D. Bolton, 605; Mr. J. Caldwell, 605; Sir F. Milner, 606; Mr. J. C. Williams, 606; Mr. E. Bainbridge, 607 *July* 2
Read 2° *July* 2, 607
Committed to Standing Com. on Trade *July* 2, 607
Rep. from Standing Com. on Trade *July* 14, 1419
Considered as Amended: Mr. D. A. Thomas, 734, 743; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 734, 737, 738, 742, 749, 752, 753, 754, 755, 766; Mr. J. Wilson (Durham), 734, 745, 751, 754; Mr. W. Abraham (Rhondda), (*Amendt.*) 735, 736, 745, 747, 752; [Mr. Speaker, 736;] Sir G. O. Morgan, 737, 748, 750; Mr. Abel Thomas, 737, 738, 742, 748, 749, 753; Sir W. Harcourt, 738, 745, 757; Sir R. Webster, 738, (*Amendt.*) 744, 746, 748, 750, 752; Mr. J. Wilson (Govan), 739; Mr. J. B. Balfour, 739, 748; Mr. S. T. Evans, 739, 744, 747, 748, 754; Mr. Tomlinson, 740, 754, 763; Mr. R. McKenna, 740, 746, (*Amendt.*) 755; Mr. Bryn Roberts, 741; Mr. Wootton Isaacson, 741, 746; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 741, 744, 748, 750; Mr. B. Pickard, 742, 748, 765; Mr. W. P. Morgan, 742, (*Amendt.*) 746, 754; Major Wyndham-Quin, 743; (*Division*, 744); Mr. J. C. Williams, 745; Mr. J. Wilson (Falkirk), 745, 753; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 746); Mr. Atherley-Jones, 747, 762; (*Division*, 748); Mr. Stuart-Wortley, 751, 761; Mr. C. Fenwick, 754; Colonel Blundell, 760; Sir C. Dilke, 760; Mr. J. Burns, 763; Mr. E. Bainbridge, 765; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 766); Sir J. T. Brunner, 766 *July* 27 [43]
Read 3° and Passed *July* 27, 766
l. Read 1ª *July* 28, 804
2R. Lord Belper *July* 30, 1013
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 30, 1014
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *July* 31, 1232
Rep. from Standing Com. with Amendts. *Aug* 4, 1418
Amendts. Rep. *Aug* 6, 1650
Read 3ª; Passed, and Returned to Commons *Aug* 7 [44] 92
c. Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to: Sir C. Dilke *Aug* 11, 481
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823
(For Questions see HOME DEPARTMENT)

COCHRANE, Hon. THOS. H., *Ayrshire, N.*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1447, 1449

[*cont.*

COCHRANE, Hon. THOS. H.—*cont.*
Classification of Rates (Scotland) *Mar* 5 [38] 190
Royal Irish Constabulary *May* 11 [40] 1001
Supply
£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 13 [39] 846
£17,000 for Sundry Colonial Purposes (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1414

Cocoa Butter
Sir M. Hicks Beach, (*Motion*) 570, 571, 572, 573; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 571; Sir W Harcourt, 572; Mr. T. Lough, 572; (*Motion Agreed to*, 573) *July* 2 [42]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *July* 3, 734
(For Questions see CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE)

CODDINGTON, Sir W., Bart., *Blackburn*
Corporation of London (Metropolitan) Market Bill, 3R. *May* 7 [40] 725
Indian Mints *Feb* 28 [37] 1390

COGHILL, Mr. D. H., *Stoke-on-Trent*
Business of the House *May* 12 [40] 1149; *June* 15 [41] 1092
Education of Blind and Deaf Children *April* 23 [39] 1522
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 649, 669
Old Age Pensions (Royal Commission) *June* 29 [42] 269
Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 265
Recovery of Debts *Mar* 30 [39] 388
Supply
£2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1191
£5,859 for Distress in Ireland, Relief of (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1424
Vexatious Actions Bill, In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 456

COHEN, Mr. B. L., *Islington, E.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 29 [42] 366; 3R. *July* 1, 468, 469
Alien Immigration *June* 22 [41] 1540
Budget *April* 16 [39] 1118
Business of the House
Rules of Procedure *Feb* 25 [37] 1095
Supply *Feb* 25 [37] 1126
Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 367
City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *June* 15 [41] 1050
East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 777, 810
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1273
Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 484, 509; *July* 14 [42] 1502
Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1536; *June* 4 [41] 453
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1114
London Valuation and Assessment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 13 [38] 894
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill *July* 14 [42] 1433
Post Office
Savings Bank *Feb* 27 [37] 1230
Trustee Savings Banks, and *Feb* 24 [37] 945

[*cont.*

Cohen, Mr. B. L.—*cont.*
Savings Bank Interest *Feb* 24 [37] 927
Supply
£40,927 for Metropolitan Police Pay and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 585
£536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 698
£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 592
Treasury Chest (Egyptian Expedition) *June* 18 [41] 1311
Vaccination *Feb* 21 [37] 820

Collecting Societies Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Hanbury; Read 1° *June* 8 [41] 704
Read 2° and com. to Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision, etc., Bills; Message to the Lords to acquaint them therewith *June* 23, 1753
l. Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision, etc., Bills *July* 16 [42] 1573
c. Rep. and Special Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision, etc., Bills *July* 16, 1621
In Com. Rep. without Amendt. *July* 23 [43] 579
Read 3° and Passed *July* 23, 579
l. Read 1ª *July* 24, 591
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 27, 673
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 28, 804
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 30, 1014
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Collery, Mr. B., *Sligo, N.*
Lunacy (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 932
Sligo
Post Office *April* 27 [39] 1726
Street Preaching *June* 18 [41] 1331, 1332

COLLINGS, Right Hon. JESSE (Under Secretary of State for the Home Department), *Birmingham, Bordesley*
Cabs (London) Bill, Intro., 1R. *April* 17 [39] 1236; 2R. *May* 1 [40] 406; In. Com. *May* 7, 834; *May* 11, 1102, 1103; *May* 14, 1406; *May* 15, 1505; *June* 1 [41] 282; *June* 9, 779, 780
Endowed Schools Acts (Cowley's Charity) *May* 7 [40] 840
Factory and Workshops Act 1895 (Particulars Clause) *Feb* 17 [37] 444
Metropolitan Police Boots *Feb* 17 [37] 447
Metropolitan Police Courts Bill, Intro. *May* 1 [40] 408
Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Bill, Intro. *April* 17 [39] 1149
Mineral Oils *Feb* 17 [37] 446
Supply: £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 577
Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 518
Tylorstown Colliery Explosion *Feb* 17 [37] 467
Typewriting *Feb* 17 [37] 446

Colomb, Sir John, *Great Yarmouth*
Arms and Ammunition, Supply of (South Africa) *Aug* 13 [44] 740

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Colomb, Sir John—*cont.*
Army Estimates
£548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1509
£253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1463
Ashanti Expedition *Feb* 28 [37] 1374
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 856
Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 898, 923
Fisheries (Close Season) *Mar* 23 [38] 1603
Fishery Riots in Cornwall *May* 21 [41] 84; *June* 1,220, 221; *June* 8, 605; *June* 22, 1558
Irish Landed Estates *July* 21 [43] 263, 264
Judicial Rent Schedule (Ireland) *July* 23 [43] 478
Land Law (Ireland) Bill (Instr. to Com.) *June* 12 [41] 977 In Com. 982, 1009; *July* 20 [43] 202, 215, 222, 223; *July* 21, 316, 318, 323, 327, 356, 357; *July* 22, 383, 387, 389, 391, 401, 410, 412, 414; *July* 23, 491, 497, 509, 510, 556; *July* 28, 840, 855, 869, 872, 890, 892, 896, 903, 909, 925, 930; 3R. *July* 29, 954; *Aug* 12 [44] 594, 609, 611, 620, 646
Military Forces *Feb* 25 [37] 1057
Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 199, 210
Navy Estimates
Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 277, 278
£2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1457
£81,300 for Educational Services Expenses *June* 26 [42] 218
£229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1488
£5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 178, 186
£618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1467, 1473
Pasture Holdings (Ireland) *Aug* 11 [44] 485
Supply: £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 775

Colonial Marriages Bill
c. Intro. General Laurie; Read 1° *Feb* 18 [37] 569

COLONIES
Secretary of State—Mr. J. Chamberlain
Under Secretary of State—Earl of Selborne
Africa (West Coast Colonies), Q. Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 23 [38] 1589
Arms and Ammunition (Supply of)
Matabeleland, Qs. Mr. H. V. Duncombe, Mr. H. C. Stephens; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 30 [43] 1033
South Africa, Q. Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 740
Arrest of German Mail Steamer Officers, Q. Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 15 [40] 1434
Ashanti
Envoys Q. Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 86
King Prempeh's Jewels, Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 20 [39] 1253
Expedition (see Africa)

[*cont.*

COLONIES—cont.

Ashanti—cont.

Kumasi

Anti-British Movement in, Q. Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 755

Golden Stool, Q. Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440

Gold Ornaments, Qs. Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1324

Occupation of, Q. Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440

Australia

Colonial Judge, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 696

Judicial Committee, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 71

Queensland, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 10 [44] 376

South, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 13 [37] 223

Victoria Dairy Herds, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 467

Bermuda, Q. Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 151

British

Agent (Pretoria), Qs. Mr. J. Roche, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 [40] 745

Bechuanaland, Q. Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 825

Colonies, Qs. General Laurie, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 28 [37] 1366

Columbia and Alaska, Q. Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 442

Fleet in Australian Waters, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1564

Guiana

Colonial Surgeon, Q. Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 24 [39] 52

Reported Invasion, Q. Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1340

Indian Subjects

South Africa, Q. Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 345

Zululand, Q. Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 10 [39] 671

Law in Fiji (Natives and), Q. Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 30, [40] 203

Residents in Malay States, Q. Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3 [42] 649

British South Africa

Company

Administration, Q. Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 238. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17, 1170. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. H. Labouchere; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. Webster, Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1330. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 15, 1437. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 29 [42] 252. *Q.* Mr. Bryn Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 7, 929.

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COLONIES—cont.

British South Africa Company—cont.

Armament, Qs. Mr. C. Harrison; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 21 [37] 802

Cash, Qs. Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 27 [39] 1729

Cattle, Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 13 [37] 231

Investigation, Q. Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11 [41] 850

Jameson (Dr.) (see below)

Parliamentary Inquiry, Qs. Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. T. Bayley; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 19 [40] 1684. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 71. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 850. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 72. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 30, 390. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 6, 793. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10, 1230. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 21 [43] 263. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. A. O'Connor; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 114. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 10, 396. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 11, 498

(For Debate see British South Africa, Select Committee on)

Raid Correspondence, Qs. Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. Ellis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 443

Return of Accounts and Shareholders, Qs. Mr. R. McKenna, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 338. *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18, 548. *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis, *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 26 [39] 176

de Wet, Sir Jacobus, Qs. Mr. G. Wyndham; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 767
(See also *de Wet* below)

Transvaal Raid, Qs. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 612
(See also *Transvaal* below)

Buluwayo

Alleged Native Grievances, Q. Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 26 [42] 150

Natives Shot as Spies, Qs. Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1326

Pretoria and (Affairs at), Q. Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 24 [39] 1645

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COLONIES—cont.

Canadian
- *Fast Steamship Service, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 797
- *Store Cattle, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 447

Cape Adare (Mineral and Guano Concession), Q. Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 15 [41] 1069

Cattle, Live (Landing at Belfast), Qs. Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 24 [43] 603

Ceylon Civil Service, Qs. Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10 [42] 1235

Colombo Graving Docks, Qs. Sir J. Leng; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen *Mar* 27 [39] 265

Colonial
- *Crown Lands, Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 14 [39] 890
- *Judge, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 696
- *Law Officers, Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 541
- *Military Contributions, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 16 [39] 1042
- *Office Staff, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14 [42] 1429
- *Office Vote, Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 450. *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1118. *Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 704. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 4, 1452
- *Surgeon (British Guiana), Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 24 [39] 52

Congo
- *Free State, Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1632
- *Recruiting of Labourers, Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 771

Convention of London, Qs. Mr. W. J. Galloway, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17 [38] 1166

Dairy Herds (Victoria), Q. Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 467

de Wet (Sir Jacobus), Q. Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12 [40] 1141. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 827

Dominica, Q. Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 608. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 23 1610; *Mar* 30 [39] 367

Drummond Castle, Wreck of Steamship, Qs. Mr. J. H. Lewis, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1341

Emigrants' Information Office, Qs. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 5 [38] 224. *Qs.* Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 682

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COLONIES—cont.

Fiji
- *American Claims in, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 18 [40] 1563
- *Flogging Natives in, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17 [38] 1172
- *Natives and British Law, Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 30 [40] 203

Gibraltar, Qs. Mr. C. Bill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 746; *April* 27 [39] 1716

Gold Coast
- *European Officials, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14 [42] 1432
- *Land Commission, Q.* Mr. D. F. Goddard; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 819
- *Liquor Duty, Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 599
- *Native and European Doctors, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 694

Ilorin (Emir of), Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 448

Income Tax, Qs. Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. W. T. Howell; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 30 [40] 211. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7, 750

Irish Treason-felony Prisoners, Qs. Mr; J. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 270; *July* 2, 529

Island Crown Lands, Q. Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, *Mar* 10 [38] 609

Jamaica Succession Duty, Q. Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 30 [40] 215

Jameson (Dr.), Qs. Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir R. B. Finlay *Feb* 13 [37] 239. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 17, 466. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir R. Webster *Feb* 18, 566. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 2, 1492. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Gibson Bowles; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 193. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir R. Webster *Mar* 6, 362. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12 [40] 1138. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12, 1151. *Qs.* Marquess of Ripon, Earl of Kimberley, Earl of Rosebery; *As.* Earl of Selborne, Marquess of Salisbury *June* 15, 1037

Johannesburg
- *Dynamite Explosion at, Q.* Mr. R. Cavendish; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 233
- *Prisoners, Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271
- *Uitlanders of, Q.* Mr. E. G. F. Hatch; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 567

Judicial Committee
- *Australia, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 71
- *Colonial Judge, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 696

Kafir Beer, Q. Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 238

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COLONIES—cont.
Ashanti—cont.
Kumasi
Anti-British Movement in, Q. Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 755
Golden Stool, Q. Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440
Gold Ornaments, Qs. Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1324
Occupation of, Q. Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440
Australia
Colonial Judge, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 696
Judicial Committee, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 71
Queensland, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 10 [44] 376
South, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 13 [37] 223
Victoria Dairy Herds, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 467
Bermuda, Q. Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 151
British
Agent (Pretoria), Qs. Mr. J. Roche, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 [40] 745
Bechuanaland, Q. Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 825
Colonies, Qs. General Laurie, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 28 [37] 1366
Columbia and Alaska, Q. Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 442
Fleet in Australian Waters, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1564
Guiana
Colonial Surgeon, Q. Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 24 [39] 52
Reported Invasion, Q. Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1340
Indian Subjects
South Africa, Q. Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 345
Zululand, Q. Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 10 [39] 671
Law in Fiji (Natives and), Q. Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 30, [40] 203
Residents in Malay States, Q. Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3 [42] 649
British South Africa
Company
Administration, Q. Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 238. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17, 1170. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. H. Labouchere; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. Webster, Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1330. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 15, 1437. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 29 [42] 252. *Q.* Mr. Bryn Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 7, 929.

COLONIES—cont.
British South Africa Company—cont.
Armament, Qs. Mr. C. Harrison; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 21 [37] 802
Cash, Qs. Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 27 [39] 1729
Cattle, Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 13 [37] 231
Investigation, Q. Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11 [41] 850

Jameson (Dr.) (see below)
Parliamentary Inquiry, Qs. Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. T. Bayley; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 19 [40] 1684. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 71. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 850. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 72. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 30, 390. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 6, 793. *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10, 1230. *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 21 [43] 263. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. A. O'Connor; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 114. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 10, 396. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 11, 498
(For Debate see British South Africa, Select Committee on)
Raid Correspondence, Qs. Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. Ellis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 443
Return of Accounts and Shareholders, Qs. Mr. R. McKenna, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 338. *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18, 548. *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis, *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 26 [39] 176
de Wet, Sir Jacobus, Qs. Mr. G. Wyndham; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 767
(See also *de Wet* below)
Transvaal Raid, Qs. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 612
(See also *Transvaal* below)
Buluwayo
Alleged Native Grievances, Q. Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 26 [42] 150
Natives Shot as Spies, Qs. Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18 [41] 1326
Pretoria and (Affairs at), Q. Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 24 [39] 1645

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COLONIES—cont.

Canadian
- *Fast Steamship Service*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 797
- *Store Cattle*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 447

Cape Adare (Mineral and Guano Concession), *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 15 [41] 1069
Cattle, Live (Landing at Belfast), *Qs.* Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 24 [43] 603
Ceylon Civil Service, *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10 [42] 1235
Colombo Graving Docks, *Qs.* Sir J. Leng; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen *Mar* 27 [39] 265

Colonial
- *Crown Lands*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 14 [39] 890
- *Judge*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 696
- *Law Officers*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 541
- *Military Contributions*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 16 [39] 1042
- *Office Staff*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14 [42] 1429
- *Office Vote*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 450. *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1118. *Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 704. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 4, 1452
- *Surgeon (British Guiana)*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 24 [39] 52

Congo
- *Free State*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1632
- *Recruiting of Labourers*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 771

Convention of London, *Qs.* Mr. W. J. Galloway, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17 [38] 1166
Dairy Herds (Victoria), *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 467
de Wet (Sir Jacobus), *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12 [40] 1141. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 827
Dominica, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 608. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 23 1610; *Mar* 30 [39] 367
Drummond Castle, Wreck of Steamship, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1341
Emigrants' Information Office, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 5 [38] 224. *Qs.* Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 682

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COLONIES—cont.

Fiji
- *American Claims in*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 18 [40] 1563
- *Flogging Natives in*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17 [38] 1172
- *Natives and British Law*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 30 [40] 203

Gibraltar, *Qs.* Mr. C. Bill; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 746; *April* 27 [39] 1716

Gold Coast
- *European Officials*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14 [42] 1432
- *Land Commission*, *Q.* Mr. D. F. Goddard; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 819
- *Liquor Duty*, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 599
- *Native and European Doctors*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 694

Ilorin (Emir of), *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 4 [40] 448
Income Tax, *Qs.* Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. W. T. Howell; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 30 [40] 211. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7, 750
Irish Treason-felony Prisoners, *Qs.* Mr; J. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 270; *July* 2, 529
Island Crown Lands, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, *Mar* 10 [38] 609
Jamaica Succession Duty, *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 30 [40] 215
Jameson (Dr.), *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir R. B. Finlay *Feb* 13 [37] 239. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 17, 466. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir R. Webster *Feb* 18, 566. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 2, 1492. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Gibson Bowles; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 193. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir R. Webster *Mar* 6, 362. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12 [40] 1138. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12, 1151. *Qs.* Marquess of Ripon, Earl of Kimberley, Earl of Rosebery; *As.* Earl of Selborne, Marquess of Salisbury *June* 15, 1037

Johannesburg
- *Dynamite Explosion at*, *Q.* Mr. R. Cavendish; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 233
- *Prisoners*, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271
- *Uitlanders of*, *Q.* Mr. E. G. F. Hatch; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 567

Judicial Committee
- *Australia*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 71
- *Colonial Judge*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 696

Kafir Beer, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 238

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COLONIES—cont.

Kumasi

Anti-British Movement in, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 755

Golden Stool, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440

Gold Ornaments, *Qs.* Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 14 [40] 1324

Occupation of, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 19 [41] 1440

Leeward Islands (see that Title)

Liquor Duty (Gold Coast), *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 599

Malay States, British Residents, *Q.* Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3 [42] 649

Malta

Camp Arrangements at, *Q.* Earl of Buckinghamshire; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *Mar* 23 [38] 1581

Hospital Accommodation at, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 12 [38] 773

Marriage Laws, *Qs.* Mr. R. W. Perks, Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 236. *Q.* Mr. E. Blake; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 26 [39] 180. *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Vesey Knox; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1444. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 7 [44] 107

Mashonaland, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 264

Matabeleland, *Qs.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 277; *Mar* 30, 390. *Qs.* Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 31, 524. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 10, 676. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 13, 750. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 14, 891 *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 17, 1174. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 23, 1518. *Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxtor; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 24, 1645. *Q.* Mr. J. Gretton; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 8 [40] 881. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 12, 1137. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. R. McKenna; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 4 [41] 417. *Qs.* Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 9, 720. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 840. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 18, 1336. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. W. Redmond, Sir A. B. Forwood; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 76. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. J. Ellis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 14, 1420. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 16, 1645. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 16, 1648

COLONIES—cont.

Matabeleland

Arms and Ammunition, *Qs.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe, Mr. H. C. Stephens; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 30 [43] 1033

Food Supplies, *Qs.* Mr. Luttrell, Mr. C. P. Scott; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 21 [43] 266

Mashonaland and (Food Supply), *Q.* Mr. E. H. Llewellyn; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 10 [42] 1232

Surrender of Rebels, *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Luttrell; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 23 [43] 454

Mauritius Military Prison, *Q.* Admiral Field; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 408

Melbourne

Harbour, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 25 [42] 71

Naval Visits to, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8 [41] 611

Military Reinforcements for the Cape, *Qs.* Major Jameson, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 21 [39] 1374

Mission Schools (Zululand), *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31 [43] 1264

Newfoundland Fisheries, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Sir F. H. Evans; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 26 [42] 138

New Guinea (Boundary Line), *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 8 [41] 611

Norfolk Island, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 2 [37] 1488; *Mar* 9 [38] 448; *April* 13 [39] 748. *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 19 [40] 1688. *Qs.* Earl of Belmore; *As.* Lord Balfour *June* 11 [41] 823. *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 15, 1069. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 6 [42] 796

Pacific Cable Commission, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 17 [37] 455

Rhodes (Mr. Cecil), *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 [40] 753. *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 5 [41] 508. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Brynmor Jones; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11, 828. *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 12, 972. *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 22, 1554. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. A. Lafone; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 270. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 30, 397. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3, 663

Rhodesia

Constabulary, *Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 3 [43] 1348

Food Supplies, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 30 [43] 1050. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31, 1262

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COLONIES—cont.

- *Rhodesia*—cont.
  - *Imperial Rule*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 20 [43] 145
  - *Rebellion*, *Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 2 [42] 540. *Qs.* Mr. C. P. Scott; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 13, 1308. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 704. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28, 827. *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 4, 1449
- *Rinderpest*
  - *Bechuanaland Protectorate*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 8 [41] 606
  - *Importation of Hides*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Long *June* 11 [41] 840
- *Robinson (Sir Hercules)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3 [42] 666
- *St. Helena (Zulu Chiefs at)*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 15 [41] 1059
- *St. Kitts (Rioting in)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Willox; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 607; *June* 11 [41] 850
- *St. Vincent (West Indies)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
- *Sierra Leone (Gin Importation)*, *Q.* Mr. J Brigg; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 20 [39] 1265
- *South Africa*
  - *British-Indian Subjects in*, *Q* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 14 [37] 345
  - *H.M. Representative*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 18, 1571
  - *Native Risings*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson: *A.* Mr. Chamberlain *June* 30 [42] 393
  - *Papers on*, *Qs.* Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. J. M. Paulton; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain; [Mr. Speaker;] *April* 13 [39] 748
  - *Police Force*, *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 17 [38] 1162
  - *Question of Policy*, *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere [Withdrawn] *May* 5 [40] 554.
  - *Troops in* (see ARMY)
- *South African*
  - *Affairs*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 348
  - *Blue-book*, *Q.* Mr. G. Wyndham; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 20 [37] 690
  - *Mails* (see POST OFFICE)
  - *Republic*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; A. Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 20 [37] 715. *Q.* Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 24, 911. *Qs.* Mr. H. Kimber; [Mr. Speaker;] Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 2, 1491. *Qs.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 55

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- *South African*—cont.
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    - *Importation of Arms*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Allen; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 21 [39] 1375
    - *Postal Administration*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1067
  - *Supply of Arms and Ammunition*, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 740
- *Straits Settlements (Mining Royalty)*, *Q.* Mr. A. Strauss; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 30 [43] 1052
- *Sugar Bounties*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 521
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  - *Alleged Murder*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 9 [39] 538; *April* 20, 1262
  - *Boundary Patrols*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 23 [39] 1529
  - *Extradition Treaty*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; Mr. Gibson Bowles, Major Jameson, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 224
  - *Johannesburg Prisoners*, *Q.* Col. Russell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 27 [39] 271
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    Earl of Selborne (*Statement*) *April* 27, 1705
  - *Newspapers, Postage of* (see POST OFFICE)
  - *Population of*, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 21 [37] 817
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    - *British Agent*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Roche, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 [40] 745
    - *Buluwayo and* (see *British South Africa* above)
    - *Prisoners at*, *Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
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    - *Commutation of Sentences*, *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 12 [41] 964
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    - *Sentences*, *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 21 [41] 78

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Colston, Mr. C. E. H. A., *Gloucester, Thornbury*
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c. Intro. Mr. D. Macaleese; Read 1° *April* 27 [39] 1816

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c. Intro. Mr. F. A. Channing; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355
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c. Intro. Dr. J. E. Kenny; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 359
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c. Intro. Sir Cameron Gull; Read 1° *April* 24 [39] 1647
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c. Intro. Mr. J. A. Rentoul; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 359
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c. Intro. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 358

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CREAN, Mr. E., *Queen's County, Ossory*
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  Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1174

CRILLY, Mr. D., *Mayo, N.*
  Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *May* 7 [40] 833; *May* 11, 1102, 1103; *May* 14, 1406
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c. Intro. Mr. H. J. Wilson; Read 1° *Mar* 24 [39] 66

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887) Repeal Bill
c. Intro. Mr. W. Field; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355

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c. Intro. Mr. Lloyd Morgan; Read 1° *Mar* 27 [39] 282
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CRIPPS, Mr. C. A., *Gloucester, Stroud*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 58; In Com. *May* 14, 1360; *May* 19, 1701, 1702; *June* 23 [41] 1737; *June* 29 [42] 278; 3R. *July* 1, 459, 460
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c. Intro. Mr. J. G. Weir; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Extension Bill
c. Intro. Sir W. Wedderburn; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357
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Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Extension (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro. Sir W. Wedderburn; Read 1° *Feb* 21 [37] 835

CROMBIE, Mr. JOHN W., *Kincardineshire*
  Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1397; *July* 20 [43] 152; In Com. *Aug* 3, 1388; *Aug* 4, 1484, 1490; *Aug* 6, 1711, 1714, 1716
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CROSS, Mr. A., *Glasgow, Camlachie*
  Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1330, 1384; In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1482, 1485, 1488, 1501; *Aug* 5, 1526
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- *American Life Assurance Companies (Income Tax)*, Q. Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 27 [39] 1718
- *Art Collections (Estate Duty)*, Q. Mr. P. M. Thornton; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 20 [39] 1265
- *Arthur Guinness and Company, Limited*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 2 [42] 530
- *Beer Duty (Farmers)*, Q. Mr. J. Round; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 1006
- *British Cigars*, Q. Mr. J. S. Gilliat; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 5 [40] 548

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CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE—cont.

- *Butter*
  - *Adulterated*, *Qs.* Mr. H. E. Kearley, Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 25 [37] 1066
  - *Cocoa*, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 800; *April* 20 [39] 1239; *June* 25 [42] 53. *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 26, 149. *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7, 931
  - (For Debate see Cocoa Butter)
  - *Foreign*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 20 [37] 690
- *Cardiff Custom House*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1059
- *Carriage Duty*, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 794
- *Clergy Incomes*, *Q.* Sir F. S. Powell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 14 [40] 1314
- *Commissioners of Inland Revenue*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 13 [37] 233
- *County Cess (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1631
- *Currency* (see that Title)
- *Customs*
  - *Clerks*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1150. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 1 [40] 341
  - *Collector of*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 47
  - *Dismissal of an Officer*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 225
  - *Employés*, *Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. L. P. Hayden; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 269
  - *Extra Men (Liverpool)*, *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 778
  - *House Appointments*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 3 [42] 649
  - *Labourers*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 433
  - *Landing and Shipping Branch*, *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 370
  - *Officers*
    - *Assistant, Examination of*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 1003
    - *Examining (Second Class)*, *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 15 [40] 1422
    - *Extra*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 766. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 216. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 974
    - *Outdoor*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1641; *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
    - *Permanent Extra*, *Q.* Capt. Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 662
  - *Offices (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 33. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 829

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CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE—cont.

- *Customs*—cont.
  - *Statistical Department*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 215. *Qs.* Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5, 229. *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12, 744. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12, 755. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20, 1470. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 10 [42] 1227. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 810. *Q.* Mr. J. Stuart; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 11 [44] 495
  - *Surveyors*, *Q.* Mr. E. W. Byrne; *A* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 23 [38] 1607
- *Death Duties*, *Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 8 [40] 875
- *Dublin (Customs Offices)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 33. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28, 829
- *Dunbar, Renewal of Licence*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 27 [43] 684
- *Estate Duties*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 27 [39] 1728 *Q.* Mr. J. G. Butcher; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 13 [44] 741
- *Estate Duty*
  - *Abatements*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Butcher; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 23 [38] 1611
  - *Personal Property*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 19 [40] 1689
  - *Settled Property*, *Qs.* Captain Pretyman, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 3 [42] 664
- *Excise*
  - *Officers*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1727
  - *Prosecutions*, *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. P. Farrell; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 28 [37] 1392
- *Excursion Steamers*
  - *Bristol Channel*, *Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 685
  - *Drunkenness on*, *Qs.* Sir Cameron Gull, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1355
- *Finance Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir H. Fowler; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 969
- *Foreign*
  - *Import Returns*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 54
  - *Manufactured Tobacco*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Willox; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 18 [37] 543
- *Game Licences (Scotland)*, *Q.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
- *Glyn Valley Tramway*, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 15 [40] 1429
- *Gold Coast Liquor Duty*, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 10 [38] 599
- *Government Property (Valuation)*, *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1504
- *Grain, Registration Duties on*, *Q.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 27 [39] 1729

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CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE—cont.
- *Gun Licence, Achill Island, Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1625
- *House Tax Bill, Q.* Mr. Alban Gibbs; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 16 [41] 1163
- *Incidence of Local and Imperial Taxation* (see *Taxation* below)
- *Income Tax*
  - *Assessments*
    - *Belfast, Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 12 [38] 757
    - *Dundalk, Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 4 [43] 1440; *Aug* 6, 1698
    - *Return of, Q.* Mr. T. Ellis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 213
  - *Churches, Q.* Mr. A. Cross; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 10 [38] 600
  - *Collectors (Ireland), Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 432
  - *Colonies, Qs.* Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. W. T. Howell; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 30 [40] 211. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 7 750
  - *Commissioners of, Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1260
  - *Foreign Traders, Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 12 [40] 1135
  - *House Duty and (Farmers), Q.* Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 11 [41] 848
  - *Judicial Rents and, (Ireland), Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 11 [44] 482
  - *Memorial, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 24 [39] 1637
  - *Naval Officers, Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 24 [39] 56
  - *Parochial Incumbents, Q.* Mr. J. Round; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 4 [41] 407
  - *Schedule "B," Q.* Mr. Wingfield-Digby; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 19 [38] 1345
  - *Schedule "C," Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 5 [40] 550
  - *Schedule "D," Q.* Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 23 [38] 1597. *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 6 [42] 792
  - *Schedules "A" and "B," Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 25 [37] 1069
  - *Solicitors, Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 25 [37] 1085
- *Incorporated Law Society, Q.* Sir H. Fowler; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 994
- *Indian Cotton Duties, Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18 [40] 1543
- *Inland Revenue*
  - *Offices (Glasgow), Q.* Mr. A. Cross; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1005
  - *Prosecution (Highgate), Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 674
  - *Schedules, Q.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 26 [39] 164
- *Intoxicating Liquor*
  - *Licences, Q.* Mr. C. E. Tritton; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1050
  - *Sale of, in Trains, Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 23 [38] 1608

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CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE—cont.
- *Jamaica Succession Duty, Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 30 [40] 215
- *Land Tax*
  - *Allowance, Qs.* Mr. M. Biddulph, Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 198
  - *Commissioners, Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 743
  - *Commissioners (Wales), Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 23 [43] 483
  - *Operation of Finance Bill, Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 9 [41] 715. *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 17 [43] 35. *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Graham Murray *July* 20, 144
  - *Returns, Qs.* Mr. J. M. White, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 20 [39] 1263
  - *Royal Burghs (Scotland), Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 13 [42] 1319
  - *Small Livings and Charitable Institutions, Q.* Mr. D. F. Goddard; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1460
- *Land Tax Commission Bill, Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 84
- *Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, Q.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 692
- *Licences*
  - *Duties (Dublin), Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 29
  - *Game (Scotland), Q.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
  - *Gun (Achill Island), Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1625
  - *Plate, Q.* Mr. T. G. Ashton; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 16 [39] 1028
  - *Renewal of (Dunbar), Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 27 [43] 684
  - *Tynemouth (Public-houses), Qs.* Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 2 [41] 289
- *Licensing*
  - *Question (Royal Commission), Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1691
  - *Reform, Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 716
- *Local Taxation (Ireland), Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
- *National Collections (Estate Duty), Q.* Mr. P. M. Thornton; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 20 [39] 1265
- *Passenger and Carriage Duty, Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 7 [40] 731
- *Queen's Taxes, Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 27 [37] 1240
- *Reducing Alcoholic Strength of Wine, Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 25 [37] 1075
- *Revenue Receipts, Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 4 [41] 411

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CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE—cont.
- *Sale of*
  - *Drink (Down County)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1033
  - *Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament and Law Courts)*, *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 3 [42] 662. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7, 931. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Lord Stanley *July* 14, 1421
- *Savings Bank (Profit and Loss)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Burt; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
- *School Treats (Hired Wagons)*, *Q.* Mr. F. B. Mildmay; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 4 [43] 1449
- *Settled Property (Estate Duty)*, *Qs.* Captain Pretyman, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 3 [42] 664
- *Stamp Duties (Exemptions)*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1255
- *Stamps (Transfer Documents)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 4 [40] 440
- *Taxation, Incidence of Local and Imperial*, *Q* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1443. *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1694. *Qs.* Mr. J.A. Pease, Mr. F. A. Channing, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 266. *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 800. *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 28 [43] 830. *Q.* Mr. W. Thorburn; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 30, 1056
- *Taxes*
  - *Collector (Leicester)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Whittaker; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  - *Collectors*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 13 [38] 886
  - *Notices*, *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 17 [38] 1169
  - *Queen's*, *Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 27 [37] 1240
- *Tobacco (Foreign Manufactured)*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Willox; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 18 [37] 543
- *Whisky Strength (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 22 [41] 1550

Cyprus
- *Qs.* Mr. T. G. Ashton, Mr. T. W. Legh; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1359

DALBIAC, Colonel P. H, *Camberwell, N.*
- Adjutants (Volunteer Infantry) *July* 20 [43] 122
- Army
  - Corps and Army Reserve *Mar* 6 [38] 351
  - Mess Uniforms *April* 23 [39] 1508
- Army Estimates: £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1098
- Ordnance Store Department *Mar* 19 [38] 1349
- Post Office
  - Savings Bank Interest *Mar* 19 [38] 1341
  - Sick Pay *May* 14 [40] 1317
- Shops (Early Closing) Bill, In Com. *Feb* 28 [37] 1431

DALKEITH, Earl of, *Roxburghshire*
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 283
  - £81,300 for Educational Services *June* 26 [42] 207

Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water Provisional Order Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

DALRYMPLE, Sir C., Bart., *Ipswich*
- Cathedral Churches Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356
- Local Government Board *Feb* 20 [37] 687
- Metropolitan District Railway Bill, 2R. *Mar* 3 [38] 7
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1546

DALY, Mr. J., *Monaghan, S.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1292
- Agricultural Prices (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 438; *Mar* 10, 614
- Army Compassionate Allowance (Edward Connor) *May* 7 [40] 736
- Army Estimates
  - £2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies *June* 19 [41] 1511, 1514; *June* 22, 1655
  - £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1494
- Ashanti Expedition *Feb* 21 [37] 807, 808; *Feb* 27, 1231, 1232; *April* 17 [39] 1164
- Ballytrain Polling District *Mar* 9 [38] 432
- Bath Estate (Monaghan) *April* 23 [39] 1508; *May* 4 [40] 431; *June* 12 [41] 962
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 337
- Belfast
  - Excursion Traffic *April* 17 [39] 1166
  - Navy Shipbuilding *Mar* 9 [38] 450
  - Technical Schools *May* 8 [40] 877
- Board of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 977
- Carrickmacross
  - Drumbrackin Post Office *July* 31 [43] 1258
  - Petty Sessions *Aug* 7 [44] 98
  - Union *April* 16 [39] 1048; *April* 17, 1177; *April* 20, 1259
  - Workhouse *Feb* 18 [37] 554; *Feb* 20, 692; *Feb* 28, 1372; *Mar* 2, 1461, 1462; *June* 23 [41] 1684; *June* 26 [42] 142, 143
- Castleblaney
  - Board of Guardians *May* 12 [40] 1141
  - Irish Land Commission *June* 23 [41] 1675
  - Sale of Holding *June* 29 [42] 254, 256
  - Station (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 16 [42] 1638
- Deportation of Paupers to Ireland *June* 23 [41] 1688
- Election of Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
- Farmers in Ulster *Feb* 20 [37] 695
- Grand Jury (Monaghan) *June* 18 [41] 1336, *June* 23, 1680; *July* 17 [43] 27, 28
- Income Tax Assessment (Dundalk) *Aug* 4 [43] 1440; *Aug* 6, 1698
- Irish
  - Land Commission *Feb* 21 [37] 889, 890; *June* 23 [41] 1675
  - Lights (Coal Supply) *June* 29 [42] 259

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DALY, Mr. J.—*cont.*

Jurors (Ireland) *April* 23 [39] 1526
Labourers (Ireland) Act *Feb* 21 [37] 807
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 675; In Com. *July* 23 [43] 529, 546; *July* 28, 860
Land Legislation (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 832, 833
Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 444; *July* 30 [43] 1125
Locomotives on Highways [Excise Duty], In Com. *July* 27 [43] 785
Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 10 [38] 561
Magistrates (Monaghan County) *Mar* 5 [38] 189, 190; *April* 28 [40] 7, 8; *May* 12, 1132
Mails to Ireland *May* 8 [40] 876

Monaghan County
  Bath Estate *April* 23 [39] 1508; *May* 4 [40] 431; *June* 12 [41] 962
  Grand Jury *June* 18 [41] 1336; *June* 23, 1680; *July* 17 [43] 27, 28
  Land Process *June* 9 [41] 721; *June* 11, 852
  Magistracy *Mar* 5 [38] 189, 190; *April* 28 [40] 7, 8; *May* 12, 1132
  Road Contractors *July* 21 [43] 824
  Townland Improvement *July* 27 [43] 681

National
  Schools (Ireland) *May* 7 [40] 732, 733
  School Teachers (Ireland) *Feb* 25 [37] 1063, 1064; *Mar* 3 [38] 21, 22; *April* 24 [39] 1644; *June* 18 [41] 1312

Navy Shipbuilding (Belfast) *Mar* 9 [38] 450
Police Protection (Ireland) *Mar* 10 [38] 597, 598
Public Business *Feb* 19 [37] 680

Railway Rates
  Great Northern of Ireland Railway *June* 22 [41] 1549
  Ireland *June* 25 [42] 66

Road Contractors (Monaghan) *July* 28 [43] 824
Royal Irish Constabulary *May* 5 [40] 539, 540; *May* 11, 1001
School Grants (Ireland) *June* 18 [41] 1329
Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 527, 528

Supply
  £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 66, 67, 79
  £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1294
  £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1200, 1216, 1227
  £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 624; *July* 29, 987
  £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1311
  £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 736
  £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1671

Tenant Purchasers (Ireland) *Feb* 17 [37] 452
Townland Improvement (Monaghan) *July* 27 [43] 681

Ulster
  Farmers in *Feb* 20 [37] 695
  Flax Crop *Aug* 3 [43] 1346

Whisky Strength (Ireland) *June* 22 [41] 1550

DALZIEL, Mr. J. H., *Kirkcaldy Burghs*

Adjournment of the House *May* 21 [41] 211
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *April* 27 [39] 1728; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 94, 101, 102, 140, 147, 161, 162, 189, 193, 195, 201; *June* 23, 1710, 1728, 1735, 1748; *June* 24 [42] 25, 26, 48; *June* 25, 84, 88, 93, 108, 109, 113, 123, 124; *June* 29, 308, 309, 315, 324, 332, 333, 340, 341, 342, 363
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1359, 1365, 1406; *Aug* 4, 1475, 1476, 1478; *Aug* 5, 1527, 1534, 1536; *Aug* 6, 1725
Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 554

Army Estimates
  £100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 839
  £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 819, 820, 824, 825, 826
  £1,517,200 for Retired Pay, Half Pay, and Other Non-effective Charges *Aug* 7 [44] 150

Ashanti
  Envoys *May* 21 [41] 86
  Expedition *Mar* 16 [38] 1018

Bankruptcy, Statutory Oath of *Mar* 6 [38] 368
Blue-books *Mar* 17 [38] 1157

British South Africa
  Appointment of Select Committee *July* 30 [43] 1067; *Aug* 7 [44] 114
  Company *July* 10 [42] 1231

Buller (Sir Redvers) *April* 14 [39] 896, 897

Business of the House
  General *June* 15 [41] 1074, 1075, 1079, 1083, 1103; *June* 29 [42] 272; *June* 30, 399; *July* 1, 511, 512; *July* 15, 1572; *Aug* 6 [43] 1703
  Government *July* 20 [43] 181
  Money Committees *Mar* 16 [38] 1060
  Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 752, 753, 761, 770
  Rules of Procedure *Feb* 25 [37] 1099
  Supply *Feb* 25 [37] 1126; *Feb* 27, 1300, 1301, 1303, 1314, 1334, 1345

Cambridge (Duke of) *Mar* 16 [38] 1014, 1015; *Mar* 17, 1175; *Mar* 24 [39] 64, 65; *Mar* 27, 280; *April* 13, 738
Charge of Fraud *Mar* 13 [38] 882
Civil Service Estimates (Scotland) *April* 21 [39] 1379
Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 27 [39] 274; *July* 6 [42] 799
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 871, 874, 925; *June* 19, 1447; *June* 22, 1570
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 999; *July* 8, 1035; *July* 9, 1153, 1159, 1178; *July* 14, 1495, 1502; *July* 15, 1554
House of Commons (Police Duty) *Aug* 14 [44] 846
Imperial Press (Limited) *Feb* 27 [37] 1266
Incidence of Local and Imperial Taxation *June* 29 [42] 267
Initiative and Referendum *Feb* 21 [37] 877
Italian Green-book *June* 11 [41] 856, 857
Jameson (Dr.) *Feb* 13 [37] 239, 240; *Mar* 6 [38] 363

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DALZIEL, Mr. J. H.—*cont.*
Kassala *April* 10 [39] 675, 676
Kruger (President) *April* 10 [39] 676
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 699, 700
Land Tax *April* 20 [39] 1263
Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 516
Lee-Metford Ammunition at Bisley *Aug* 6 [43] 1692
Local Government Elections Bill, 2R. *Feb* 27 [37] 1356
Locomotives on Highways (Re-committed) Bill, 3R. *Aug* 1 [43] 1318
London
  Convention of *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
  Defence of
    Fortifications *April* 17 [39] 1171
    Surrey Forts *July* 28 [43] 813
Matabele Rising *April* 13 [39] 750
Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1408, 1410
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1391, 1401, 1403
Military Operations in the Soudan *April* 14 [39] 893
Navy and Army Expenditure Schedules *Aug* 7 [44] 197
Navy Estimates: £4,419,800 for Wages, etc., *Mar* 12 [38] 866
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 818
Pretoria Trials *April* 30 [40] 218, 219
Prison-made Goods *Feb* 17 [37] 459; *Feb* 27, 1262; *Mar* 16 [38] 1017; *June* 11 [41] 857
Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1543, 1544
Public Health Bill, 3R. *April* 17 [39] 1233
Public Office (Site) [Expenses], In Com. *April* 28 [40] 97, 98; *May* 4, 512, 515
Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba *Feb* 17 [37] 458; *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
Soudan, Military Operations in *June* 8 [41] 619; *June* 9, 723
South Africa (Dr. Jameson) *Feb* 13 [37] 239, 240; *Mar* 6 [38] 363
Stannaries Bill, In Com., *Aug* 3 [43] 1412
Supply
  £9,600 for Commissioners in Lunacy Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1314 1315
  £51,086 for Foreign Office Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 712, 714, 716, 720
  £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1288
  £1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 585
  £65,811 for Law Charges and Courts of Law (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 165
  £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc.: *May* 1 [40] 375
  £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 381
  £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 582, 583
  £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 696, 697, 698
  £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries, and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 623, 658
  £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1295, 1299, 1300

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Supply—*cont.*
  £595,922 for Public Education in Scotland *Aug* 7 [44] 169; *Aug* 8, 254
  £281,400 for Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain *April* 10 [39] 711
  £74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 717
  £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1650 1651
  £204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 391, 394
  £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 336, 357
Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 24 [39] 1697 1698, 1701
Transvaal and the Secretary for the Colonies *April* 23 [39] 1535
West Highland Railway Guarantee *June* 4 [41] 493, 495
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 415; In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1752, 1753; *Aug* 8 [44] 212, 215, 219, 220, 222, 225; *Aug* 10, 452
Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 11 [44] 562
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 177

DANE, Mr. R. M., *Fermanagh, N.*
Castleblaney Loan Fund *June* 15 [41] 1066
Irvinestown Union (Charge against Official) *April* 17 [37] 1159
Jurors (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 672, 674; *June* 15, 1071; In Com. *July* 21 [43] 337, 340, 341; *July* 23, 508, 528, 556, 560, 561, 573
Payment of Jurors (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 17 [37] 536
Supply: £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 740

DARLING, Mr. C. J., *Deptford*
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1663
Military Newspaper Correspondents *April* 20 [39] 1259, 1260
Navy Estimates: £1,369,000 for Victualling and Clothing *May* 15 [40] 1478
Supply: £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 947, 949
Vaccination *Feb* 27 [37] 1228
Venezuelan Boundary *June* 19 [41] 1434

DAVEY, Lord
Companies Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1325; *May* 4 [40] 414
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill *July* 9 [42] 1091

DAVIES, Mr. H. D., *Chatham*
Executions at Newgate *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397

DAVIES, Mr. M. VAUGHAN, *Cardigan*
- Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 759; 2R. *Mar* 2, 1547
- Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 367, 373
- Welsh Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 501, 502

DAVIES, Mr. W. REES, *Pembrokeshire*
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 25 [37] 1126
- Fishguard Bay Railway and Pier Company *June* 12 [41] 953
- Land in Wales (Royal Commission) *April* 24 [39] 1631
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 370
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1464
- South Wales, Royal Visit to *May* 14 [40] 1337

DAVITT, Mr. MICHAEL, *Mayo, S.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 233
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 154
- Ballindine Postal Arrangements *July* 16 [42] 1633
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 956
- Business of the House *July* 7 [42] 1004
- Government Printing Contracts (Ireland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1690
- Hyde Park Meetings *Feb* 20 [37] 703
- Irish Treason-felony Prisoners *July* 24 [43] 613; *July* 31, 1265, 1266
- Kumasi
  - Golden Stool *June* 19 [41] 1440
  - Occupation of *June* 19 [41] 1440
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 21 [43] 351; *July* 22, 386, 387; *July* 23, 519; 3R. *July* 29, 956
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 412, 418
- Supply
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1286
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1186, 1190, 1196
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1226
- Venezuelan Boundary *June* 19 [41] 1433, 1434; *June* 29 [42] 265

Day School Code (Article 89)
- Mr. Luttrell, (*Motion*) 236; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 237; Sir J. Gorst, 237; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 238; Mr. C. Harrison 238; Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, 239; (*Division*, 239) *Mar* 26 [39]

Death Duties
- Return Ordered (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1055; Pres. *Feb* 28, 1365
- Return Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 3 [38] 13

Declaration of Paris
- *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1269

Defence of the Empire
- Sir J. Colomb, (*Motion*) 898, 923; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, 906; Sir J. B. Edwards, 911, 923; [Mr. Speaker, 911, 914, 915;] Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 911, 931; Mr. E. Lawrence, 914, 915, 937; Mr. A. M. Brookfield, 915; Mr. Brodrick, 918; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 921, 943; Mr. W. Redmond, 923; (*Motion by leave withdrawn*, 923); Major Rasch, 927; Captain Grice-Hutchinson, 930; General Laurie, 930; Colonel Blundell, 932; Mr. Powell-Williams, 932; Mr. Bartley, 936; Colonel Lockwood, 938; Colonel Russell, 940; Captain Jessel, 943; Main Question Agreed to, 944 *Mar* 13 [38]

Delagoa Bay Railways (see RAILWAYS)

DENBIGH, Earl of
- Artillery Guns, Horse and Field *May* 18 [40] 1509
- Infant Life Protection Bill, Intro. *Feb* 28 [37] 1364; 2R. *Mar* 9 [38] 414, 418; In Com. *July* 23 [43] 418, 428
- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill *April* 23 [39] 1496; In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1516; 3R. *July* 6 [42] 747, 749, 750, 751
- Metropolitan Railway Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 994, 999
- Retirement of Vestrymen and Auditors (London) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1586; In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1610, 1612, 1613

DENNY, Col. J. M., *Kilmarnock Burghs*
- Accountants (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *July* 14 [42] 1435
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1733
- Army Estimates: £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 801
- Blocking Bills *June* 18 [41] 1340
- Government Contracts *Feb* 28 [37] 1393
- *Kow Shing*, Loss of the *Feb* 24 [37] 925
- Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 460
- Merchant Seamen (Employment) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1437, 1439, 1445
- Money-lending *April* 16 [39] 1022
- Navy Estimates: £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1487
- Police Pensions *Mar* 5 [38] 186
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1273
- Seamen
  - Free Insurance of (Shipping Federation) *June* 30 [42] 393
  - Supply of *July* 23 [43] 470
  - Wages (Transmission of) *Aug* 6 [43] 1682
- Slavery at Zanzibar *Aug* 6 [43] 1697
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 521; *July* 27 [43] 775
- Volunteers (Magazine Rifle) *Mar* 5 [38] 186

Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill
c. Intro Mr. J. C. Macdona; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353
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In Com., R.P. *April* 17, 1235
In Com., Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1702; Mr. J. C. Macdona, 1702; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1702; Mr. Ritchie, 1702; Mr. W. Allan, 1703; Dr. Tanner, 1703; Mr. M. McCartan, 1703 *April* 24
Rep. without Amendt.; Read 3° and Passed *April* 24, 1703
l. Read 1ª *April* 27, 1706
2R. Earl of Camperdown *May* 18 [40] 1540
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 18, 1540
Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 19, 1674
Amendt. Rep. *June* 11 [41] 823
Read 3ª with Amendt. and Passed; Returned to Commons *June* 12, 944
c. Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *June* 25 [42] 52
l. Returned from Commons with Amendt. Agreed to *June* 25, 49
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DE VESCI, Viscount
Irish Mail Contracts *July* 14 [42] 1415, 1417
Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1011; In Com. *Aug* 4, 1421, 1422, 1426; *Aug* 13 [44] 714
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1641, 1642; *Aug* 7 [44] 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 36, 54, 69, 70; *Aug* 10, 322, 328, 329; *Aug* 13, 697

DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF (Lord President of the Council)
Adjournment *Aug* 11 [44] 478
Betton's Charity *Feb* 25 [37] 1035
Endowed Schools Act, 1869 (Deytheur Grammar School) *Mar* 3 [38] 3
Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 969, 971
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2 R. *Mar* 26 [39] 148
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1615; *Aug* 7 [44] 30
Licensing Act Amendment Bill, 2R. *Mar* 27 [39] 254
London University Commission Bill *July* 6 [42] 757; 2R. *July* 23 [43] 429; 3R. *July* 30, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1008; *July* 31, 1231, 1232
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Royal College of Science (Dublin) *June* 12 [41] 943

Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

DIGBY, Mr. J. K. WINGFIELD- (see WINGFIELD-DIGBY)

DILKE, Right Hon. Sir CHARLES W., Bart., *Gloucester, Forest of Dean*
Adjournment of the House *May* 21 [41] 210, 211
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1305, 1306; *April* 28 [40] 6; *May* 11, 1006; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 200, 202, 209; *June* 24 [42] 7; *June* 25, 82, 101; *June* 29, 337, 346, 351, 355
Agricultural Rates Act 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 176, 178, 182
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 5 [43] 1527, 1536
Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 539, 542, 543
Army Estimates
  £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1504
  £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 127, 129
  £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1078, 1083, 1087, 1093
  £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 795
  £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1474
Army Works Loan Bill *July* 10 [42] 1223
Artillery Horses *Mar* 12 [38] 756
Ballot for Bills *Feb* 12 [37] 166
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Brass
  Disturbances at *Feb* 20 [37] 687; *Mar* 19 [38] 1338
  Market *June* 11 [41] 831
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  General *Mar* 24 [39] 65; *Mar* 26, 187; *Mar* 27, 279; *April* 13, 750; *April* 27, 1737; *May* 21 [41] 83; *June* 3, 370; *June* 4, 426, 427; *June* 5, 516; *June* 15, 1089, 1090; *June* 29 [42] 273; *July* 13, 1322; *July* 31 [43] 1266; *Aug* 4, 1454; *Aug* 7 [44] 114; *Aug* 10, 397, 398; *Aug* 13, 755
  Government *April* 27 [39] 1750, 1751
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  Rules of Procedure *Feb* 25 [37] 1092
  Supply *Feb* 24 [37] 952
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  Durand Treaty *April* 16 [39] 1006
  Kafirs in *Mar* 30 [39] 385
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 360
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 2 [42] 525; 2R. *July* 2, 592; *July* 27 [43] 760; *Aug* 6, 1696; *Aug* 11 [44] 481
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Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 421; *July* 27 [43] 725, 729, 733
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  Belgium and *Mar* 24 [39] 46
  Recruiting of Labourers *April* 17 [39] 1151
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- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 853
- Dongola, Military Expedition to *Mar* 16 [38] 1040, 1049
- East Africa
  - British (Slaves in) *Aug* 11 [44] 481
  - Fighting in *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
- East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 780, 783
- Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 580; 2R. *May* 7 [40] 756, 765; *June* 11 [41] 876; *June* 15, 1114; *June* 16, 1241; *June* 17, 1264; *June* 18, 1373
- Education Bill
  - Special Aid Grant *April* 27 [39] 1711; *June* 2 [41] 293
  - Expenditure *May* 15 [40] 1426
- Egypt
  - Employment of Indian Troops in *May* 19 [40] 1693, 1694; *June* 2 [41] 301
  - Occupation of *Mar* 13 [38] 897
- Egyptian
  - Army *Mar* 26 [39] 165
  - Army and Police (Flogging in) *Mar* 6 [38] 349, 350
- Expedition against Kabarega *Feb* 18 [37] 553
- Factory and Workshops Act, 1895 (Particulars Clause) *Feb* 17 [37] 444
- Factory Inspection
  - Particulars Clause *June* 18 [41] 1323
  - Report *June* 8 [41] 603
  - Sweating Districts *June* 22 [41] 1547
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1020
- Flogging
  - Army, in *Mar* 13 [38] 876
  - Egyptian Army and Police, in *Mar* 6 [38] 349, 350
- Foreign Office Vote *June* 29 [42] 268
- Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 360
- Franco-Congolese Agreement *July* 30 [43] 1021
- Government
  - Bills *July* 21 [43] 273
  - Business *July* 20 [43] 173, 174
  - Contracts *Feb* 24 [37] 907
- Great Western Railway (Denbighshire Railways) Bill, 2R. *June* 17 [41] 1245, 1246
- Hoist Accidents *June* 23 [41] 1674
- House of Commons, Mosaics in Central Hall *April* 30 [40] 195
- Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1142
- Ilorin (Emir of) *May* 4 [40] 448
- Importation of Drink into Africa *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1560
- Indian Budget (East India Revenue Accounts) *Aug* 13 [44] 780, 783
- Indian Troops
  - Egypt, Employment of, in *May* 19 [40] 1693, 1694; *June* 2 [41] 301
  - Mombasa, in *May* 15 [40] 1443, 1444
  - Suakim, for *May* 12 [40] 1143, 1144, 1146; *May* 13, 1261
- Kafiristan *April* 21 [39] 1369; *May* 1 [40] 338

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- Kikuyo and Uganda Railway (Affairs at) *May* 19 [40] 1687, 1688
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 21 [43] 358
- Land Tax Commissioners *Feb* 20 [37] 717
- Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 516
- Light Railways Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1133
- Linen and Jute Industries *Mar* 30 [39] 370, 371
- Lyons *v.* Wilkins (High Court of Justice) *April* 13 [39] 733
- Madagascar
  - British
    - Trade in *June* 5 [41] 504
    - Treaty Rights *June* 15 [41] 1052; *June* 29 [42] 253
  - French Negotiations *July* 27 [43] 691
  - Mines in *April* 24 [39] 1628
  - Trade with *Mar* 30 [39] 390
- Manchester and Salford Barracks *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
- Manning
  - British Merchant Vessels *June* 12 [41] 957
  - Committee *Mar* 3 [38] 18; *July* 7 [42] 923
- Matabeleland *April* 14 [39] 892
- Mediterranean Squadron *July* 2 [42] 521
- Mercantile Marine *Mar* 9 [38] 422
- Merchant Seamen (Employment) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1445
- Metropolitan Police Uniform *July* 31 [43] 1245
- Military and Naval Expenditure *Mar* 16 [38] 1026
- Military Manœuvres Bill *May* 5 [40] 546; *June* 8 [41] 608
- Military Works Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1355, 1356
- Mombasa, Hostilities near *Mar* 10 [38] 592
- Murder of Detective Kidd (Wigan) *May* 21 [41] 59
- Naval
  - Operations in the Persian Gulf *Feb* 21 [37] 799
  - Service *Feb* 19 [37] 636
- Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1386
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 242, 244, 260, 265
  - £236,800 for Admiralty Office Expenses *June* 26 [42] 192
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1448, 1457
  - £81,300 for Educational Services Expenses *June* 26 [42] 214
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 395
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1486
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1468, 1473
- Newfoundland Fisheries *Feb* 21 [37] 828; *June* 26 [42] 138, 139
- Niger
  - Coast Protectorate *June* 9 [41] 712, 713
  - Territories *June* 19 [41] 1428
- Niger Company
  - Agreement *May* 4 [40] 429
  - Niger Coast Protectorate and *May* 1 [40] 337
  - Political Treaties *July* 27 [43] 678
  - Shooting a Native *April* 13 [39] 743

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- Ordnance
  - Factories Vote *June* 25 [42] 79; *July* 6, 801
  - Store Department *Mar* 5 [38] 189
- Parliamentary Constituencies (Electors, etc.) (United Kingdom) *Feb* 12 [37] 216
- Plumbers' Registration Bill *April* 10 [39] 732
- Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1137, 1138
- Poor School Districts *April* 20 [39] 1245
- Public Business *Mar* 17 [38] 1173, 1174; *Mar* 19, 1363; *July* 15 [42] 1533
- Public Works Loans Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1142
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 129
- Royal Naval Reserve *April* 16 [39] 1041
- Seats in the House *May* 14 [40] 1309
- Shipping Federation Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1460
- Shirt Trade (Derry) *April* 16 [39] 1027
- Shops Bill *Aug* 4 [43] 1454
- Shuttle Guards *April* 23 [39] 1509
- Siam (Anglo-French Treaty) *June* 16 [41] 1160
- Sitting of the House (Wednesday) *Aug* 11 [44] 558
- Soudan
  - Correspondence *June* 1 [41] 218
  - Expedition *July* 28 [43] 808
  - Military Operations in *June* 8 [41] 619; *June* 9, 722, 723
- Standing Orders *Feb* 20 [37] 686; *Aug* 12 [44] 587
- Supply
  - £20,975 for British East Africa (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1418, 1419
  - £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 537
  - £1,000 for Cyprus (Grant in Aid); Report *Aug* 11 [44] 521
  - £237,318 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *July* 3 [42] 733; *Aug* 10 [44] 439
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 726
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1276
  - £23,900 for Houses of Parliament Buildings *April* 10 [39] 725
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 412
  - £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 687, 695
  - £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1422
  - £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Purposes (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1414
  - £52,738 for Sundry Colonial Services; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 555
  - £8,740 for Temporary Commissions, etc., Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 501
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1518, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1556; *Mar* 27 [39] 325, 340, 350
- Telegrams (France and England) *Mar* 19 [38] 1332
- Transvaal Raid *Aug* 13 [44] 740
- Truck Bill *April* 10 [39] 669; 2R. *May* 4 [40] 518; *July* 27 [43] 767, 770, 772; *July* 30, 1083, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1093
- Truck System *Feb* 14 [37] 334

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DILKE, Right Hon. Sir CHARLES W.—*cont.*
- Uganda
  - Protectorate *July* 16 [42] 1624
  - Railway *June* 1 [41] 221
- Uganda Railway Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 709
- Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund), In Com. *July* 2 [42] 553, 555
- Wadelai and Duffileh *Mar* 27 [39] 268; *July* 23 [43] 471
- Wages, Fines and Deductions from *Mar* 20 [38] 1456
- Woolwich Arsenal *May* 7 [40] 730
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 138, 141
- Workmen in Government Departments *May* 7 [40] 742
- Zanzibar, Slavery in *June* 30 [43] 385

DILLON, Mr. J., *Mayo, E.*
- Adjournment (May 22) *May* 21 [41] 88, 89
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1324, 1348; *April* 23, 1515; *April* 27, 1727, 1728; *May* 4 [40] 449; *May* 13, 1289, 1290, 1291; In Com. *May* 14, 1347, 1370, 1371; *May* 19, 1713; *May* 21 [41] 93, 94, 98, 101, 103, 132, 141, 145; *June* 25 [42] 127; *June* 29, 274, 314, 315
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 153
- Agricultural Rates (Ireland) Bill *July* 16 [42] 1648
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1732
- Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 551
- Army Estimates
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 836
  - £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 809
- Army Remounts *Feb* 17 [37] 460
- Ashanti Expedition *Feb* 21 [37] 808
- Assault Case (Rossmore Estate) *Aug* 10 [44] 378
- Belfast Corporation and Londonderry Improvement Bills *April* 16 [39] 1000, 1002, 1003
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 344, 345; In Com. *Mar* 10, 589; *June* 23 [41] 1664, 1665
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 963
- Boyne Navigation Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1605
- British South Africa (Appointment of Select Committee) *July* 30 [43] 1075; *Aug* 7 [44 115; *Aug* 11, 567, 568
- Budget (Financial Statement) *April* 16 [39] 1115, 1118
- Business of the House
  - General *May* 21 [41] 81, 82; *June* 11, 860; *June* 15, 1080, 1091, 1094; *June* 23, 1692, 1693; *July* 22 [43] 415; *July* 24, 612
  - Government *April* 27 [39] 1740, 1755
  - Irish Land Bill *May* 12 [40] 1149
  - Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 762, 763
  - Reports of Money Committees *Mar* 16 [38] 1062
  - Supply *Feb* 19 [37] 678; *Feb* 20, 728; *Feb* 24, 971; *April* 15 [39] 996; *July* 10 [42] 1234

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DILLON, Mr. J.—*cont.*

- Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *June* 9 [41] 779
- Central Model Schools (Ireland) *July* 13 [42] 1315
- Chief Secretary for Ireland *April* 17 [39] 1182, 1183
- Compensation for Malicious Injury (Ireland) *July* 13 [42] 1315
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 657, 660; 3R. *Aug* 14, 857
- Constabulary Escort *Mar* 5 [38] 209
- Criminal Causes (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 20 [37] 721
- Dongola, Military Expedition to *Mar* 20 [38] 1474
- Down County Court Judgeship *May* 1 [40] 344, 345; *June* 4 [41] 414
- Drogheda Corporation Bill *June* 9 [41] 707
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1661, 1670
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1216; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 870, 871; *June* 17, 1248, 1251, 1263; *June* 22, 1591, 1596, 1602
- Education (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *May* 5 [40] 647, 652; *June* 11 [41] 855
- Education of Deaf and Dumb Children *July* 7 [42] 925
- Egypt
  - Italy and *Mar* 20 [38] 1458
  - Occupation of *Mar* 13 [38] 897
- Equivalent Land Rating Grant (Ireland) *June* 23 [41] 1690, 1691
- Evicted Tenants
  - Ponsonby Estate *June* 22 [41] 1562, 1563
  - Returns under Act of 1895 *Feb* 13 [37] 241; *Mar* 12 [38] 783
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1160, 1163, 1175, 1193, 1194
- Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, In Com. *Aug* 8 [44] 267
- Fair Rent Applications (Listowel) *May* 7 [40] 740
- Farmers in Ulster *Feb* 20 [37] 695
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 942, 953; *July* 8, 1036, 1039; *July* 9, 1165
- Fishery Riots in Cornwall *May* 21 [41] 85
- Galway
  - Illegal Trawling in the Bay *Mar* 9 [38] 454
  - Queen's College *April* 20 [39] 1264
- Giant's Causeway *July* 13 [42] 1314
- Government Bills *July* 7 [42] 932, 933
- Illegal Trawling (Galway Bay) *Mar* 9 [38] 454
- Intermediate Board of Education (Ireland) (Rules of Examination) *June* 18 [41] 1422, 1423
- Irish
  - Estimates *July* 9 [42] 1119
  - Land Commission *Feb* 21 [37] 880
  - Light-keepers *Mar* 12 [38] 761
- Italy and Egypt *Mar* 20 [38] 1458
- Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1651; *Aug* 11 [44] 561
- Labourers' Plots (Tipperary Union) *May* 21 [41] 65, 66
- Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) *June* 18 [41] 1315

DILLON, Mr. J.—*cont.*

- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 16 [38], 1020; *Mar* 19, 1356; 1R. *April* 13 [39] 805, 829, 834, 836; 2R. *June* 8 [41] 681, 683, 688; In Com. *June* 12, 984, 988, 1009, 1017; *July* 9 [42] 1118; *July* 13, 1408; *July* 14, 1434; *July* 15, 1513, 1514; *July* 16, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1659, 1672, 1673, 1690, 1695, 1698; *July* 20, [43] 201, 225, 235, 236; *July* 21, 307, 308, 320, 321, 322, 325, 328, 336, 341, 342, 346, 348, 357; *July* 22, 369, 381, 408; *July* 23, 487, 489, 490, 492, 494, 496, 505, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 529, 549, 550, 554, 558, 561, 563, 564, 573, 574; *July* 28, 839, 845, 848, 852, 862, 871, 878, 881, 883, 884, 909, 914, 931, 934; 3R. *July* 29, 951; *Aug* 12 [44] 594, 600, 608, 611, 634; *Aug* 13, 811
- Light Railways *Feb* 17 [37] 467
- Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill, 2R. *Aug* 7 [44] 197, 199, 200
- Londonderry Improvement Bill *July* 6 [40] 774
- Military Works (Money), In Com. *July* 20 [43] 238, 239, 240
- *Moresby*, Wreck of the *July* 16 [42] 1643
- Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1376, 1377
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 404, 405; *Mar* 9, 477, 478, 482
  - £189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *May* 15 [40] 1497, 1499, 1500
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, etc. (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 842, 845 846, 853
  - £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 862, 867; *Mar* 13, 946, 951
- Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill *June* 30 [42] 383
- Ponsonby Evicted Tenants *June* 22 [41] 1562, 1563
- Pretoria Sentences *May* 21 [41] 79
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1517, 1520, 1528; *July* 21 [43] 275
- Queen's College, Galway *April* 20 [39] 1264
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 164; (*Amendt.*) *Feb* 12, 169, 183, 192, 205; *Feb* 13, 255; *Feb* 14, 418; *Feb* 17, 508, 516; *Feb* 18, 592
- Rating (Ireland) Bill *June* 26 [42] 154
- Sitting of the House (Wednesday) *Aug* 11 [44] 558
- Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 525, 526, 527, 528
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 40, 41, 55, 65
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1284
  - £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 773, 774; *July* 24 [43] 667
  - £41,825 for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1135
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1186, 1187, 1193; *April* 20, 1357, 1358
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1210
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 637, 638, 639; *July* 29, 988, 989, 990

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DILLON, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Supply—*cont.*
£4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1257
£514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1302, 1303
£781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 748, 750
£137,341 for Public Works and Buildings (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 663
£2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 650, 651, 655, 658, 659
£6,316 for Valuation and Boundary Survey (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1228
£10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1537, 1538, 1540
Tenants, Future (Ireland) *May* 1 [40] 340
Tipperary Union, Labourers' Plots *May* 21 [41] 65, 66
Tithe Rent-charge (Ireland) *June* 9 [41] 714; *June* 12, 966; *June* 16, 1162
Transvaal *Mar* 5 [38] 223
Venezuela *Mar* 9 [38] 456
Westminster Hall *May* 21 [41] 69, 70

Diphtheria (Anti-toxic Serums) (see LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD)

Discharged Soldiers (Scotland and Ireland
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 14 [44] 828

Diseases of Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill
c. Mr. W. Long, 771; Dr. Farquharson, 775; Mr. E. H. Llewellyn, 776; Dr. Tanner, 777; Colonel Lockwood, 778; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 779; General Laurie, 779 *Feb* 20 [37]
Intro. Mr. W. Long; Read 1° *Feb* 20, 780

Diseases of Animals Act 1894 (see DISEASES OF ANIMALS BILL)

Diseases of Animals Bill
c. 2R. Mr. R. J. Price, 1617, 1625; Mr. W. Long, 1617, 1625, 1635, 1640, 1641, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1658, 1661, 1662, 1679; Mr. J. M. White, (*Amendt.*) 1617, 1624, 1645; [Mr. Speaker, 1624;] Mr. Grant Lawson, 1632; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1634, 1635; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1641; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1645, 1686, 1690; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1646, 1676; Mr. A. Birrell, 1646, 1690; Mr. J. A. Pease, 1647; Sir J. Kinloch, 1648; Mr. W. Field, 1649; Colonel Waring, 1653; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1654; Sir A. K. Rollit, 1657, 1658, 1661; Mr. T. W. Nussey, 1661, 1662; Mr. C. J. Darling, 1663; Mr. J. W. Crombie, 1665; Major Rasch, 1669; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 1670; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 1670; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1673; Mr. E. Strachey, 1678; Mr. J. Bryce, 1679; Colonel Russell, 1681; Mr. A. D. Provand, 1683; Sir M. J. Stewart, 1685; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1689, 1690; (*Division*, 1692;) Main Question Agreed to, 1692 *Mar* 23 [38]

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Diseases of Animals Bill—cont.
Read 2° *Mar* 23, 1692
In Com., Mr. J. M. White, (*Amendt.*) 310, 312, 357; [Chairman, 312, 313, 317, 342, 361;] Mr. H. Broadhurst, 312, 313, 326, 351; Mr. W. Long, 313, 314, 318, 324, 330, 332, 335, 341, 345, 347, 353, 358, 359; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 315, (*Amendt.*) 322, 340, 358; Dr. Farquharson, 316, 317; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 317, 318, 357, 360; Mr. J. W. Crombie, 318; Mr. G. Whiteley, 319; Mr. J. L. Wharton, 319, 320; Mr. R. J. Price, 320, 329, 330, 332, 341, 342; Mr. J. P. Smith, 321, (*Amendt.*) 355; Colonel Gunter, 321; (*Division*, 322); Sir H. Vincent, 323; Mr. W. Allan, 324; Sir G. Baden-Powell, 328; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 328, 354; Mr. J. Bryce, 333, (*Amendt.*) 337, 339; Mr. J. W. Logan, 336, 349; (*Division*, 337); Sir R. Webster, 339; Mr. R. Souttar, 340, 346, 347; (*Division*, 342); Sir J. Leng, 342, 345; General Laurie, 348, 349, 351; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 353; (*Division*, 355); Mr. T. Lough, 357, 358; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 358; (*Division*, 360); Mr. E. Robertson, 360 *June* 2 [41]
Rep. without Amendt. *June* 2, 361
3R. Mr. W. Long, 1612, 1636, 1643; Mr. J. Stuart, 1612, 1630; Mr. F. Cawley, 1616; Col. Milward, 1617; Mr. R. J. Price, 1618; Mr. J. Bryce, 1618; Mr. C. E. Schwann, 1620, 1621; [Mr. Speaker, 1621, 1624, 1635;] Mr. R. Souttar, 1622, 1624; Mr. A. Ure, 1625; Major Rasch, 1626; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 1626; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 1628; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 1629, 1630; Sir J. Kinloch, 1630; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1631; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 1632, 1633; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 1633; Mr. T. R. Leuty, 1635; Mr. D. Kilbride, 1639; Mr. E. Robertson, 1643; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 1646; Mr. J. P. Smith, 1646; Capt. Pirie, 1647; Mr. J. Colville, 1647; Mr. B. Langley, 1647; Dr. Farquharson, 1648; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1648; (*Division*, 1650) *June* 22
Read 3° and Passed *June* 22, 1650
l. Read 1ª *June* 23, 1657
2R. Viscount Cross, 238; Lord Burghclere, 241; Marquess of Huntly, 245; Earl Spencer, 246; (*Division*, 249) *June* 29 [42]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 29, 250
In Com., Lord Herschell, 745; Duke of Richmond, 745, 746; Earl of Kimberley, 745, 746; Viscount Cross, 746 *July* 6
Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com negatived *July* 6, 746
3R. Viscount Cross 904, 906, 907, 911, (*Amendt.*) 919, 920, Lord Herschell, (*Amendt.*) 905, 907, 919; Earl of Kimberley, 908, 920; Duke of Richmond, 908; Earl of Camperdown, 909; Earl Stanhope, 910; Earl of Rosebery, 911, 915, 919; Marquess of Salisbury, 914, 915, 919; (*Division*, 918); (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 920) *July* 7
Read 3ª; Passed, and Returned to Commons *July* 7, 920

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Diseases of Animals Bill—cont.
c. Lords' Amendt. Considered and Agreed to *July* 13, 1323
l. Returned from Commons with Amendt. Agreed to *July* 14, 1409
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109
(For Questions see AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF)

Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 358
2R. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1607
Read 2° and com., *April* 23, 1607
In Com., Captain Pretyman, (*Motion*) 1703; Mr. T. Lough, 1703; Mr. J. Dillon, 1703; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1703; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1703; *April* 24
R.P. *April* 24, 1703
Rep. without Amendt. *April* 27, 1815
Read 3° and Passed *April* 27, 1815
l. Read 1ª *April* 28 [40] 1
2R. Earl of Ranfurly *May* 12, 1124
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 12, 1125
In Com., Rep. without Amendt., and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 15, 1419
Amendt. Rep. *May* 21 [41] 54
3R. Lord Oranmore and Browne, 600; Earl of Ranfurly, 600 *June* 8
Read 3ª with Amendt. and Passed *June* 8, 600
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

DISRAELI, Mr. CONINGSBY R., *Cheshire, Altrincham*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 247, 272
Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1566, 1567
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1309, 1310
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 965; *July* 8, 1037, 1039; *July* 9, 1184, 1185
Small-pox at Chepping Wycombe *May* 8 [40] 881

Distress Abolition and Substitution Bill
c. Intro. Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; Read 1° *Mar* 4 [38] 180

Distress from Want of Employment
Committee Ordered (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1142
Select Com. Ordered (*c.*) *Mar* 25 [39] 144
Mr. J. Wilson discharged from, and Mr. Holborn added to, Com. *April* 20 [39] 1360
Rep. from Select Com., with Minutes of Evidence, Brought up and Read (*c.*) *July* 30 [43] 1021
Reports of Select Committees of the House of Commons Communicated (*l.*) *Aug* 14 [44] 821
(For Questions see LABOUR QUESTIONS)

District Councils (Water Supply Facilities) Bill
c. Intro. Colonel Cotton-Jodrell; Read 1° *Mar* 4 [38] 180
Withdrawn *July* 29 [43] 937

Divorce Amendment Bill
l. Pres. Viscount Halifax; Read 1ª *May* 1 [40] 335
2R. Viscount Halifax, 980; Marquess of Salisbury, 983; Earl of Kimberley, 984; Lord Grimthorpe, 985, 988; Archbishop of Canterbury, 987, 988 *May* 11
Read 2ª *May* 11, 989
In Com., Lord Grimthorpe, (*Amendt.*) 1658, 1662, (*Amendt.*) 1668, (*Amendt.*) 1669; Viscount Halifax, 1661, 1662, 1668; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663; Earl of Kimberley, 1664; Bishop of London, 1665; Lord Herschell, 1666, 1668; Lord Halsbury, 1667, 1668, 1669; Archbishop of York, 1667, 1668; (*Amendt. negatived*, 1667); (*Amendts. Agreed to*, 1669) *May* 19
Re-committed to Standing Com. *May* 19, 1669
Rep. from Standing Com. without further Amendt. *June* 9 [41] 705
Amendts. Rep. *June* 15, 1037
3R. Archbishop of York, (*Amendt.*) 1658; (*Agreed to*, 1658) *June* 23
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 23, 1658

Divorce Bills
Select Com. Ordered (*c.*) *Mar* 30 [39] 361

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 14 [44] 827

DIXON-HARTLAND, Sir FREDERICK D., Bart., *Middlesex, Uxbridge*
Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill *Mar* 24 [39] 11, 27
County Councils (Probate Duty Grant) *Mar* 2 [37] 1490
London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 11, 27
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill *July* 14 [42] 1433
Street Collections *July* 14 [42] 1427

DIXON, Mr. G., *Birmingham, Edgbaston*
Education Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 637; *May* 6, 710; *May* 7, 756

Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Act 1865
Account Pres. (*c.*) *June* 17 [41] 1245

Donegal Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

DONELAN, Captain A. J. C., *Cork, E.*
Agricultural
Institute (Munster) *Mar* 2 [37] 1477, 1478
Rents in Ireland *Feb* 13 [37] 223
American Mails *Mar* 30 [39] 376
Army
Meat Supply *Mar* 26 [39] 171; *April* 28 [40] 9, 10
Pensions *April* 14 [39] 890
Belfast Corporation and Londonderry Improvement Bills *April* 16 [39] 1004
Belfast
Graving Dock *April* 23 [39] 1514
Public Library and Museum *May* 8 [40] 876

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DONELAN, Captain A. J. C.—*cont.*
- Bundoran Loan Fund *July* 31 [43] 1255
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1347
- Canals *Feb* 25 [37] 1066
- Channel Fleet *May* 15 [40] 1433
- Civil Bill Processes (Ireland) *April* 30 [40] 214; *May* 5, 545
- Coastguard (Youghal) *Mar* 19 [38] 1345
- Compensation to Police (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 124, 125
- Cork County
  - Charge of Perjury *Aug* 7 [44] 99
  - Claim for Malicious Injury *May* 11 [40] 996
  - Constabulary *June* 11 [41] 829, 830
  - Postal Facilities (Ballycotton) *May* 1 [40] 342
  - Training Ship (Cork Harbour) *May* 18 [40] 1568
  - Youghal Union *May* 21 [41] 72, 73
- County Government (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356
- Donegal Militia *Mar* 24 [39] 53
- Dublin
  - Destroying Telegrams *June* 18 [41] 1318
  - Royal Military Tournament *June* 29 [42] 263
- East Kerry (Parliamentary Representation) *Mar* 9 [38] 437; (New Writ) *Mar* 16, 993
- Education Board, Intermediate (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 847; *June* 18, 1419
- Experiments on Living Animals *Aug* 10 [44] 376
- Fair Rent Application (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1037
- Farmers in Ulster *Feb* 20 [37] 695
- Firing on the Highway (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 375
- Fishing
  - Industry (Waterford) *Mar* 26 [39] 167
  - Vessels (French) *April* 17 [39] 1160; *April* 27, 1722
- Galway
  - Board of Guardians *May* 15 [40] 1427
  - Steam Trawling in the Bay *Mar* 30 [39] 376
- Graving Dock (Belfast) *April* 23 [39] 1514
- Haulbowline
  - Dockyard *Feb* 13 [37] 228; *Feb* 20, 699, 700; *May* 1 [40] 345; *May* 7, 738; *June* 18 [41] 1317, 1318; *June* 29 [42] 264
  - Inquiry Committee *Mar* 5 [38] 238
- Horse-breeding (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1170
- Industrial Schools
  - Boys for Navy *July* 27 [43] 697
  - Queenstown *July* 24 [43] 609
- Irish-American Mails *July* 17 [43] 35
- Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) *April* 30 [40] 209
- Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) Acts *Feb* 13 [37] 223
- Labourers' (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill *June* 25 [42] 76
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 28 [43] 849
- Lough Erne Drainage *April* 20 [39] 1255
- Mail Service (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 750; *April* 30 [40] 196; *July* 24 [43] 598; *Aug* 10 [44] 374; *Aug* 11, 487

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DONELAN, Captain A. J. C.—*cont.*
- Munster Agricultural Institute *Mar* 2 [37] 1477, 1478
- National School
  - Books (Ireland) *May* 19 [40] 1684
  - Teachers (Ireland) *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
- Naval Manœuvres *April* 30 [40] 214; *July* 14 [42] 1426
- Navy
  - Estimates: £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1462
  - Manning *May* 4 [40] 441
- Ponsonby Estates (Ireland) *Mar* 6 [38] 365
- Postal Facilities
  - Ballycotton (Cork County) *May* 1 [40] 342
  - Donegal County *April* 30 [40] 205
- Queenstown
  - Custom House *Feb* 14 [37] 334
  - Harbour *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
  - Industrial School *July* 24 [43] 609
  - Training Ship *May* 18 [40] 1568
- Railway and Canals Regulation Act (1893) *Feb* 25 [37] 1065
- Royal Irish Constabulary *June* 12 [41] 964; *July* 16 [42] 1638, 1639
- Steam Trawling (Galway Bay) *Mar* 30 [39] 376
- Stone-throwing at Passenger Trains (Mullingar) *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
- Tenant Purchasers (Ireland) *Feb* 17 [37] 452
- Training Ship
  - Cork Harbour *Feb* 13 [37] 231
  - Queenstown Harbour *May* 18 [40] 1568
- Tralee and Dingle Railway *Aug* 13 [44] 729
- Transfer of Lunatics (Ireland) *June* 26 [42] 147
- Volunteer Officers' Outfit *May* 4 [40] 448

Dongola (Military Expedition to)
- Earl of Rosebery, 965, 988, 989; Marquess of Salisbury, 988, 989 *Mar* 16 [38]
- Mr. H. Labouchere, (*Motion*) 1031, 1048, 1049, Sir C. Dilke, 1040, 1049; Sir W. Harcourt 1044; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1059, 1060; Mr. L. Courtney, 1052; Sir J. Fergusson, 1056; Mr. W. Redmond, 1058, 1059; [Mr. Speaker, 1059;] Mr. J. Morley, 1059; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 1060; (*Division*, 1060) *Mar* 16
- (For Questions see FOREIGN OFFICE)

DONKIN, Mr. R. S., *Tynemouth*
- Muzzling of Dogs *Feb* 13 [37] 227

DOOGAN, Mr. P. C., *Tyrone, E.*
- Clogher Valley Tramway Company *April* 13 [39] 741
- Death of a Boy at Cookstown (Ireland) *Aug* 6, [43] 1687; *Aug* 11 [44] 484
- Education (Ireland) Act 1892 *April* 16 [39] 1008
- Free Education Grant (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1600
- Glebe Tenants (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1152
- Irish Education Act (1892) *Feb* 24 [37] 923

[*cont.*

DOOGAN, Mr. P. C.—*cont.*
  Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 566
  National Education (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 758; *Mar* 23, 1596
  Postmasters
    Declaration by *Mar* 12 [38] 757
    Dismissal at Rock (Tyrone County) *Mar* 6 [38] 359, 360
  Supply: £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 628, 645
  Ulster Canal *June* 22 [41] 1556

DORCHESTER, Lord
  City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *Aug* 6 [43] 1557

DORINGTON, Sir JOHN E., Bart., *Gloucester, Tewkesbury*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1347, 1349, 1350
  Highways Bill, Intro. *May* 5 [40] 554
  Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1114, 1118
  Milk Railway Rates *July* 31 [43] 1250
  Waterways and Canals as Public Trusts *Feb* 13 [37] 236

DOUGHTY, Mr. GEORGE, *Great Grimsby*
  Icelandic Fisheries *June* 9 [41] 715; *June* 22, 1555

DOUGLAS, Right Hon. A. AKERS- (see AKERS-DOUGLAS)

Dover Undercliff Reclamation (Suspended) Bill
c. 2R. Mr. C. E. Schwann, (*Amendt.*) 1452, 1458; Mr. G. Wyndham, 1453; Mr. Ritchie, 1454, 1457; Mr. W. Allan, 1455; Mr. J. Bryce, 1456; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1458) *Mar* 2 [37]
  Read 2° *Mar* 2, 1458
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

DOXFORD, Mr. W. T., *Sunderland*
  Army Coal Transport *May* 12 [40] 1129
  Education Bill *May* 18 [40] 1565

DRAGE, Mr. G., *Derby*
  British South Africa Company *Feb* 13 [37] 231
  Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1272, 1274
  Couplings for Goods Trains *Feb* 17 [37] 450
  Factory Acts *Feb* 21 [37] 812
  Industrial Schools *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
  Miners' Nystagmus *Feb* 20 [37] 708
  Poor Law Schools
    Forest Gate *Mar* 27 [39] 262
    Half-time Children in *Mar* 9 [38] 451; *Mar* 26 [39] 169; *April* 16, 1014, 1015; *April* 17, 1154
    Hours of Labour of Children in *April* 16 [39] 1015
    Inspection and Management of *April* 17 [39] 1155
    Minutes of Evidence *April* 20 [39] 1261
    Report of Departmental Committee *Mar* 9 [38] 451; *Mar* 31 [39] 516

DRAGE, Mr. G.—*cont.*
  South Metropolitan District School *April* 16 [39] 1023
  Supply: £116,297 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 410
  Truck Bill *July* 30 [43] 1090
  Vagrancy *Mar* 30 [39] 379

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order Bill
c. Rep. without Amendt. (Provisional Order Confirmed) *Mar* 11 [38] 716
  Read 3° *Mar* 12, 741
l. Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *Mar* 13, 873
  Read 2ª and com. *Mar* 27 [39] 245
  Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. Negatived *April* 21, 1361
  Read 3ª and Passed *April* 23, 1490
  Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Drogheda Corporation Bill (By Order)
c. Read 2° and com. *June* 9 [41] 707
  Mr. J. Dillon (*Instruction to Com.*) *June* 9, 707
l. On the Order for Consideration of Commons' Amendts.: Earl of Morley, 1417; Lord Halsbury, 1417; Earl of Belmore, 1418 *Aug* 4 [43]
  Rep. of Standing Orders Com. upon Amendts. made by Commons Considered and Agreed to; Commons' Amendts. also Considered and Agreed to *Aug* 4, 1418
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

DRUCKER, Mr. G. C. A., *Northampton*
  Cyclists in Hyde Park *Mar* 2 [37] 1476

Dublin Corporation Bill
c. Instructions to Com.: Mr. Vesey Knox, 1099, 1100; [Mr. Speaker, 1100] *July* 9 [42]. Mr. T. M. Healy, 1305; [Mr. Speaker, 1305;] (*Motion Agreed to*, 1305); Mr. Vesey Knox, 1305; Mr. G. Balfour, 1306; (*Consideration deferred*, 1306) *July* 13. Mr. Vesey Knox, 1418; (*Motion withdrawn*, 1418); Mr. D. Macaleese, 1418; (*Motion Agreed to*, 1418) *July* 14
  Dr. Farquharson, (*Motion*) 1234; Mr. T. Harrington, 1234, 1238, 1241; Mr. T. M. Healy, 1235, 1239, 1241; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1235; [Mr. Speaker, 1235, 1238, 1240;] Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1237; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 1240; Colonel Gunter, 1241; (*Motion Agreed to*, 1241) *July* 31 [43]
  On Question, That Bill be Re-committed: Mr. T. M. Healy, (*Amendt.*) 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244; Mr. T. Harrington, 1242, 1243; [Mr. Speaker, 1242, 1243, 1244;] Mr. J. J. Clancy, 1242, 1243; (*Division*, 1242); Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Amendt.*) 1243, 1244; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1244) *July* 31
  Re-committed *July* 31, 1244
  Question of Privilege: Mr. T. M. Healy, 1317; [Mr. Speaker, 1317, 1318] *Aug* 1

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Dublin Corporation Bill—cont.
Mr. T. B. Curran, (*Motion*) 1329; Mr. T. M. Healy, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1337; Mr. T. Harrington, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, (*Instruction to Com.*) 1337, 1338; [Mr. Speaker, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1341;] Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1334, 1335, 1337; (*Motion withdrawn* 1336); Mr. J. Atkinson, (*Amendt.*) 1338; Sir J. Fergusson, 1339; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, 1339, 1340; (*Instruction Amended*, 1340;) Mr. J. J. Clancy, 1340; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1340, (*Instruction as Amended Agreed to*, 1341); Mr. W. Johnston, 1341, 1432 *Aug* 3
Rep. with Amendts. *Aug* 4, 1439
Dr. Farquharson, (*Motion to Suspend Standing Orders*) 1651; (*Agreed to*, 1651) *Aug* 6
Considered as Amended: Mr. Brodrick, [*New Clause*] 1651, 1652; Mr. T. M. Healy, 1652, 1655, 1658, 1659, 1667, 1668, 1674; [Mr. Speaker, 1652, 1658, 1662, 1666, 1667, 1676]; Mr. J. J. Clancy, [*New Clause*] 1653, 1654; Mr. T. Harrington, 1653, 1655, (*Amendt.*) 1657, 1658, 1663, 1665, (*Amendt.*) 1666, 1667, 1672, 1674, (*Amendt.*) 1674, 1676, 1677; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 1655; Mr. T. Skewes-Cox, 1655; Mr. W. Field, 1656, 1662, 1672, 1675; Mr. J. Lowther, 1660, 1672; Mr. J. Dillon, 1661, 1670; Mr. W. Johnston, 1662; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1662, 1663; Mr. J. Redmond, 1663, 1669, 1675; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1665); Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1670; Mr. E. H. Carson, 1670, 1671, 1675; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1671, 1672, 1675; (*Divisions*, 1673, 1675) *Aug* 6
Standing Orders CCXXIII and CCXLIII Suspended *Aug* 6, 1677
Read 3° and Passed with Amendts. *Aug* 6, 1677
l. Rep. of Standing Orders Com. Disagreeing with some of the Commons Amendts., 461: *Motions* by Earl of Morley, 461, 462 *Aug* 11 [44]
Returned to Commons with Reasons for Disagreement *Aug* 11, 462
c. Dr. Farquharson, (*Motion*) 716; Mr. T. M. Healy, 716, 719, 720, 724, 726; [Mr. Speaker, 718, 719, 721, 724, 725, 726;] Mr. E. H. Carson, 720, 726; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, 721; Mr. J. L. Carew, 722; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 722, 723; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 723; Mr. J. O'Connor, 723, 724; Mr. Vesey Knox, 724; Mr. L. P. Hayden, 725; Mr. P. O'Brien, 725; (*Division* 726); Main Question as Amended Put and Agreed to, 726 *Aug* 13
Consideration of Lords' Reasons for Disagreeing with Commons' Amendts. put off for Three Months *Aug* 13, 726

Dublin United Tramways Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

DUDLEY, EARL OF (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade)
Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges Provisional Order Bills *Feb* 27 [37] 1210
Companies Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1314; *May* 4 [40] 409, 414
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *Aug* 4 [43] 1427

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DUDLEY, Earl of—*cont.*
Fishery Acts Amendment Bill, 2R. *July* 6 [42] 754
Floods Prevention Bill, In Com. *June* 26 [42] 135
Gambling in Fictitious Produce *May* 1 [40] 332
Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Aug* 4 [43] 1429, 1433; In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 274, 278, 279, 286, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 299, 300; 3R. *Aug* 11, 471, 474, 475
Metropolitan Railway Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 996
Pilotage Provisional Order Bill, 2R. *May* 21 [41] 47
Tramway Bills *May* 11 [40] 980

DUNCOMBE, Hon. H. V., *Cumberland, Egremont*
Agents (Scotland) Bill, 3R. *July* 1 [42] 507, 508
Army and Auxiliary Forces (Uniform and Accoutrements) *April* 27 [39] 1716
Army Estimates: £2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies *June* 22 [41] 1655
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  Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 17 [43] 108
  Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1279
Election Petition Trials *Mar* 19 [38] 1358
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Law Agents (Scotland) Bill, 3R. *July* 2 [42] 62[illegible]
Matabeleland (Arms and Ammunition) *July* 30 [43] 1033
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 819
Post Office Servants (Annual Leave) *Mar* 31 [39] 513
Shop Assistants' Half Holiday Bill, Intro. *April* 28 [40] 18
South African Republic *June* 25 [42] 55
Transfer of Assistant Schoolmistress (Egremont) *June* 25 [42] 55
Volunteers
  Brigade (North London) *June* 4 [41] 424
  Officers (Special Army Order) *June* 4 [41] 424
  Rifle Shooting *Feb* 27 [37] 1251
Women Bar Assistants (Limitation of Hours) Bill, Intro. *April* 29 [40] 156

Dundee Harbour Bill
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Dundee Suburban Railway (Extension of Time) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

DUNN, Sir WILLIAM, Bart., *Paisley*
Accident to a Worker *Mar* 9 [38] 422
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Telegraphic Extensions (Scotland) *July* 14 [42] 1419

DUNRAVEN, Earl of
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1179, 1180; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1586, 1589, 1613, 1649; *Aug* 7 [44] 69; 3R. *Aug* 10, 362; *Aug* 13, 707
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1517; In Com. *June* 29 [42] 236; *July* 9, 1085, 1087, 1094, 1097; 3R. *July* 10, 1195, 1213
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 174

Durand Agreement—Kafir Country (see INDIA)

Duration of Speeches Bill
c. Major Rasch, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 536; Mr. T. M. Healy, 536 *Feb* 17 [37]
Major Rasch, 833, 834; Mr. S. Gedge, 833; (*Division*, 834) *Feb* 21
Intro. Major Rasch; Read 1º *Feb* 21, 834

DYKE, Right Hon. Sir W. HART, Bart., *Kent, Dartford*
Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 137
Business of the House
Education Bill *May* 14 [40] 1340
Government Business *April* 27 [39] 1751
Supply *Feb* 24 [37] 1011
Corrupt Practices Act *May* 4 [40] 450
Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 556; 2R. *May* 7 [40] 766; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 879
Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 750; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 462; *June* 1 [41] 234
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1111
Merchandise Marks Act *Feb* 17 [37] 440
Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1541
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Temperance Lectures (Elementary Schools) *July* 13 [42] 1321
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Ealing and South Harrow Railway Bill
c. Withdrawn *May* 7 [40] 728

Eastbourne Water Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

East India
Bengal Gaols
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 587
Contributions by India to Imperial Institute
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 24 [39] 1627
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Evictions (Madras Presidency)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 24 [43] 592
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Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 17 [41] 1245
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East India—cont.
Home Accounts
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *May* 13 [40] 1261
Income and Expenditure
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Indian Tariff Act and the Cotton Duties
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 12 [41] 945
India Office (Retirement at Sixty-five)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *May* 11 [40] 993
Kafiristan
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 29 [42] 251
Correspondence respecting, Laid before the House (*l.*) *July* 9, 1053
Kythal
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 24 [39] 1626
Leave and Pension Rules of the Civil (Uncovenanted) Service
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 478
Loans Raised in England
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *April* 13 [39] 733
Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 22 [41] 1539
(For Debate see that Title)
Progress and Condition
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *June* 8 [41] 601
Siam and the Upper Mekong
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 29 [42] 251
Letter from the Government of India respecting, Laid before the House (*l.*) *July* 9, 1053
Warlike Operations (Killed and Wounded)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 28 [40] 6

East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget)
Motion by Lord G. Hamilton, 400; [Mr. Speaker, 400;] Sir H. Fowler, 400 *Aug* 10 [44]
On Motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair: Lord G. Hamilton, 758, 782, 783; Sir W. Wedderburn, (*Amendt.*) 772, 778; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 776; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 777; Sir H. Fowler, 777, 778; Sir C. Dilke, 780, 783; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, 782, 793; [Mr. Speaker, 782;] Mr. Bhownaggree, 783, 786, 790; (*Division*, 784); Mr. J. H. Roberts, 784; Sir A. Scoble, 785; Mr. P. J. Stanhope, 796; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 798; Main Question Put and Agreed to, 798 *Aug* 13
In Com., Sir H. Fowler, 798; Colonel Mellor, 805, 806; Mr. Bhownaggree, 806; Sir W. Wedderburn, 807; Mr. J. Kenyon, 808; Mr. J. F. Oswald, 809; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 810; Lord G. Hamilton, 810; Main Question Put and Agreed to, 811 *Aug* 13
Resolution to be Reported *Aug* 13, 811

East London Water (Height of Supply) Bill
c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. A. Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 849; Colonel Lockwood, 851; Mr. H. S. Samuel, 852 *April* 14 [39]
Withdrawn *April* 14 [39] 852

East London Water (Transfer) Bill

c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. A. Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. negatived *Mar* 24 [39] 39

Easton and Church Hope Railway (Extension of Time) Bill

Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

East Surrey Water Bill

c. Rep. without Amendt. *June* 29 [42] 251
3R. Mr. H. Cubitt, (*Motion*) 633; Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, 635; Mr. J. Burns, 638, 642; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 640, 643; Mr. H. Labouchere, 643; Sir W. Harcourt, 643; Mr. T. F. Halsey, 644; Mr. J. Ellis, 644; (*Division*, 644) *July* 3
Read 3° and Passed without Amendt. *July* 3, 644
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to *July* 6, 737
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

East and West Yorkshire Union Railways (South Leeds Junction Railway Transfer) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Ecclesiastical Commissioners

St. Stephen's Church, Devonport, Q. Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. Lees Knowles *April* 16 [39] 1007
Salisbury Cathedral, Qs. Mr. E. H. Hulse, Sir J. Fergusson; *As.* Mr. Lees Knowles *Mar* 2 [37] 1479. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Hulse; *A.* Mr. Lees Knowles *Mar* 13 [38] 878

Edinburgh Extension Bill

c. Mr. Munro Ferguson, (*Motion*) 945; Mr. John Wilson (Govan) 947; Sir L. McIver, 948; Major H. F. Bowles, 949; Mr. W. Allen, 949; Mr. A. Pease, 950; Mr. R. Wallace, 951; (*Division*, 952); (*Clause Added*, 952) *June* 12 [41]
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Edinburgh General Register House Bill

c. Intro. Mr. Akers-Douglas; Read 1° *Mar* 16 [38] 1063
2R. Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 10 [39] 731
Read 2° and com. to Select Com. *April* 10, 731
Instruction to Com. *April* 13, 733
In Com., Mr. Hanbury (*Reso.*) *April* 14, 940
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 15, 995
Select Com. Nominated *April* 28 [40] 99
Rep. from Select Com. *May* 12, 1129
Re-committed as Amended to Com. of Whole House *May* 12, 1129
In Com., Mr. J. P. Farrell *June* 1 [41] 281
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; [*Obs.* Dr. Tanner] *June* 30 [42] 446
Read 3° and Passed *July* 2, 621
l. Read 1^a and Referred to Examiners *July* 3, 633
2R. Earl of Pembroke *July* 17 [43] 8

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Edinburgh General Register House Bill—cont.

Read 2^a and com. *July* 17, 9
In Com., Considered; Rep. without Amendt. and Standing Com. negatived *July* 21, 245
Read 3^a and Passed *July* 23, 417
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Edinburgh Improvement and Tramways Bill

Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Edinburgh Street Tramways Bill

Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Edinburgh University (Transfer of Patronage) Bill

l. Pres. Lord Balfour; Read 1^a *June* 15 [41] 1037
2R. Lord Balfour *June* 23, 1659
Read 2^a and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 23, 1659
In Com. *June* 26 [42] 137
Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *June* 26, 137
Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *June* 30, 374
Read 3^a and Passed *July* 2, 515

Education Bill

c. Sir J. Gorst, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 526, 542, 545, 546, 547, 549, 555, 573, 574, 578, 580; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 542, 544, 545, 546, 547, 549; Mr. R. C. Jebb, 551; Mr. A. E. Hutton, 555; Sir W. Hart-Dyke, 556; Sir G. O. Morgan, 558, 559; Mr. S. Gedge, 559; Mr. E. Gray, 560; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 564; Sir F. S. Powell, 570; Mr. J. Bryce, 571, 573, 575; Mr. F. A. Channing, 575; Sir C. Dilke, 580 *Mar* 31 [39]
Intro. Sir J. Gorst; Read 1° *Mar* 31, 580
2R. Sir J. Gorst, 555; Mr. H. H. Asquith, (*Amendt.*) 567, 585; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 585; Mr. F. A. Channing, 595; Lord E. Talbot, 603; Mr. R. Wallace, 606; Mr. Lucas-Shadwell, 610; Mr. T. R. Leuty, 611; Sir F. S. Powell, 615; Mr. J. L. Walton, 620, 622, 625, 633; Lord G. Hamilton, 622; Viscount Cranborne, 625, 629, 632, 633, 644; Mr. J. Burns, 632; Mr. G. Dixon, 637; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 644, 645 (*Adj.*) *May* 5 [40]
2R. Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 657; Mr. E. Hubbard, 667; Mr. A. E. Hutton, 675; Sir A. K. Rollit, 680; Mr. J. Bryce, 688; Lord G. Hamilton, 705, 708, 710; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 708; Mr. G. Dixon, 710 (*Adj.*) *May* 6
2R. Sir C. Dilke, 756, 765; Mr. G. Dixon, 756; Sir J. Gorst, 765, 820; Sir W. Hart-Dyke, 766; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 776; Mr. A. Lyttelton, 781; Mr. S. Smith, 785; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 791, 793; Sir J. T. Brunner, 793; Mr. J. W. Logan, 795, 800; Mr. W. F. Lawrence, 800; Mr. E. Gray, 802; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 817, 820; Major Rasch, 826; Mr. J. Ellis, 829 (*Adj.*) *May* 7
2R. Mr. J. Ellis, 1017, 1021, 1023, 1024; Sir J. Lubbock, 1021; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1023;

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Education Bill—cont.

Sir E. Clarke, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1073; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1025, 1035; Mr. R. C. Jebb, 1045; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1057; Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, 1064; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 1070; Sir G. O. Morgan, 1072, 1073; Mr. E. H. Hulse, 1077; Sir J. T. Woodhouse, 1081; Mr. R. Purvis, 1091; Sir J. Baker, 1092; Colonel Mellor, 1096 (*Adj.*) *May* 11

2R. Colonel Mellor, 1153; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1155; Sir J. Fergusson, 1166; Mr. W. Allen, 1171; Lord Hugh Cecil, 1175; Mr. A. Birrell, 1181; Mr. J. F. Oswald, 1187; Mr. M. Oldroyd, 1190; Mr. Platt-Higgins, 1196; Mr. R. W. Perks, 1199; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 1205; Mr. Walford Green, 1214; Mr. J. Dillon, 1216; Mr. R. Cameron, 1224; Admiral Field, 1228; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 1230; Mr. Elliott Lees, 1233; Mr. Wallace, 1234; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1241, 1243, 1252; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1243; Mr. C. E. Shaw, 1252; (*Division*, 1252) *May* 12

Read 2° and com. *May* 12, 1257

On the Order to go into Com.: Instructions to Com., thirteen in number, stood in the following names:—Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Brynmor Jones (2), Mr. E. J. C. Morton, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. H. Yoxall, Mr. H. S. Foster, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. T. P. Whittaker, and Mr. H. J. Wilson: [Mr. Speaker ruled all the Instructions out of Order, and the House proceeded to Committee] *June* 11 [41] 863

In Com., Mr. W. Allen, (*Amendt.*) 869; Sir J. Gorst, 869, 872, 876, 881, 888, 895, 901, 908, 922, 925, 927; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 870, 874, 880, 927; Mr. J. Dillon, 870, 871; [Chairman, 870, 873, 874, 875, 911, 912, 913, 923;] Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 871, 874, 925; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 871, 872, 907; (*Division*, 873); Mr. J. H. Lewis, 873, 880; Mr. F. A. Channing, 873, 874, 875, 877, 922; Mr. Luttrell, (*Amendt.*) 875; Sir C. Dilke, 876; Sir G. O. Morgan, 878; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 878; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 878; Sir W. Hart Dyke, 879; Mr. Atherley-Jones, 880; Mr. D. F. Goddard, 881; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 881; Mr. Humphreys-Owen, 881; Sir J. W. Pease, 882, 895; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 882; Mr. S. T. Evans, 883, 925, 928; Mr. J. A. Pease, 884; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 884, 927, 928; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 885, 907, 922; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 886, 908; Earl Compton, 887, 888; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 889, 921; Mr. J. C. Williams, 889, 924; Mr. E. Gray, 890; Mr. J. Burns, 891; Sir J. Lubbock, 895; (*Division*, 896); Sir A. K. Rollit, (*Amendt.*) 896, 911, 912; Mr. M. Oldroyd, 902, 907; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 906, 907, 923, 925, 926, 928; Mr. J. Samuel, 908, 925; Mr. H. Lopes, 908, 923; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 910, 912, 914; Mr. E. Strachey, 911, 912, 913, 923; Mr. Bryn Roberts, 912, 923, 928; Sir H. Fowler, 912, 913; Mr. A. F. Godson, 916, (*Amendt.*) 924; Mr. J. Stuart, 916, 925; Captain Bethell, 917, 927; Sir J. Leese, 919; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 920, 924; Sir W. Foster, 921, 924, 926; (*Division*, 924); Mr. T. Lough, 926, 928; Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, 926; Sir J. T. Brunner, 927; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 928; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 928) *June* 11

[*cont.*

Education Bill—cont.

In Com., Mr. S. T. Evans, (*Amendt.*) 1104, 1141, 1142, 1143; [Chairman, 1104;] Sir J. Gorst, 1108, 1111, 1138; Sir W. Harcourt, 1111, 1113; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1113, 1114; Sir C. Dilke, 1114; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 1115; Mr. J. Stuart, 1116, 1145; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1118, (*Amendt.*) 1136, 1142, 1143; Sir G. O. Morgan, 1118, 1141; Sir A. K. Rollit, 1118, 1122; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1119; Colonel Mellor, 1120; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 1120; Mr. R. McKenna, 1121; Mr. W. Abraham, 1121; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 1122; Mr. E. Gray, 1123; Mr. T. Lough, 1123, 1124; Lord G. Hamilton, 1124; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1125; Mr. J. H. Lewis. 1126; Mr. C. Bill, 1128; Mr. Atherley-Jones, 1129; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1130; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 1131; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1132; (*Division*, 1136); Mr. J. W. Mellor, 1139; Mr. H. Lopes, 1139; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 1142, 1143; Mr. T. W. Nussey, 1143; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1143; (*Division*, 1144); Sir. J. Lubbock (*Amendt.*), 1144. R.P. *June* 15

In Com., Sir J. Gorst, 1166, 1169, 1176, 1180, 1182, 1183, 1191, 1210, 1222, 1224, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1240; Sir W. Harcourt, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1182, 1183, 1218, 1224; Mr. J. Stuart, 1179, 1180; Mr. C. A. Whitmore, 1180; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1182, 1192, 1196, 1202, 1207, 1236; Sir J. T. Brunner, 1183; Major G. E. Banes, 1184; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 1185; Sir A. Forwood, 1187; Mr. D. Brynmor Jones, 1188, 1189, (*Amendt.*) 1208; [Chairman, 1189, 1192, 1230, 1234, 1240;] Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, 1189; Mr. T. R. Leuty, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1241; Mr. S. T. Evans, 1192, 1194, 1236, 1237; Sir J. Lubbock, 1194; Mr. E. Gray, 1194; Sir H. Fowler, 1196, 1197; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1203; Sir J. Baker, 1205; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 1205, 1217; Mr. G. Harwood, 1206; (*Division*, 1208); Mr. F. A. Channing, 1211; Mr. Atherley-Jones, 1213; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 1214; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1216; Mr. J. Samuel, 1217; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1224; Mr. R. McKenna, 1228; Mr. A. Spicer, 1229, 1230; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1231; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236; Mr. J. Ellis, 1238; Mr. T. Lough, 1239, 1240, 1241; (*Division*, 1241); Sir C. Dilke, (*Amendt.*) 1241; R.P. 1242 *June* 16

In Com., Sir J. Gorst, 1247, 1267, 1275, 1280; Mr. J. Dillon, 1248, 1251, 1263; [Chairman, 1251, 1280, 1294, 1296;] Sir J. Lubbock, 1251; Mr. T. W. Nussey, 1253; Sir A. Forwood, 1254, 1294; Sir G. O. Morgan, 1255, 1257; Mr. Stuart-Wortley, 1256; Mr. F. A. Channing, 1256, 1257, 1271; Lord E. Talbot, 1258; Mr. E. Blake, 1258; Viscount Cranborne, 1260, 1280; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 1261; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1261, 1284, 1286; Mr. C. P. Scott, 1262; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1263; Sir C. Dilke, 1264; (*Amendt withdrawn*, 1265); Mr. Atherley-Jones (*Amendt.*) 1265, 1280, 1295; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1269, 1295; Mr. T. Lough, 1269; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 1270; Sir J. Leese, 1270, 1281; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1271; Mr. E Strachey, 1272; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 1273;

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Education Bill—cont.

Mr. R. W. Perks, 1273; Mr. J. Stuart, 1274, 1281, (*Amendt.*) 1296; Mr. S. T. Evans, 1275, 1287, 1289; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1276, 1278, 1289; Captain Bethell, 1277, 1278; Sir W. Harcourt, 1278, 1280, 1285, 1286; Sir J. T. Woodhouse, 1281; Mr. J. A. Pease, 1282; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1282; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1287; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1288, 1289: Sir A. K. Rollit, 1291; Sir F. Lockwood, 1293; Mr. T. Bayley, 1294, 1295; (*Division*, 1296); R.P. *June* 17

In Com., Mr. J. Stuart, 1343; Sir J. Gorst, 1347, 1348, 1351, 1355, 1356, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1397, 1405, 1407, 1408; Mr. J. A. Pease, 1348, 1395, 1397; Sir W. Harcourt, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1355, 1356, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1408, 1412, 1413; Lord G. Hamilton, 1351; Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, 1352; [Chairman, 1352, 1380, 1400, 1413, 1414;] Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1411, 1414; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1365; Mr. G. Lambert, 1369; Sir C. Dilke, 1373; Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1375; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1379, 1380; Mr. J. Bryce, 1381; Mr. A. E. Hutton, 1381; Mr. J. Brigg, 1382; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 1385; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 1387; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 1390; Mr. T. T. Bucknill, 1393; Sir G. O. Morgan, 1394; Major Rasch, 1395; Mr. D. F. Goddard, 1398; Sir J. Kennaway, 1399, 1400; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1401, 1407; Sir J. Leese, 1407; Sir H. Fowler, 1409; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1411, 1414; Viscount Cranborne, 1413; (*Division*, 1413); (*Division*, 1414) *June* 18

In Com., Mr. A. J. Balfour, (*Motion*, That the Chairman do now leave the Chair) 1572; 1596, 1610; Sir W. Harcourt, 1581, 1590, 1596; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 1590; Mr. J. Dillon, 1591, 1596, 1602; Viscount Cranborne, 1596; Mr. H. Labouchere, 1598; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 1600; Mr. F. A. Channing, 1601, 1602; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 1602; Mr. J. L. Wharton, 1603; Mr. M. Oldroyd, 1604; Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, 1604; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 1605; Mr. C. J. Monk, 1606; Mr. J. C. Williams, 1606; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1607; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1609; Sir J. Fergusson, 1609; Mr. J. A. Pease, 1609; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 1611; Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, 1611; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1611; [Chairman, 1611;] (*Motion Agreed to*, 1612); [No Report] *June* 22

(For Questions see EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

Education Bill

Petition Pres. from Birmingham City Council (*c.*) Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11 [41] 862

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Lord President—Duke of DEVONSHIRE
Vice President—Sir JOHN E. GORST

Aldingham Parish School (Ulverston), *Q.* Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1350

[*cont.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

Belfast

Public Library and Museum, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 876

Technical Schools, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 877

Berriew School Bill, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1605. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Talbot; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 610

(For Debate see Title of Bill)

Board (Irish) Intermediate, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 204

Charity Commission Schemes, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1339

Chelsea (St. Peter's Free School), *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1351

Children

Backward, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Macdona; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 386

Blind and Deaf, *Q.* Mr. D. H. Coghill; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1522. *Q.* Sir F. S. Powell; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 11 [40] 1000

Canadian Poor Law, *Qs.* Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 749

Deaf and Dumb, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 7 [42] 925

Imbecile

Ireland Q. Mr. C. J. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 836

Metropolitan Poor Law, *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 12 [40] 1147

Industrial (Employment of), *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1463

Pauper School, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 512

Sight in Elementary Schools, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 13 [38] 883

Christ Church National School (Lane End, Forest of Dean), *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 16 [42] 1635

Cookery Lessons (Birmingham), *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 373

Cork, Queen's College (Professor England), *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 56

Cowley's Charity (see Title ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS)

Day School Code (Article 89) (see that Title)

Deytheur Grammar School (see ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS)

Diocesan Boards of Education, *Qs.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 9 [38] 442; *Mar* 19, 1331

Dismissal of School Teachers, *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 355

Donington Educational Scheme, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 16 [42] 1642. *Q.* Mr. H. F. Pollock; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 17 [43] 39

Education

Cavan County, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 956

[*cont.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Education*—cont.
  - *Code 1890*, *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 268. *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 9, 1109
  - *Commissioners of National (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 607
  - *Deaf and Dumb Children*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 7 [42] 925
  - *Department (Temporary Assistants)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 6 [42] 782
  - *Elementary (Heywood)*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 16 [41] 1157
  - *Fee Grant (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 415 *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11, 834. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18, 1329. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 1438
  - *Longford County*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 955
  - *National (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 974
  - *Naval*, *Q.* Mr. E. Robertson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 2 [42] 542
  - *Supplementary Grants*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 11 [41] 851
  - *Vote*
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1112
    - *Report of Committee*, *Q.* Sir F. S. Powell; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 9 [42] 1115
- *Education Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 28 [40] 15. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7, 739. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 8, 883
- *Educational Endowments (Ireland)* (see IRELAND)
- *Education Bill*
  - *Additional and Special Grants*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 14 [40] 1322
  - *Amendments*, *Qs.* Colonel Milward, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 861
  - *Budget Provision*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 30 [42] 386
  - *County Council Committee*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Leuty; *As.* Sir J. Gorst, Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 16 [39] 1046
  - *Course of Debate*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1447. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 19, 1516. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 22 1570
  - *Disqualification of Teachers*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 21 [41] 76
  - *Division (Application for Correction of List)*, Mr. F. A. Channing, 1261; [Mr. Speaker, 1261;] *May* 13 [40]
  - *Education Authority*, *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. W. Jones; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 18 [41] 1337

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Education Bill*—cont.
  - *Education Authority (Women Members)*, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 8 [40] 880
  - *Electoral Districts*, *Q.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 15 [40] 1435
  - *Equivalent Grant (Scotland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1268; *May* 21 [41] 83; *June* 4, 425
  - *Grants*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 378
  - *Half-time Scholars*, *Q.* Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 11 [40] 1001
  - *Introduction of*, *Q.* Sir R. Penrose Fitz-Gerald; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 240. *Q.* Sir G. O. Morgan; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12, 784. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 23, 1607
  - *Schemes*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *April* 16 [39] 1017
  - *Schools*
    - *Attendance Officers*, *Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. J. H. Yoxall, Mr. L. Atherley-Jones; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 30 [40] 202
    - *Boards*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 11 [40] 1003
    - *Industrial*, *Q.* Sir G. O. Trevelyan; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 21 [41] 76
    - *Inspection*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 12 [40] 1146
    - *Inspectors*, *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 14 [40] 1322
    - *Local Managers*, *Q.* Mr. C. Morley; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 12 [41] 957
    - *Payment of Rates on*, *Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Sir R. Webster *June* 16 [41] 1163
    - *Private*, *Q.* Mr. W. T. Doxford; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 18 [40] 1565
    - *Retiring Allowances*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 18 [40] 1565
    - *Sites Acts*, *Q.* Mr. Stanley Leighton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 18 [40] 1548
    - *Sites (New)*, *Q.* Mr. P. M. Thornton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 7 [40] 744
    - *Voluntary*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. H. J. Wilson; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 14 [40] 1321
  - *Special Aid Grants*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1529. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 27, 1711. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. Ellis Griffith; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 30, [40] 212. *Q.* Mr. A. H. D. Acland; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 11, 999. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 2 [41] 293. *Q.* Mr. A. Spicer; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 8, 609. *Q.* Mr. C. Morley; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 12, 958. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. W. Jones; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 18, 1337
  - *Statutes Repealed*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. J. Brigg; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 13 [39] 737
  - *Vote (Scotland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell: *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1645
  - (For Debate see Title of Bill)

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Education (Ireland) Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Blake; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 651
- *Egremont, Cumberland (Transfer of Assistant Schoolmistress)*, *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 25 [42] 55
- *Elementary*
  - *Education*
    - *Heywood*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 16 [41] 1157
    - *Local Maps*, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 9 [38] 444
    - *Special Grant Arrears*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 14 [44] 845
  - *Schools*
    - *Art Teaching*, *Q.* Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 14 [42] 1425
    - *Infectious Diseases*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. W. R. Greene, Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell, Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 13 [44] 726
    - *Mining Instruction*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 23 [43] 477
    - *Religious Instruction in*, *Qs.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 27 [37] 1248; *Mar* 2, 1472
    - *Return of Income, etc.*, *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 6 [42] 783
    - *Sight of Children in*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 13 [38] 883
    - *Temperance Lectures*, *Q.* Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 13 [42] 1321
- *Endowed School Schemes* (see CHARITY COMMISSION)
- *Equivalent Grants (Scotland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1268. *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce, Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 1012. *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 83; *June* 4, 425
- *Expenditure*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 15 [40] 1426
- *Fee Grants*
  - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 215; *May* 15, 1443. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 786; *July* 13, 1317. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 270
  - *Scotland*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 28 [43] 822. *Q.* Mr. W. Thorburn; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 30, 1045
  - *Supplementary*
    - *Irish*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 457
    - *Scotland*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 27 [43] 697
- *Fitzgibbon (Lord Justice)*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1442
- *Free Education (Southport)*, *Qs.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 10 [44] 375; *Aug* 14, 848

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Galway, Queen's College (Scheme)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 4, 413
- *Glamorganshire Education Scheme* (see that Title)
- *Hanwell Schools*, *Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 544. *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1249
- *Heywood*
  - *Elementary Education*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 16 [41] 1157
  - *St. John's School*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
- *High Sheriffs*, *Q.* Mr. M. H. Finch-Hatton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 20 [37] 712
- *Historical Manuscripts Commission*, *Q.* Mr. J. T. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 2 [37] 1466
- *Illiterates (Parliamentary Elections)*, *Q.* Mr. R. Cameron; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 9 [38] 456
- *Industrial Schools*
  - *Act*, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 999
  - *Boys for Navy*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 697
  - *Employment of Children*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
  - *Inmates*, *Q.* Mr. J. Howard; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 609
  - *Transferring*, *Q.* Sir G. O. Trevelyan; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 21 [41] 76
- *Intermediate Education Board (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 846. *Q.* Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22, 1551
  (For Debate see INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD)
- *Intermediate Education (Wales)* and *Intermediate and Technical Education* (see EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL)
- *Irish Education Act 1892 Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Irish National School Teachers* (see IRELAND)
- *King's College*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 27 [37] 1265
- *London*
  - *School Board*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 12 [38] 749; *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 399. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 799
  - *Teaching University for*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 21 [37] 802; *Q.* Mr. J. Bryce; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 268
  - *University of (Gresham Commission)*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 950. *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 2, 1462
- *London University Commission Bill* (see that Title)

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.
- *Mining Instruction (Elementary Schools)*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 23 [43] 477
- *Mission Schools (Zululand)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31 [43] 1264
- *Museums*
  - *Belfast Public Library and*, *Q.* Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 876
  - *Geological (Sunday Opening)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Burt; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 30 [40] 207
  - *Grant for Wales* (see Title MUSEUM GRANT FOR WALES)
  - *Purchases*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 25 [37] 1081
  - *South Kensington* (see below)
  - *Sunday Opening* (see METROPOLIS)
- *National*
  - *Education in Ireland (Commissioners' Report)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261
  - *Museums (London) Opening on Sundays* (see that Title)
  - *Portrait Gallery*, *Qs.* Mr. G. Loder, Mr. Tomlinson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1026
  - *Schools*
    - *Christ Church (Lane End, Forest of Dean)*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 16 [42] 1635
    - *Deane (near Bolton)*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 13 [44] 735
    - *Elm*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Strachey, Mr. Tomlinson; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 14 [44] 840
    - *Fingringhoe*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Gray, Mr. J. Round; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 9 [38] 455
    - *Multyfarnham (Westmeath)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1624
    - *Teachers (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 788
    - *Teachers' Pensions (Cork County)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 149
- *Peap's Charity (Northamptonshire)*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 31 [43] 1247
- *Pensions*
  - *Certificated Teachers* (see title PENSIONS)
  - *Fund (Irish Teachers)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 612. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23, 456
  - *National School Teachers (Cork County)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field: *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 149
  - *Retiring (Masters and Mistresses)*, *Q.* Sir A. B. Forwood; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 10 [42] 1229
- *Phonetic Reading Books*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 24 [37] 936
- *Poor Law Relief*, *Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 20 [37] 702

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.
- *Queen's Colleges*
  - *Cork (Professor England)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 56
  - *Galway*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 740; *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 4, 413
  - *Ireland, Retirement of Professors*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1332
- *Religious Instruction in Elementary Schools*, *Qs.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 27 [37] 1248; *Mar* 2, 1472
- *Royal College of Science and Art (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 777; *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 20 [43] 130
- *Royal Engineering College (Cooper's Hill)*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1630
- *School Boards*
  - *Bozeat*, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 12 [40] 1148
  - *Brecon*, *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 25 [37] 1057
  - *Expenditure*, *Qs.* Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 31 [43] 1251
  - *Loans*, *Q.* Mr. A. B. Bathurst; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 19 [38] 1349
  - *London*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst, *Mar* 12 [38] 749. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 399. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 799
  - *Prosecutions* (see LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE)
- *Schools*
  - *Accommodation*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 7 [40] 744
  - *Accommodation (Letter-Gunnell, Longford County)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
  - *Act (Industrial)*, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 999
  - *Aldingham Parish (Ulverston)*, *Q.* Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
  - *Attendance*
    - *Annual Reports*, *Q.* Mr. C. H. Combe; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 8 [40] 880
    - *Blackrock (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 266
    - *Compulsory*, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 17 [39] 1161
    - *Hearing of Summonses*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 201
    - *Regina* v. *Duggan*, *Q.* Lord Stanley of Alderley; *A.* Lord Halsbury *April* 28 [40] 3
  - *Belfast Technical*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 877
  - *Berriew*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1605. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Talbot; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 610
  - *Board* (see *School Boards* above)
  - *Buckfastleigh Roman Catholic*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1521

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Schools*—cont.
  - *Church Catechism in Board, Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 9 [39] 581. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. F. A. Channing; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 14 [39] 885
  - *Church (Staffing Rules), Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 9 [42] 1109
  - *Dairy (County Councils), Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1441
  - *Denominational, Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
  - *Districts (Poor), Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1245
  - *Education Bill, Questions on* (see above)
  - *Elementary* (see above)
  - *Endowed (Commission), Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1646
  - *Evening (Ireland), Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 143
  - *Grants, Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 10 [38] 593. *Qs.* Mr. A. E. Hutton, Mr. J. M. White; *As.* Sir J. Gorst, Mr. Graham Murray *May* 5 [40] 551
  - *Hanwell District, Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 544. *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1249
  - *Houses (Ireland), Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 151
  - *Industrial* (see above)
  - *Inspectors, Q.* Mr. W. O'Malley; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 16 [38] 1022
  - *Managers (Ireland), Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 647
  - *Master Dismissed, Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 368
  - *Masters and Mistresses (Retiring Pensions), Q.* Sir A. B. Forwood; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 10 [42] 1229
  - *Mistress (Assistant), Transfer of (Egremont, Cumberland), Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 25 [42] 55
  - *Mistresses (Ireland), Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 819
  - *Model*
    - *Central (Ireland), Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1315
    - *Munster, Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
  - *National* (see above)
  - *New Romney Church, Q.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1563
  - *Paddington (St. Mary Magdalene), Q.* Mr. C. Morley; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 377
  - *Pauper Children, Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 512
  - *Poor Law*
    - *Children in Canada, Qs.* Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 749
    - *Imbecile Children, Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 12 [40] 1147

[*cont.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Schools*—cont.
  - *Poor Law*—cont.
    - *Inspection of, Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *June* 25 [42] 79. *Qs.* Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 14, 1428. *Qs.* Mr. J. Stuart; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 16, 1641
    - *Mile End, Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Religious Teaching in Board, Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
  - *Roxborough (Limerick), Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q.* Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1054
  - *Russell (Petersham), Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *June* 18 [41] 1324
  - *St. John's (Heywood), Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
  - *St. Matthew's (Ponders End), Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 30 [43] 1028
  - *St. Peter's Free (Chelsea), Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1351
  - *Sight of Children in Elementary, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  - *Sites, Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 25 [37] 1083
  - *Treats (Hired Wagons), Q.* Mr. F. B. Mildmay; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 4 [43] 1449
  - *Voluntary*
    - *Eastbourne (Extension Committee), Q.* Admiral Field; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 13 [39] 743
    - *Local Rates Paid, Qs.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 7 [40] 749
  - *West Riding of Yorkshire, Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 20 [37] 711. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery, Viscount Cranborne, Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 21, 826
  - *Workhouse (Ireland), Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 371
  - *Zululand (Mission), Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31 [43] 1264
- *Science and Art Department*
  - *Attendances, Q.* Sir J. F. Leese; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 30 [43] 1051
  - *Sick Pay and Superannuation, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 14 [40] 1335
  - *Students, Q.* Mr. R. A. Ward; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 16 [39] 1022
- *Science*
  - *Royal College of (Dublin), Q.* Earl of Mayo; *A.* Duke of Devonshire *June* 12 [41] 943
  - *Teaching (Ireland), Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 16 [38] 993
- *Scotland*
  - *Education, Q.* Mr. J. Bryce; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1569

[*cont.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

Scotland—cont.

- *Equivalent Grants* (see above)
- *Residue Grant*, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *May* 1 [40] 347

Secondary Education Bill, *Q.* Mr. Bryce; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 20 [37] 712

Secondary Education Commission, *Q.* Mr. W. Morrison; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 21 [37] 830. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir J. Gorst, Mr. J. Bryce *May* 4 [40] 441

South Kensington

- *Art Library*, *Qs.* Lord Balcarres; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1507; *April* 30 [40] 202. *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 14 [42] 1426
- *Catalogue of Portraits*
  - *Engraved* *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 9 [42] 1112
  - *National*, *Qs.* Lord Balcarres, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 25 [42] 70
- *Exhibition Buildings*, *Qs.* Sir H. Howorth, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 10 [39] 673
- *Museum*
  - *Mediæval Art*, *Q.* Sir H. Howorth; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 13 [39] 745
  - *Oriental and Italian Photographs*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 22 [41] 1551
- *Musical Instrument Collection*, *Q.* Mr. W. J. Sidebotham; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 14 [39] 883
- *Sunday Opening* (see METROPOLIS)

Teachers

- *Dismissal of School*, *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 355
- *Ireland* (see IRELAND)
- *National School (Ireland)* (see IRELAND)
- *Pension Bill*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1254
- *Pensions*
  - *Case of Mr. Worthington*, *Q.* Mr. F. W. Verney; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 5 [38] 233
  - *Fund (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 612. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr W. Field, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23, 456
  - *Scotland*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 25 [37] 1076
- *Pupil*, *Q.* Captain Bagot; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1503
- *Registration Bill*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 31 [39] 580. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20, 1258; *Qs.* Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 29 [42] 254
- *Superannuation of*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 238. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 10 [42] 1223

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—cont.

Technical Instruction Act 1889 (Scholarships), *Q.* Mr. J. Rankin; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 4 [40] 436

Technical and Intermediate Education (see EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL)

Temperance Lectures (Elementary Schools), *Q.* Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 13 [42] 1321

Temporary Type-writing Clerk, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 268

University of London, *Qs.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 9 [39] 581; *May* 7 [40] 741

Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, *Q.* Col. Russell; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 14 [40] 1327. *Q.* Sir J. H. Kennaway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 8 [41] 603

Workhouse Schools (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 371

Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act 1885

Schemes for the Management of (1) The Viscount Limerick's Endowment, Dundalk; (2) The Kilmeague School and the Perceval Endowment—Laid before the House (*l.*) *Feb* 11 [37] 8

Education Department (Code 1896) Modifications

Copy Pres. (*c.*) *July* 2 [42] 520

Education Fee Grants

England, Scotland, and Ireland

Return Pres. (*c.*) *May* 13 [40] 1261

Education (Intermediate and Technical)

Cowbridge School

Mr. J. M. Maclean, (*Motion*) 1574, 1578, 1582; [Mr. Speaker, 1578;] Major Wyndham-Quin, 1578; Mr. D. A. Thomas, 1580, 1582; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 1584; Mr. Grant Lawson, 1589, 1590; Mr. T. Ellis, 1590; Mr. S. T. Evans, 1590; (*Division*, 1593) *Mar* 2 [37]

Her Majesty's Answer to Address (*c.*) *Mar* 10 [38] 542

Gelligaer School

Mr. Stanley Leighton, (*Motion*), 1593; Mr. W. T. Howell, 1594; Mr. Grant Lawson, 1594; Mr. Alfred Thomas, 1595, (*Division*, 1600) *Mar* 2 [37]

Wales (Meyrick Fund)

Sir J. Mowbray, (*Motion*) 536; Major Wyndham-Quin, 538; Sir G. Osborne Morgan, 538; Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, 539; Mr. J. Bryn Roberts, 539; Mr. W. T. Howell, 540; Viscount Cranborne, 540; (*Motion Agreed to*, 540) *Mar* 9 [38]

Her Majesty's Answer to Address (*c.*) *Mar* 27 [39] 261

Welsh Intermediate Education Act 1889

Schemes for Management Laid before the House (*l.*) *Feb* 11 [37] 8

Education (Ireland) Bill
c. Withdrawn *July* 13 [42] 1403
(For Questions see IRELAND)

Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

EDWARDS, General Sir J. BEVAN, *Hythe*
Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 911, 923
Ordnance Factories *July* 14 [42] 1421
Rich (Colonel F. H.) *July* 14 [42] 1421
Royal Engineers' Officers *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
Small Arms Factory (Enfield) *Feb* 25 [37] 1076; *July* 14 [42] 1422
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Egypt
Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops
Lord G. Hamilton, (*Motion*) 801, 804, 805, 808, 819, 852; Mr. L. Courtney, 804; Mr. J. Morley, (*Amendt.*) 815, 818, 819, 820, 830, 861, 866; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 818, 859, 861, 865, 866, 870; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 819, 830, 880; Mr. J. M. Maclean, 836, 840; Admiral Field, 840; Mr. Vicary Gibbs, 842; Mr. Bhownaggree, 844; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 847, 852; Mr. E. Lawrence, 853; Sir A. Scoble, 854; Sir W. Wedderburn, 857; Sir H. Fowler, 865, 869, 870, 873; Sir J. Fergusson, 873; (*Divisions*, 890, 893) *July* 6 [42]
Indian Troops in the Soudan
Earl of Onslow, (*Motion*) 1576; Lord Reay, 1583; Marquess of Lansdowne, 1588, 1604; Earl of Kimberley, 1594, 1600; Earl of Northbrook, 1599, 1600; Duke of Argyll, 1601; Lord Stanley of Alderley, 1602; Lord Welby, 1603, 1604; Marquess of Salisbury, 1604, 1610; Earl of Rosebery, 1609, 1610; (*Division*, 1613) *July* 16 [42]
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Mr. H. Labouchere (*Notice of Motion*) *Feb* 19 [37] 636
Mr. H. Labouchere, (*Motion for Adj of House*), 894, 895, 896, 898; Sir W. Harcourt, 896, 897; [Mr. Speaker, 895, 896, 898;] Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 896; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 896, 897, 898; Mr. J. Dillon, 897; Sir C Dilke, 897; Mr. J. Morley 897, 898 *Mar* 13 [38]
(For Questions see FOREIGN OFFICE)

Election Petitions Bill
l. Pres. Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *May* 1 [40] 818
2R. Lord Halsbury *May* 12, 1125
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 12, 1125
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 21 [41] 48
Amendt. Rep. *June* 11, 823
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 12, 944
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Feb 12 Sunderland, 165
Feb 13 Lancashire (Lancaster Division), 218
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Feb 18 Elgin and Nairn, 539
April 17 Tower Hamlets (St. George's in the East Division) 1149 [39]
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Elections, East Kerry and South Mayo (Double Return)
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Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill
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Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 4) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (Notting Hill, etc.) Bill
Royal Assent *Mar* 31 [39] 510

Elementary Education Act (1873) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Sir J. T. Brunner; Read 1° *July* 13 [42] 1407
Withdrawn *Aug* 3 [43] 1357

Elementary Education (Areas of Education Authorities)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 2 [41] 289

Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, etc.) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 2

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Tottenham) Bill
c. Read 1° and 2° and com. *Feb* 21 [37] 798
Royal Assent *Mar* 31 [39] 510

Elementary Schools
Grants Refused (England and Wales)
Return Ordered (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1056; Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 24 [39] 42
Public (Contribution in Aid)
Return Ordered (*c.*) *Mar* 30 [39] 508
Public (Warned)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *May* 6 [40] 657

ELLIS, Mr. J. E., *Notts, Rushcliffe*
Armenian Relief Fund *Mar* 3 [38] 32
British South African Company *Mar* 26 [39] 176; *May* 4 [40] 445, 446
Business of the House
General *May* 20 [41] 43; *June* 4, 427; *July* 1 [42] 512; *July* 10, 1234, 1235
Supply: *Feb* 20 [37] 731; *Feb* 25, 1128; *Feb* 27, 1303, 1319
Coal Mine Accidents *July* 2 [42] 521
Coal Mines Bill *May* 11 [40] 1013
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 595
Crete *June* 18 [41] 1319; *June* 25 [42] 68; *July* 3, 659; *July* 13, 1312
Easter Holidays *Mar* 17 [38] 1173
East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 644
Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 829; *May* 11, 1017, 1021, 1023, 1024; In Com. *June* 16 [41] 1238
Egypt *Mar* 19 [38] 1352
Government Bills *July* 7 [42] 934
Holloway Sanatorium *Mar* 12 [38] 774
Kharput *June* 25 [42] 68, 69
Matabeleland *July* 14 [42] 1420

[*cont.*

ELLIS, Mr. J. E.—*cont.*
Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1143
Public Offices (Site) [Expenses] *May* 4 [40] 515
Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 361, 362
Rinderpest *June* 16 [41] 1161
Smoking Accommodation (House of Commons) *Mar* 23 [38] 1599
Standing Committees
Law, on *April* 23 [39] 1540
Leave to Print *Mar* 10 [38] 617
Trade, on *Mar* 23 [38] 1588
Standing Orders *Feb* 20 [37] 686
Supply: £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 688
Westminster
Abbey *Mar* 19 [38] 1337
Hall *May* 21 [41] 68, 70

(Rulings as Chairman of Committee)
Army Estimates: £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances
The Chairman said that on the first point the hon. Member was out of order. As to the second point he found himself in some difficulty, and had waited to see how far the hon. Member would proceed with the subject. Undoubtedly a sum of money was asked for in relation to the Guernsey Militia, but it was a very limited sum for a specific and minor object, and he hoped the hon. Member would bear the fact in mind. *June* 19 [41] 1504
Public Offices (Site) [Expenses]
The hon. Gentleman is travelling outsid the Resolution . . . The hon. Gentleman is now out of Order *May* 4 [40] 515
Miscellaneous Rulings — June 19 [41] 1498, 1501, 1506, 1510, 1515

ELLIS, Mr. T. E., *Merionethshire*
Belfast Corporation and Londonderry Improvement Bills *April* 16 [39] 1003
Business of the House *June* 1 [41] 288; *July* 1 [42] 512
Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1590
Income Tax Assessment *April* 30 [40] 213
Kitchen Committee *Mar* 10 [37] 617
Merionethshire Mines Committee *July* 30 [43] 1054
Open Quarries *July* 28 [43] 823
Stationery Contracts Committee *Feb* 27 [37] 1356
Supply: £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1290, 1292

ELY, Lord Bishop of
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 3R. *July* 10 [42] 1204, 1207

Emigration and Immigration
Report Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 30 [39] 361

EMLY, Lord
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1620

Employers' Liability to Workmen for Injuries Bill
c. Intro. Mr. John Burns; Read 1° *May* 8 [40] 884

Endowed Schools Act 1896 and Amending Acts
Copy Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 27 [37] 1211

Endowed Schools Acts
Cowley Charity
Scheme for Management, Pres. (*l.*) 1578; (*c.*) 1588 *Mar* 23 [38]
Mr. H. F. Pollock, (*Motion*) 835; Mr. W. Garfit, 837; Sir J. Gorst, 838; Mr. H. Chaplin, 839; Mr. Grant Lawson, 840; Mr. Jesse Collings, 840; (*Division*, 840) *May* 7 [40]
Her Majesty's Answer to Address Rep. (*c.*) *May* 21 [41] 54
Deytheur Grammar School
Lord Harlech, (*Motion*) 2; Duke of Devonshire, 3; (*Motion Agreed to*), 4 *Mar* 3 [38]
Her Majesty's Reply to Address (*l.*) *May* 4 [40] 409
Langport Eastover Free Grammar School
Scheme for Management, Pres. (*l.*) *Feb* 27 [37] 1209

ENGLEDOW, Mr. C. J., *Kildare, N.*
Barrow Drainage (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 425
Board of Works Loans (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 765
Carlow County
Barony Arrears *May* 18 [40] 1556
Grand Jury *April* 16 [39] 1025; *April* 21, 1365, 1366; *April* 27, 1733; *May* 5 [40] 538; *July* 21 [43] 255; *July* 23, 461, 462
Infirmary *Feb* 21 [37] 818; *Feb* 24, 947; *Mar* 9 [38] 446, 447; *May* 18 [40] 1555; *May* 21 [41] 66; *June* 12, 961, 962; *July* 20 [43] 132, 133; *July* 23, 460, 461
Postal Arrangements *July* 20 [43] 133
Clongorey Evicted Tenants *Mar* 10 [38] 609
Colonial Law Officers *Feb* 18 [37] 541
Compensation for Malicious Damage *April* 23 [39] 1502
County Infirmaries
Carlow *Feb* 21 [37] 818; *Feb* 24, 947; *Mar* 9 [38] 446, 447; *May* 18 [40] 1555; *May* 21 [41] 66; *June* 12, 961, 962; *July* 20 [43] 132, 133; *July* 23, 460, 461
Galway *Mar* 6 [38] 354
Ireland *Mar* 10 [38] 611
Curragh Camp *July* 17 [43] 32; *July* 20, 150
District Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) *Feb* 20 [37] 689; *June* 11 [41] 847
Dominica *Mar* 10 [38] 608
Ex-officio Guardians (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 138
Foreign-fed and Home-fed Meat *Mar* 3 [38] 20, 21; *Mar* 9, 425
Grand Canal (Ireland) *April* 23 [39] 1501
[*cont.*

ENGLEDOW, Mr. C. J.—*cont.*
Grand Jury Laws (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 818; *Mar* 5 [38] 197, 198
High Sheriffs (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 445
Imbecile Children (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 836
Island Crown Lands *Mar* 10 [38] 609
Labourers' Acts (Ireland) *April* 16 [39] 1025
Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 10 [38] 609; *April* 16 [39] 1023, 1024
Lunacy (Military) *Feb* 20 [37] 688
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 127
National School Teachers (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 32; *July* 20, 151
Pauper Lunatics (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1733
Postal
Arrangements (Carlow County) *July* 20 [43] 133
Telegraphic Facilities (Ireland) *July* 21 [43] 248
Resident Magistrates in Ireland *Feb* 18 [37] 543
Royal Irish Constabulary *Feb* 18 [37] 542
School Houses (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 151
Stamp Duties (Exemptions) *April* 20 [39] 1255
Tenant Farmers (Ireland) *Feb* 18 [37] 541
Workhouses in Ireland *Feb* 18 [37] 546
Workhouse Telegrams *Feb* 18 [37] 547

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

ERNE, Earl of
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1605; *Aug* 7 [44] 7, 73, 78; *Aug* 10, 344

ESMONDE, Sir T. H. GRATTAN, Bart., *Kerry, W.*
Celtic Marks *July* 2 [42] 534
Intermediate Board of Education (Ireland) (Rules of Examination) *June* 18 [41] 1418
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 21 [43] 354, 355, 356, 358; *July* 22, 366
Land Law (Ireland) Bill (Purchase Clauses) *July* 23 [43] 470
Land Purchase Acts (Ireland) *July* 13 [42] 1307
Mail Service
Dublin and London *July* 23 [43] 476
Irish *July* 24 [43] 597
England and Ireland *Aug* 7 [44] 103
National Gallery of Ireland *July* 31 [43] 1250; *Aug* 7 [44] 106
Samoa *July* 27 [43] 691
Supply: £1,643 for National Gallery of Ireland *July* 24 [43] 649

Estates Tail Abolition Bill
c. Intro. Mr. A. Hopkinson; Read 1° *Mar* 24 [39] 65

EVANS, Mr. S. T., *Glamorgan, Mid*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1624
Benefices Bill *June* 10 [41] 789, 791, 801, 803
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1352, 1353, 1354
[*cont.*

EVANS, Mr. S. T.—*cont.*
Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1649
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 739, 744, 747, 748, 754
Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1590
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 883, 925, 928 ; *June* 15, 1104, 1141, 1142, 1143 ; *June* 16, 1192, 1194, 1236, 1237 ; *June* 17, 1275, 1287, 1289
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1181, 1182 ; *July* 14, 1509
Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Bill, In Com. *May* 5 [40] 656 ; *May* 7, 835
Government Business *July* 20 [43] 188
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 28 [43] 927
Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 13 [38] 960
Local Government Act (1894) Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 6 [40] 719
Local Government Elections Bill, 2R. *Feb* 27 [37] 1356
Military Works (Money), In Com. *July* 20 [43] 240
Places of Worship (Leasehold Enfranchisement) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 2 [37] 1600
Plumbers' Registration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 13 [38] 963
Stannaries Bill, In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1412
Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 781

EVANS, Sir FRANCIS H., *Southampton*
Army Officers (Political Associations) *June* 18 [41] 1312
Newfoundland Fisheries *June* 26 [42] 138, 139

Evening Continuation Schools
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 24 [43] 592

EVERSHED, Mr. S., *Staffordshire, Burton*
Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 122

Evicted Farms (Ireland)
Copy of Return Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 27 [39] 261

Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. J. Clancy ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 352
Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 25, 1144
2R. Mr. J. J. Clancy, 1145, 1156, 1172, 1177 ; Mr. W. Redmond, 1152, 1159 ; Mr. J. A. Rentoul, (*Amendt.*), 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1163 ; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 1156 ; Mr. J. Redmond, 1157, 1177 ; [Mr. Speaker, 1158, 1159 ;] Mr. G. W. Wolff, 1160 ; Mr. J. Dillon, 1160, 1163, 1175, 1193, 1194 ; Sir A. K. Rollit, 1165 ; Mr. R. Purvis, 1172 ; Col. Welby, 1173, 1175 ; Mr. E. H. Carson, 1175, 1177, 1180, 1181 ; Mr. T. Harrington, 1179, 1180, 1181 ; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 1182, 1183 ; Mr. T. Lough, 1182, 1183 ; Mr. J. Morley, 1184 ; Mr. G. Balfour, 1188, 1193, 1194, 1202 ; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 1201 ; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 1202 ; Mr. A. Birrell, 1203 ; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1203 ; (*Division*, 1205) ; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 1205) *Feb* 26

Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement Bill
c. Intro. Mr. T. J. Condon ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 351

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill
l. Pres. by Lord Chancellor ; Read 1ª *Feb* 13 [37] 217
2R. Lord Halsbury, 681 ; Lord Herschell, 683 *Feb* 20
Read 2ª *Feb* 20, 683
In Com., Lord Russell of Killowen, [*Amendt. to Clause 1*] 898 ; Lord Halsbury, 899 ; (*Amendt. Agreed to*) *Feb* 24
Passed through Com. without Further Amendt. *Feb* 24, 900
Amendt. Rep. *Feb* 25, 1033
3R. Lord Halsbury *Feb* 27, 1209, 1210
Read 3ª *Feb* 27, 1210
e. Read 1° *Mar* 5 [38] 307
Withdrawn *July* 16 [42] 1700

EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLOR OF
Sir MICHAEL E. HICKS BEACH

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Hanbury ; Read 1° *July* 31 [43] 1316
Mr. T. M. Healy *July* 31, 1316
2R. Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1416 ; Mr. Hanbury, 1416 ; [Mr. Speaker, 1416 ;] Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1416 *Aug* 3
Read 2° and com. *Aug* 3, 1416
In Com., Mr. T. M. Healy, 260, 267 ; Mr. G. Balfour, 260 ; [Chairman, 260] ; (Schedule, 261) ; Mr. W. Johnston, 267 ; Mr. J. Dillon, 267 ; (*Division*, 268) *Aug* 8 [44]
Rep. without Amendt. ; Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 8, 268
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 10, 269
Read 2ª ; Com. negatived *Aug* 11, 477
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 13, 682
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

Factories and Workshops Acts Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. R. Ascroft ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 358
Withdrawn *Mar* 25 [39] 85

Factories and Workshops Acts 1895 (see HOME DEPARTMENT)

Factory and Workshop Act (1878) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Sir A. K. Rollit ; Read 1° *May* 6 [40] 719

Fair Wages Resolution 1871
Mr. Sydney Buxton, (*Motion*) 66 ; Mr. C. Fenwick, 73, 75 ; Mr. Powell-Williams, 74 ; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 76 ; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 82, 83 ; Mr. Macartney, 83 *Mar* 24 [39]

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Fair Wages Resolution 1871—cont.
Select Com. Appointed (*c.*) *May* 14 [40] 1412
Sir W. Coddington discharged from, and Mr. W. Morrison added to, Select Com. *June* 1 [41] 288
Report from Select Com. with Minutes of Evidence and an Appendix Brought up and Read; (Inquiry not completed) *July* 3 [42] 667
(For Questions see LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.)

Falkirk and District Water Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Falmouth Rectory Bill
c. Read 1° *May* 21 [41] 54
Read 2° and com. *June* 2, 289
Rep. *June* 12, 945
Considered as Amended *June* 16, 1151
Read 3° and Passed *June* 19, 1427
l. Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *June* 22, 1517
Read 2ª *June* 23, 1657
Rep. without Amendt. *June* 30 [42] 373
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 3, 633
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

FARDELL, Mr. T. G., *Paddington, S.*
Baths and Wash-houses Amendment Bill, Intro. *June* 16 [41] 1164
National Gallery (Amateur Photographers) *April* 20 [39] 1243

Farm Servants (Scotland) Bill
c. Intro. Dr. Clark; Read 1° *May* 12 [40] 1152

FARQUHAR, Sir HORACE B. T., Bart., *Marylebone, W.*
Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 294, 295, 296

FARQUHARSON, Dr. R., *Aberdeenshire, W.*
Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act *Feb* 13 [37] 237
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1297

Army
Act (Medical Officers) *Mar* 3 [38] 33
Medical Department *Feb* 24 [37] 945; *June* 16 [41] 1159

Army Estimates
£5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1094
£253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1453
£1,007,700 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs *Mar* 27 [39] 293

Barracks, St. George's (London) *April* 20 [39] 1243
Business of the House *April* 14 [39] 900; *April* 28 [40] 16; *June* 23 [41] 1694; *June* 29 [42] 272

Cattle
Canadian *Mar* 17 [38] 1165
Disease (Compulsory Slaughter) *Mar* 17 [38] 1165

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FARQUHARSON, Dr. R.—*cont.*
Chitral and Waziri Campaigns *July* 9 [42] 1103
Colonial Surgeon (British Guiana) *Mar* 24 [39] 52
Diseases of Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 775; *Mar* 12 [38] 784; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 316, 317; 3R. *June* 22, 1648
Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 31 [43] 1234; *Aug* 6, 1651
Financial Relations Inquiry *July* 20 [43] 153

Gold Coast
European Officials *July* 14 [42] 1432
Native and European Doctors *July* 27 [43] 694

House of Commons Lobby (Mosaics) *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
Hyde Park Trees *April* 30 [40] 217

Medical
Department (Army) *Feb* 24 [37] 945; *June* 16 [41] 1159
Officers (Army Act) *Mar* 3 [38] 33
Volunteers Staff *July* 24 [43] 603
Witnesses *April* 17 [39] 1171

National Gallery (Sunday Opening) *May* 11 [40] 1007; *May* 18, 1562
Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 17 [39] 1173; *April* 20, 1252
Plumbers' Registration Bill, 2R. *April* 10 [39] 732
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1277
Public Health (Scotland) Bill *May* 1 [40] 345, 346; *June* 15 [41] 1073
Retford, Rotherham, and Barnsley Railway (Extension of Time) Bill *May* 4 [40] 427
Scotch Oath (Midhurst Bench) *July* 14 [42] 1432
Shops (Early Closing) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 675
Sight of Children in Elementary Schools *Mar* 13 [38] 883

Supply
£16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1694
£23,900 for Houses of Parliament Buildings *April* 10 [39] 722
£1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses *April* 10 [39] 709
£7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1651, 1652, 1670

Tuberculosis (Royal Commission) *April* 21 [39] 1369; *May* 18 [40] 1560; *June* 11 [41] 828
Volunteer Medical Staff *July* 24 [43] 603
Weston-super-Mare District Council Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 583

FARRELL, Mr. J. P., *Cavan, W.*
Amalgamation of Poor Law Unions (Ireland) Bill *June* 15 [41] 1070; *June* 23, 1689; *July* 16 [42] 1629; *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
Annaly Estate (Longford County) *June* 29 [42] 258
Arbitration (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1053

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FARRELL, Mr. J. P.—*cont.*

  Army Estimates
    £2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies *June* 19 [41] 1512, 1513, 1514; *June* 22, 1653
    £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1470, 1498

  Army
    Pensions *Feb* 20 [37] 688; *Feb* 24, 913; *Mar* 9 [38] 445; *April* 17 [39] 1152
    Supplies (Oats) *Mar* 10 [38] 603, 604

  Athlone Board of Guardians *Feb* 17 [37] 453
  Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Drainage Board *Aug* 14 [44] 840
  Belfast Corporation Bill *Mar* 9 [38] 420
  Bites from Rabid Dogs *April* 16 [39] 1039
  Board of Agriculture (Ireland) *April* 16 [39] 1011
  Business of the House *May* 12 [40] 1149
  Cabs (London) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 407

  Cavan
    Arvagh Dispensary District *Aug* 7 [44] 96
    Bailieborough Union *Aug* 6 [43] 1686
    Belturbet Military Barracks *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
    Coal in County *May* 8 [40] 872, 873
    Education *June* 12 [41] 956
    Eviction Notices *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
    Finlay Estate *Aug* 14 [44] 839
    Labourers' Dwellings *July* 27 [43] 695
    Leitrim and Roscommon Light Railway *Feb* 14 [37] 343; *May* 5 [40] 548

    Letter
      Carrier *July* 13 [42] 1311
      Deliveries, Belturbet and *June* 5 [41] 505, 506

    Light Railways (Leitrim and) *July* 17 [43] 26
    Militia Barracks *July* 16 [42] 1633
    Police Establishment *April* 23 [39] 1522
    Potato Disease *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
    Rent Collections *Aug* 14 [44] 840
    Road Construction *May* 1 [40] 340, 341

    Swanlinbar
      Complaint against Police *June* 19 [41] 1430, 1431
      Royal Irish Constabulary *Aug* 14 [44] 829

    Swanlinton (Street Quarrel) *Aug* 14 [44] 839

    Union
      Defaulting Collector *May* 12 [40] 1140
      Labourers Acts *July* 9 [42] 1104

  Civil Service Abstractors *May* 11 [40] 1004
  Congested Districts Board (Ireland) *April* 21 [39] 1367
  Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 796
  County Cess (Ireland) *April* 24 [39] 1631, 1632
  Customs (Dismissal of Officer) *Mar* 5 [38] 225
  Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1340; *Aug* 6, 1662, 1663; *Aug* 13 [44] 722, 723
  Ecclesiastical Ruins in Ireland *Feb* 24 [37] 926, 927
  Edinburgh General Register House Bill, In Com. *June* 1 [41] 281

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FARRELL, Mr. J. P.—*cont.*
  Education
    Cavan County *June* 12 [41] 956
    Department (Temporary Assistants) *July* 6 [42] 782
    Intermediate Board of (Ireland) (Rules of Examination) *June* 18 [41] 1423
    Longford County *June* 12 [41] 955
  Educational Results (Ireland) *Mar* 13 [38] 888
  Excise Prosecutions *Feb* 28 [37] 1393
  Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1416
  Fishing Industry at Dooagh (Ireland) *Feb* 17 [37] 451
  Grand Juries (Ireland), Appointment of Officers *Mar* 13 [38] 879, 880
  Grand Jury Laws (Ireland) *Mar* 5 [38] 198
  House Tenure in Towns *Mar* 20 [38] 1469
  Income Tax Collectors (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 432
  Intermediate Education Board *Feb* 27 [37] 1219
  Irish
    Local Taxation, etc. *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
    National Schools (Work Mistresses) *Aug* 6 [43] 1678
  Judicial Rents (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1235
  Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) *Feb* 20 [37] 692
  Labourers (Ireland) Acts *Mar* 20 [38] 1468; *June* 5 [41] 506, 507,
  Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 10 [38] 610; *Mar* 12, 767; *April* 14 [39] 891; In Com. *July* 23 [43] 494; *July* 28, 861; *Aug* 12 [44] 641
  Land
    Commission (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 887
    Purchase (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
    Sales (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1253
  Light Railways (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 444, 445; *April* 20 [39] 1247
  Light Railways (Ireland) Bill *June* 23 [41] 1689; *July* 14 [42] 1431
  Limerick County Asylum *July* 17 [43] 26
  Locomotives on Highways (Re-committed) Bill, 3R. *Aug* 1 [43] 1318
  London and North Western Railway Bill *April* 27 [39] 1707
  Londonderry Improvements Bill, In Com *Mar* 11 [38] 665; *July* 6 [42] 778
  Longford
    Board of Guardians *May* 7 [40] 7413
    Canal Harbour *July* 30 [43] 1053
    Croshea Post Office *April* 17 [39] 1153; *June* 1 [41] 214
    Education *June* 12 [41] 955
    Military Canteen *May* 15 [40] 1426
    Postal
      Arrangements (Croshea) *April* 17 [39] 1153; *June* 1 [41] 214
      Facilities *Mar* 3 [38] 34
    Royal Canal Harbour *Feb* 18 [37] 548 *April* 27 [39] 1718; *June* 2 [41] 298
    St. Mel's Cathedral *April* 17 [39] 1153; *June* 19 [41] 1431; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
    School Accommodation (Letter-Gunnell), *Aug* 3 [43] 1353, 1354
    Union *April* 21 [39] 1368
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- Manslaughter (Carlow County) *May* 8 [40] 874
- Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland *Feb* 21 [37] 822; *May* 14 [40] 1320; *June* 8 [41] 602
- Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1409
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1413
- Mullingar
  - Asylum Board *Mar* 12 [38] 744, 745
  - District Lunatic Asylum *June* 18 [41] 1309
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  - Schools (Ireland) *May* 7 [40] 732
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- Police Pension (Cork County) *April* 16 [39] 1007
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  - £42,258 for Irish Land Commission *July* 24 [43] 667
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- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 794; *July* 27 [43] 728
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FERGUSON, Mr. R. C. M., *Leith Burghs*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1387; *July* 14, 1441; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1370; *Aug* 4, 1476, 1485; *Aug* 5, 1520, 1539; *Aug* 6, 1714, 1723, 1734, 1745

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FIELD, Admiral, *Sussex, Eastbourne*
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- Consolidated Funds (No. 1) Bill, 3R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1695
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- Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887) Repeal Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 355
- Deportation of Paupers into Ireland *Feb* 24 [37] 922; *Feb* 25, 1078, 1079; *Mar* 12 [38] 776; *April* 17 [39] 1169, 1170
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  - Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill, 2R. *May* 14 [40] 1312
  - Customs
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  - National Gallery *Mar* 17 [38] 1153; *April* 20 [39] 1258
  - Ordnance Survey Department *May* 15 [40] 1436
  - Richmond Asylum *June* 11 [41] 832
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    - College of Science and Art *Mar* 12 [38] 777
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- Education (Ireland)
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- Rinderpest (Importation of Hides) *June* 11 [41] 841
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  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1219, 1223, 1225, 1227
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 13 [39] 844
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 100; *July* 24, 632, 639, 646 649
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Considered as Amended: Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, [*New Clause*] 1488, 1489; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1488, 1489, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1497, 1502, 1508, 1510, 1511; Sir W. Harcourt, 1489, 1494, 1503; Viscount Cranborne, 1490; Mr. Stanley Leighton, 1492; [*Clause withdrawn*, 1492]; Mr. Luttrell, (*Amendt.*) 1494; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1495, 1506; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1495, 1502; Sir J. Lubbock, 1496, 1506; Sir S. Montagu, 1499; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1500; Mr. E. Lawrence, 1500; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1501; Mr. T. R. Leuty, 1501, 1507; (*Division*, 1501); Mr. B. L. Cohen, (*Amendt.*) 1502; Sir R. Webster, 1504; Mr. H. Labouchere, 1505; (*Division*, 1507); Mr. J. H. Lewis, (*Amendt.*) 1507; Mr. S. T. Evans, 1509; (*Division*, 1509); Mr. J. H. Johnstone, 1509; Mr. W. Jones, (*Amendt.*) 1511 *Adj. July* 14

Considered as Amended; Debate Resumed; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1554; Sir W. Harcourt, 1555; Mr. E. Strachey, 1559; Mr. E. Robertson, 1560, 1561; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1561, 1566, 1568; Mr. R. Wallace, 1562; Mr. C. Harrison, 1564; Sir R. T. Reid, 1566; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1567; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1567; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1567, 1568; [Mr. Speaker, 1567;] (*Division*, 1568) *July* 15

3R. Mr. Gibson Bowles, 980; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 981; Colonel Milward, 984; Mr. T. Lough, 985; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 985, 986; Mr. M. Healy, 986 *July* 29 [43]

Read 3° and Passed *July* 29, 286

l. Read 1ª *July* 30, 1000

Read 2ª; Com. negatived: Standing Order XXXIX considered and dispensed with *Aug* 4, 1419

Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 4, 1419

Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland

Q. Lord Morris; *A.* Lord Belper *Mar* 23 [38] 1582. *Q.* Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 27 [39] 278. *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 16, 1005. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23, 1537. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. Lough; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 24, 1645. *Q.* Mr. P. O. Brien; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 852

FINCH-HATTON, Hon. HAROLD H., *Notts, Newark*

Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 88, 90

High Sheriffs *Feb* 20 [37] 712

Land Law (Ireland) Bill. In Com. *July* 21 [43] 355

Fines, etc. (Ireland)

Account Pres. (*c.*) *June* 17 [41] 1245

FINLAY, Sir ROBERT B. (Solicitor General), *Inverness Burghs*

Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 136, 137, 138 166, 194, 199, 200; *June* 25 [42] 83, 84, 92, 93, 94, 108, 109, 110, 123; *June* 29, 293, 294, 302, 304, 328, 329, 332, 333, 344, 345, 348, 365, 366, 369, 370

Agricultural Rates Act 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 175, 178, 179, 186

Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1481; In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1463, 1484, 1485; *Aug* 5, 1547, 1548

Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 397; *June* 10, 792, 806

Court of Appeal *Aug* 14 [44] 850

Education Bill, In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1143; *June* 17, 1288, 1289

Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1022; *July* 9, 1170, 1171, 1187

Jameson (Dr.) *Feb* 13 [37] 240

Light Railways Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 675

Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1112, 1113, 1115, 1121, 1122, 1127

Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1403, 1404

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 11 [44] 564

FINUCANE, Mr. JOHN, *Limerick County, E.*

Labourers (Ireland) Acts *Aug* 13 [44] 730

Postal Facilities (Ballincrana, Limerick) *Aug* 13 [44] 730

Workhouse Lunatics (Ireland) *Aug* 13 [44] 731

FIRBANK, Mr. J. T., *Hull, E.*

Service Interpreters *Mar* 26 [39] 177

Fisheries Acts (Norfolk and Suffolk) Amendment Bill

c. Intro. Captain Pretyman; Read 1° *Mar* 27 [39] 360

Read 2° and com. to Select Com. *April* 27, 1814

Select Com. Nominated *May* 11 [40] 1104

In Com., R. P. *June* 1 [41] 285

In Com., Considered and Rep. without Amendt. *June* 2, 368

Read 3° and Passed *June* 2, 368

l. Read 1ª *June* 8, 601

Read 2ª and com. *June* 25 [42] 51

In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *June* 30, 375

Read 3ª and Passed *July* 6, 746

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Fishermen's (Scotland) Disasters Fund (Unexpended Balances)

Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 24 [39] 1626

Fishery Acts Amendment Bill

l. Read 1ª *May* 18 [40] 1509

2R. Earl of Dudley, 754; Lord Tweedmouth, 756 *July* 6 [42]

Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 6, 756

[*cont.*

Fishery Acts Amendment Bill—cont.
In Com., Amendt. made and re-com. to Standing Com. *July* 9, 1085
Rep. from Standing Com. with a Further Amendt. *July* 14, 1409
Amendts. Rep. *July* 16, 1574
Read 3^{a} and Passed *July* 17 [43] 9
(For Questions see TRADE, BOARD OF)

Fishing Vessels (French) (see TRADE, BOARD OF)

FISON, Mr. F. W., *Yorks, W.R., Doncaster*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 203
Supply: £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Purposes (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1412
Trooping the Colour *May* 21 [41] 79

FITZGERALD, Sir R. U. PENROSE, Bart., *Cambridge*
Cyclists in The Mall *Mar* 30 [39] 383
Education Bill *Mar* 5 [38] 240
Horse-breeding (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1170
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 981, 1023, 1024, 1030; *July* 20 [43] 214; *July* 23, 556; *July* 28, 930
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1126
Naval Contracts *Feb* 20 [37] 714
Navy Estimates: £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1460

FITZWYGRAM, General Sir F. W., *Hants, Fareham*
Army Estimates
  £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1096
  £1,517,200 for Retired Pay, Half Pay, and Other Non-effective Charges *Aug* 7 [44] 152
  £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1473, 1492

FLANNERY, Mr. J. FORTESCUE, *Yorkshire, W.R., Shipley*
American Mails *Mar* 5 [38] 237
Boiler Explosion (*H.M.S. Blake*) *Aug* 6 [43] 1688
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *July* 27 [43] 729
H.M.S. Terrible *Aug* 13 [44] 738
Marine Engineers *Mar* 5 [38] 209
Navy Estimates: £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 160, 162, 163
Newspapers for the Navy *Mar* 19 [38] 1351
Royal Navy Reserve Engineers *April* 27 [39] 1734
Saltaire Railway Station *July* 28 [43] 816; *Aug* 14 [44] 847
Secondary Education Commission *May* 4 [40] 441
Truck Bill *July* 30 [43] 1092
[*cont.*

FLANNERY, Mr. J. FORTESCUE—*cont.*
West Riding
  Deaths from Anthrax *July* 10 [42] 1221, 1222
  Schools in *Feb* 20 [37] 711; *Feb* 21, 826, 827
Wool Sorting (Bradford Regulations) *July* 16 [42] 1628
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 150, 151

FLAVIN, Mr. M. J., *Kerry, N.*
Aremberg Chute Estate (Kerry) *July* 21 [43] 253
Constabulary (Kerry) *June* 18 [41] 1319
English and Irish Mails *July* 24 [43] 601
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 21 [43] 361; *July* 23, 534, 568; *July* 28, 842, 861
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1115
Supply
  £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 72, 73
  £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 29 [43] 988

Fleets (Great Britain and Foreign Countries)
Return Relative thereto Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 588

FLETCHER, Sir HENRY, Bart., *Sussex, Lewes*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1710
Army Estimates
  £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 792
  £624,500 for Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances *June* 22 [41] 1653
Lee-Metford Ammunition at Bisley *Aug* 6 [43] 1692

Floods Prevention Bill
l. Read 1^{a} *May* 11 [40] 977
2R. Lord Thring, 1150; Marquess of Salisbury, 1150; *June* 16 [41]
Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 16, 1150
In Com., Earl of Camperdown, 134, 135; Lord Thring, 134, 135, 136, 137; Earl of Dudley, 135 *June* 26 [42]
Re-committed to Standing Com. *June* 26, 137
Rep. from Standing Com. with Further Amendts. *July* 7, 901
Read 3^{a}; Amendts. made; Passed, and Sent to Commons *July* 10, 1217
c. Read 1^{o} *July* 16, 1621

FLOWER, Mr. E., *Bradford, W.*
Boards of Conciliation Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354
Bradford Moor Barracks *Mar* 23 [38] 1604; *Mar* 26 [39] 161
Education Bill *May* 14 [40] 1322
Hanwell Schools *July* 31 [43] 1249
Prison Treatment of Dr. Jameson and his Colleagues *July* 31 [43] 1269

Flynn, Mr. J. C., ***Cork, N.***
Abdullah Pasha
  Cretan Assembly, and *July* 27 [43] 700; *July* 31, 1257
  Crete, in *July* 20 [43] 136, 137; *July* 28, 821; *Aug* 4, 1444
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 121, 122, 123; *May* 1, 348; *May* 13 1265, 1283; *June* 29 [42] 312, 331, 337, 359
Agricultural Rating Bill (Ireland) *May* 8 [40] 883
Agricultural Rating Bill (Scotland) *April* 30 [40] 220
Agricultural Rents in Ireland *Feb* 13 [37] 223
Armagh County Constabulary *May* 1 [40] 338, 339
Armenia
  Baron de Vialar's Statements *June* 19 [41] 1434; *June* 23, 1690
  Van (Affairs at) *June* 25 [42] 69
Belfast Corporation Bill *June* 23 [41] 1668
Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill *July* 3 [42] 646; *July* 6, 780, 781
Breach of Park Regulations (Manchester) *June* 22 [42] 1568
British
  Bluejackets at Rome *June* 30 [42] 397
  South Africa (Appointment of Select Committee) *July* 30 [43] 1071
  South Africa Company *June* 25 [42] 73
Buluwayo *June* 26 [42] 150
Business of the House *Mar* 27 [39] 360; *April* 16, 1051; *April* 30 [40] 223; *June* 29 [42] 372; *June* 30, 400
Charge of Theft (Mill Street, Cork County) *June* 26 [42] 146, 147
Consolidated Funds (No. 1) Bill, 3R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1696
Constantinople, Executions at *June* 19 [41] 1435
County Rate Apportionment (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1604
Cretan Assembly *July* 27 [43] 701; *July* 28, 821; *July* 31, 1257; *Aug* 4, 1445
Crete *July* 3 [42] 660; *July* 10, 1228, 1229; *July* 16, 1626; *July* 27 [43] 701; *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
Customs Clerks *May* 1 [40] 341
Diarbekir *June* 25 [42] 78
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1646
Dublin (South) Union *Feb* 18 [37] 547, 548
Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 408, 409, 414
Education Bill (Ireland) *May* 8 [40] 883
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1201
Fee Grant
  Ireland *Mar* 30 [39] 482, 483; *April* 27, 1734
  Scotland *Mar* 30 [39] 371
Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 485
Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland *April* 23 [39] 1537; *April* 24, 1645
Foreign Butter *Feb* 20 [37] 690; *Feb* 25, 1067; *April* 27 [39] 1719
Haulbowline Dockyard *May* 1 [40] 345
Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 524

[*cont.*

Flynn, Mr. J. C.—*cont.*
Initiative and Referendum *Feb* 21 [37] 877
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Closing) Act (Ireland) *April* 16 [39] 1012
Irish Land Commission *Feb* 21 [37] 878
Jameson (Dr.) and Others, Trial of *June* 22, [41] 1569
Journals of the House *Mar* 27 [39] 280, 281; *June* 30 [42] 400
Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1726
Labourers (Ireland) Bill *June* 23 [41] 1687
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1655, 1662; *July* 20 [43] 203, 216; *July* 21, 335, 336, 338, 349; *July* 23, 512, 513, 549, 573, 574; *July* 28, 870, 882, 883, 884; 3R. *July* 29, 941
Land Purchase (Waterford) *Mar* 31 [39] 517
Liquor Traffic in Ireland *Mar* 23 [38] 1614
Mail Service
  Dublin and London *July* 23 [43] 476
  Irish *July* 24 [43] 598
Military Governor of Crete *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
Mill Street Union Election (Cork County) *Aug* 4 [43] 1445, 1446, 1447
National School Teachers (Ireland) *July* 6 [42] 788
Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 218
Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 185, 186
Salters' and Drapers' Companies' Estimates (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1596
Sligo (Street Preaching) *Mar* 30 [39] 381; *April* 16, 1045; *June* 18 [41] 1332
Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 525, 531, 532
Supply
  £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 69, 75
  £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 767
  £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1198, 1199, 1200
  £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1186, 1190, 1192, 1197
  £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 633
  £2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 656
  £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 738
  £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 358
Tithe Rent (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 438
Tower Hamlets Volunteers (Royal Engineers) *July* 3 [42] 659
Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1054

Food Products Adulteration
Order for Select Com. *Feb* 20 [37] 796
Com. Nominated (*c.*) *Feb* 28 [37] 1448
Minutes of Evidence to be Submitted to Select Com. (*c.*) *Mar* 31 [39] 512
Report from Select Com., with Minutes of Evidence, Brought up and Read (*c.*) *July* 9 [42] 1099

Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) Bill
Intro. Mr. J. W. Maclure; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353
2R. Mr. J. W. Maclure, 138; Sir H. Vincent, 138; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 139; (*Adj.* 140) [39] *Mar* 25

FOREIGN OFFICE

Secretary of State—Marquess of SALISBURY
Under Secretary of State—Mr. G. N. CURZON

Abdullah Pasha
Cretan Assembly, and, Qs. Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 700
Crete, in, Q. Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 10 [42] 1228. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16, 1626. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 28 [43] 821; *Aug* 4, 1444
Abyssinia
Arms for, Qs. Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 891
Italy and, Q. Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 893. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1470. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 5 [40] 554
Affairs at Egin and Aintab, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 142
Africa
Anglo-Italian Relations in, Qs. Mr. J. Morley, Mr. L. Courtney; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 5 [41] 512
Caravans, Q. Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. G. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 19
Central (Military Operations in), Q. Major H. F. Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1630
East
Fighting in, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
Slavery in, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 481
Italian
Troops (Disembarkation of), Qs. Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 297
Operations in, Qs. Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 296
Alien Immigration in the United States, Qs. Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 708
Antioch (Affairs at), Q. Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17 [39] 1178
Armenia (see that Title)
Ashanti Expedition (see that Title)
Asia Minor
European Consuls in, Q. Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 11 [41] 830
Massacres in, Q. Mr. T. R. Leuty; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 31 [39] 517
Asiatic Turkey
British Subjects in (Losses of), Q. Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6 [42] 794

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Asiatic Turkey—cont.
Consular
Posts in, Q. Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 29
Reports, Q. Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 14 [37] 340
Missionaries in, Qs. Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 747
Bashgal Valley, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 7 [40] 751
Behring Sea
Claims against Russia, Q. Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 5 [38] 202
Fisheries, Q. Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 22 [41] 1559
Biredjik
Conversions, Qs. Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 665
Massacre at, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1148
Bluejackets at Crete, Q. Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15 [41] 1074
Boyce (Dr.), The late, Q. Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1693
Brass
Markets, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 11 [41] 831
Natives, Rising of, Qs. Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 20 [37] 687; *Mar* 19 [38] 1338
British
Post Office at Constantinople, Qs. Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 536. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6, 790
Residents (India), Q. Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 649
Seamen
Arrest of, at Ponnan, Q. Mr. W. S. Robson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 17 [43] 30
Attacks on, at Nicolaieff, Q. Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 260
Subjects
Asiatic Turkey (Losses of), Q. Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6 [42] 794
Congo Free State and, Qs. Lord Castletown; [*Obs.* Earl of Kimberley;] *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 6 [42] 760. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *July* 16 1632
Trade
Abroad (Commercial Attachés), Qs. Sir H. Vincent, Sir A. K. Rollit, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 676
China, Qs. Mr. C. E. Schwann; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 14 [37] 346; *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
Bulgaria (Prince Ferdinand of), Q. Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 24 [37] 940
Calcutta (Overland Railway to), Q. Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 21 [43] 247
Candia (Governor of), Q. Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 492

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

- *Canea (Cretan Convention at)*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 31 [43] 1257
- *Chefoo (Acquisition by Russia)*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1150. *Qs.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Mr. J. O'Kelly, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 14, 1329. *Qs.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1677
- *China*
  - *British Trade*, *Qs.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 14 [37] 346; *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
  - *France and*, *Q.* Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 25 [37] 1079. *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 12 [38] 754
  - *Railways in*, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19 [38] 1342
  - *Russia and*, *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 27 [37] 1253
- *Cholera*
  - *Epidemic (Nile Expedition)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 13 [42] 1321
  - *Water Supply in Egypt and*, *Qs.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6 [42] 791
- *Colombia, Her Majesty's Minister in*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 886
- *Congo Free State*
  - *Belgium and*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 24 [39] 46
  - *British Subjects, and*, *Qs.* Lord Castletown; [*Obs.* Earl of Kimberley;] *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 6 [42] 760. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon *July* 16, 1632
  - *Forces*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 17 [38] 1149
  - *Recruitment for*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17 [39] 1151
- *Constantinople*
  - *British*
    - *Consulate at*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 26 [39] 175
    - *Post Office at*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 536. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6, 790
  - *Consular Court at*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 30 [42] 389
  - *Executions at*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19 [41] 1435
  - *Her Majesty's Ambassador at*, *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 492
- *Consulate (Northern Syria)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
- *Costa Rica Packet Arbitration*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 16 [39] 1037; *Aug* 14 [44] 836
- *Cretan Assembly*
  - *Abdullah Pasha, and*, *Qs.* Mr J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 700
  - *Opening of*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 4 [43] 1445
  - *Turkish Tongue*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 701; *July* 28, 821

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- *Cretan*
  - *Convention at Canea*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 31 [43] 1257
  - *Distress Fund*, *Q.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1637. *Qs.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton, Mr. Gibson Bowles; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 17 [43] 37
- *Crete*
  - *Abdullah Pasha in*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 10 [42] 1228. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16, 1626. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 28 [43] 821; *Aug* 4, 1444
  - *Affairs at*, *Qs.* Sir R. T. Reid, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. C. J. Monk; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 609. *Qs.* Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9, 716. *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. C. J. Monk; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 13 [42] 1311. *Q.* Mr. J. Bryce; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 4 [43] 1451. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 14 [44] 835
  - *Bluejackets at*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15 [41] 1074
  - *Demands of the Great Powers*, *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 22 [41] 1564. *Qs.* Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 659. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 7, 929. *Q.* Sir R. T. Reid; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 9, 1114. *Qs.* Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 136
  - *Fighting in*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 701
  - *Massacres*, *Qs.* Mr. C. J. Monk, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *June* 11 [41] 858. *Qs.* Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 491. *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13, 743
  - *Military Governor*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
  - *Outrages*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 18 [41] 1319. *Qs.* Mr. P. J. Stanhope, Mr. J. Ellis, Sir R. T. Reid; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 25 [42] 67. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16, 1626. *Qs.* Mr T. M. Healy, Mr. P. J. Stanhope, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. O'Kelly; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13 [44] 741
  - *Roasting and Mutilation of a Priest*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 10 [44] 398; *Aug* 13, 741; *Aug* 14, 835
- *Cuba*
  - *Insurrection*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 741
  - *Court-martial in*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1142
  - *Sentence of Death*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 11 [40] 1015

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

- *Czar, Coronation of the, Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 7 [40] 755
- *Daintry (C. J.), Extradition of, Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 27 [39] 1719
- *Delagoa Bay* (see AFRICA)
- *Diarbekir (Massacres at), Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 25 [42] 78. *Qs.* Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *As.* Mr Curzon *July* 20 [43] 145
- *Disturbances at Niksar, Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 4 [43] 1450
- *Dongola, Military Expedition to, Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 892. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16, 1027. *Qs.* Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Kimberley; *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *Mar* 17, 1113, 1133. *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 17, 1174. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19, 1352. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 19, 1360. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1474. *Qs.* Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 24 [39] 59. *Qs.* Mr. Allen, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. L. Courtney; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 26, 177. *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Allen, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 26, 181. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27, 273. *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. J. M. Paulton; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 30, 386. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 9, 583. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 14, 885
  (For Debate see DONGOLA, MILITARY EXPEDITION TO)
- *Drummond Castle (Wreck of Steamship) Qs.* Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1685
- *East Africa (Fighting in), Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
- *Egin and Aintab (Affairs at), Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 142
- *Egypt*
  - *Cholera and Water Supply, Qs.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6 [42] 791
  - *Evacuation by British Troops, Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 27 [37] 1263
  - *Indian Troops in, Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 299. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 662
  - *Italy and, Q.* Mr. H. Labouchere; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 17 [38] 1171. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1458
  - *Light Railways* (see RAILWAYS)
  - *Map of, Qs.* Captain Bethell, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 751
  - *Occupation of* (see that Title)

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

- *Egypt*—cont.
  - *Powers of "Caisse de la Dette" in, Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19 [38] 1352. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Mr Curzon *Mar* 20, 1467
  - *Trade Marks in, Qs.* Mr. Stuart-Wortley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1635; *April* 27, 1731
- *Egyptian*
  - *Army (Enlistment of Soudanese), Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 10 [39] 674
  - *Army and Police (Flogging in), Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 349
  - *Reserve Fund, Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 26 [39] 182
- *Employment of Children, Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 27 [39] 1731
- *Fighting in Crete, Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 701
- *Flogging in*
  - *Egyptian Army and Police, Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 349; *Mar* 13, 876
  - *Indian Native Army, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 13 [38] 876
- *Forced Conversion of Christians to Mohammedanism, Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 534
- *Foreign*
  - *Butter, Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1719
  - *Trade Competition, Qs.* Mr. J. Brigg; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 24 [39] 45
- *Formosa, Chinese Shipping in, Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 15 [40] 1434
- *France and China* (see subhead *China*)
- *France and Siam* (see subhead *Siam*)
- *Franco-Congolese Agreement, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1021
- *Germany, Sugar Bounties in, Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 65
- *Great Britain*
  - *Italy and, Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Curzon; [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 19 [38] 1354
  - *Venezuela and, Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 12 [38] 784. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1527. *Q.* Sir W. Harcourt; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 27, 1736
- *Guiana-Venezuela Boundary Negotiations, Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 361. *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16, 1002. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1527. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 11 [41] 848. *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 18, 1338. *Qs.* Mr. D. F. Goddard, Mr. M. Davitt, Mr. C. J. Darling; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19, 1432. *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 265. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 687. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 851

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

Harrison (Mr.), Arrest of, Q. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 265

Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, Q. Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 492

Herrings at St. Petersburg, Q. Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 134

Hungarian Kingdom Millennium (see that Title)

Icelandic

- *Fisheries, Qs.* Mr. G. Doughty; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 715; *June* 22, 1555. *Qs.* Mr. C. H. Wilson; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 658
- *Sheep, Q.* Mr. J. Bryce; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 20 [39] 1254

Importation of Live Animals, Q. Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 4 [41] 413

Indian

- *Merchants at Kilwa, Q.* Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 614
- *Mints, Q.* Sir W. Coddington; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28 [37] 1390
- *Troops (Egypt), Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 662
- *Troops (Suakim), Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1143

Inebriates in Austria, Q. Mr. L. Knowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 16 [39] 1010

Inter-Parliamentary Arbitration Conference, Q. Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13 [44] 728

Italian

- *Cruisers in the Red Sea (Seizures by), Q* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13 [44] 749
- *Green-book, Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 296. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr Curzon *June* 11, 856
- *Operations in Africa, Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 296
- *Troops in East Africa, Disembarkation of, Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 297

Italy and

- *Abyssinia* (see *Abyssinia* above)
- *Egypt* (see *Egypt* above)
- *Great Britain* (see *Great Britain* above)

Japan, Trade with, Q. Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19 [38] 1347

Kabarega, Expedition Against, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 18 [37] 553

Kassala, Q. Earl of Rosebery; *A.* Marquess of Salisbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1313. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 10 [39] 675

Khamis (Pastor), Q. Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1680. *Qs.* Mr. Bhownaggree, Sir C. Hall, Mr. Gibson Bowles; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1629. *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 703

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

Kharput, Qs. Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 25 [42] 68. *Q.* Mr. Abel Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29, 262. *Q.* Lord Stanmore; *A.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 20 [43] 111

Kikuyo and Uganda Railway, Affairs at, Qs. Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 19 [40] 1687

Kilwa, Indian Merchants at, Q. Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 614

Korea, Qs. Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 18 [37] 565. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 20, 711. *Qs.* Sir A. K. Rollit, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 27, 1216. *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 2, 1485

Kow Shing, Loss of the, Q. Colonel Denny; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 24 [37] 925

Lake Victoria, Steamer for, Q. Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 235

Lapa, Reported Occupation of, by Germany, Qs. Mr. C. E. Shaw, Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 12 [38] 764. *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 17, 1162

Lothaire (Major), Q. Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27 [39] 271. *Qs.* Col. Saunderson [No reply] *April* 16, 1051. *Q.* Col. Saunderson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17, 1182. *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 4 [40] 452. *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 5, 552. *Qs.* Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 15, 1425. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 654. *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 23 [43] 480. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Oswald, Sir A. K. Rollit; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 10 [44] 386

McDonald, Death of, at Chimoio, Q. Sir H. S. King; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 30 [40] 194

Madagascar

- *Annexation by France, Q.* Mr. F. Cawley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20 [38] 1462. *Q.* Sir E. Grey; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 24. [39] 63. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 5 [41] 504. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15, 1052. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 253. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2, 524. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 691
- *British Treaty Rights, Q.* Sir E. Grey; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 14 [40] 1335
- *Mines in, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1628
- *Trade with, Qs.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28 [37] 1391; *Mar* 19 [38] 1343. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 30 [39] 390. *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 7 [40] 737

Mala Real Portugueza Company, Q. Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 10 [38] 613

Manchuria, Railway Through, Qs. Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1676

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.
Mardiros Arabian (Case of), Q. Sir W. Houldsworth ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 20 [37] 710
Mombasa, Hostilities near, Q. Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 10 [38] 592
Massacres
Armenia (see that Title)
Asia Minor, Q. Mr. T. R. Leuty ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 31 [39] 517
Biredjik, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1148
Crete, Qs. Mr. C. J. Monk, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. P. J. Stanhope ; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour ; [Mr. Speaker ;] *June* 11 [41] 858. *Qs.* Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. T. M. Healy ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 481. *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13, 743
Diarbekir June 25 [42] 78 ; *July* 20 [43] 145
Urfa and *Van* (see ARMENIA)
Mombasa-Uganda Railway, Qs. Mr. R. W. Perks ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 23 [43] 468
Morocco
Mission to the Sultan of, Q. Mr. J. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 20 [39] 1249
Slave Trade in, Q. Mr. J. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
Nazim Pasha (see ARMENIA)
Newfoundland Fisheries, Q. Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 21 [37] 828
Nicolaieff (Attacks on British Seamen at), Q. Mr. T. H. Robertson ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 260
Niger
Coast Protectorate, Qs. Mr. W. F. Lawrence Sir C. Dilke ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 711. *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1030. *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13 [44] 738
Delimitation, Qs. Dr. Tanner ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 5 [38] 227
Territories, Q. Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19 [41] 1428
Niger Company
Agreement, Q. Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 4 [40] 429
Native Traders and, Q. Mr. W. Allen ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20 [38] 1468
Niger Coast Protectorate and, Q. Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 1 [40] 337
Political Treaties, Q. Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 678
Shooting a Native, Qs. Mr. W. Allen, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Gibson Bowles ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 13 [39] 742
Niksar, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts ; *A.* Mr. Curzon, *Aug* 4 [43] 1450
Nile Expedition (Cholera Epidemic), Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 13 [42] 1321
Norwegian Steamers, Subsidies to, Qs. Sir H. S. King ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 58
Overland Railway to Calcutta, Q. Mr. J. M. Maclean ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 21 [43] 247
Parliamentary Papers and the Press, Q. Mr. W. J. Galloway ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 76

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.
Pemba, Slave-owners at, Q. Mr. J. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 22 [41] 1550
Piræus-Larissa Railway (see RAILWAYS)
Russian
Acquisition of Chefoo, Q. Mr. J. O'Kelly ; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1150. *Qs.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Mr. J. O'Kelly, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 14, 1329. *Qs.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1677
Cruisers in Behring Sea, Seizures by, Q. Mr. Gibson Bowles ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 28 [40] 7
Herrings at St. Petersburg, Q. Mr. J. W. Crombie ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 134
Samoa, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 20 [37] 710. *Q.* Sir T. Esmonde ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 27 [43] 691
Seal Fishery, Qs. Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. H. Seton-Karr, Mr. W. Johnston ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 60
Seamen (British)
Arrest of, at Ponnan, Q. Mr. W. S. Robson ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 17 [43] 30
Attacks on, at Nicolaieff, Q. Mr. T. H. Robertson ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 269
Shanghai (Silver Prices at), Q. Dr. Tanner ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 266
Siam
Delimitation, Q. Mr. E. R. P. Moon ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 23
France and, Qs. Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Gibson Bowles ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 18 [37] 562. *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28, 1391. *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 66
Tunis and, Q. Mr. Gibson Bowles ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 237
Upper Mekong and, Q. Mr. R. McKenna ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 17 [37] 442
Slavery
Abolition of, in Witu, Q. Mr. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1516
British East Africa, Q. Sir C. Dilke *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 11 [44] 481
Morocco, Q. Mr. J. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
Zanzibar and Pemba, Q. Mr. J. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 234. *Qs.* Capt. Bethell, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. Bayley ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 17, 457. *Q.* Mr. A. Pease ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 12 [38] 743. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis ; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 16 [38] 1022. *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Pease, Colonel Denny, Mr. J. H. Dalziel ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 6 [43] 1697
Soudan
Battle at Firket, Qs. Mr. C. P. Scott, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. J. O'Kelly ; [Mr. Speaker ;] *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 12 [41] 972
Correspondence, Qs. Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke ; [Mr. Speaker ;] *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 1 [41] 216

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

- *Soudan*—cont.
  - *Expedition*, *Qs.* Earl of Rosebery; *As.* Marquess of Salisbury *June* 12 [41] 933. *Qs.* Earl Compton, Mr. C. P. Scott, *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15, 1062. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. C. P. Scott, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19, 1443. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 28 [43] 808
    (For Debate see SOUDAN EXPEDITION)
  - *Indian Troops in*, *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18 [40] 1571
    (See also INDIA)
  - *Military Operations in*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 14 [39] 892. *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 619. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 9, 722. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 17 [43] 38
  - *Troops for*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1644. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 15 [40] 1438
  - *War*, *Q.* Earl of Camperdown; *A.* Marquess of Lansdowne *June* 8 [41] 598
  - *War Expenses*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 861
- *Spain and the United States*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 457. *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12, 780
- *Statistics of Cotton, Woollen, and Iron Trades*, *Q.* Mr. J. Kenyon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1041
- *Steamer for Lake Victoria*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 235
- *Stokes (Mr.), Execution of*, *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 222
- *Suakim (Indian Troops for)*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1143
- *Sugar Bounties*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 521
- *Syria (Northern Consulate)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
- *Trans-Siberian Railway*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. Curzon; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 1 [40] 346
- *Transvaal*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 225
- *Treaty Between*
  - *Germany and Japan*, *Q.* Mr. Orr-Ewing; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 20 [39] 1260
  - *Russia and China (Alleged)*, *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1509. *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 27, 1735
- *Trinidad*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 228. *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 29 *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 540. *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13 [44] 744

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FOREIGN OFFICE—cont.

- *Turkey (Trade Marks in)*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 12 [40] 1135
- *Uganda*
  - *Protectorate*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1624
  - *Railway* (see RAILWAY)
- *Urfa Massacres* (see ARMENIA)
- *Van* (see ARMENIA)
- *Venezuela*
  - *Arbitration and*—Marquess of Salisbury (*Announcement*) *July* 17 [43] 1
  - *Blue-book*, *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 361. *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 13, 890
  - *Boundary Dispute*, *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 361. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1527. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Curzon. *June* 11 [41] 848. *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 18, 1338. *Qs.* Mr. D. F. Goddard, Mr. M. Davitt, Mr. C. J. Darling; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19, 1432. *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 265. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 687. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 851
  - *British Consular Officers in*, *Q.* Mr. W Allan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 291
  - *British Squad for Curaçoa*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. A. Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 456
  - *Great Britain and* (see *Great Britain* above)
  - *Statement of Case*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 687
- *Vienna, Decorations for Military Mission to*, *Q.* Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 27 [39] 1734
- *Wadelai and Duffileh*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27 [39] 268; *July* 23 [43] 471
- *Zanzibar* (see subhead *Slavery* above)
- *Zeitoun* (see ARMENIA)

FORWOOD, Right Hon. Sir A. B., Bart., *Lancashire, S.W., Ormskirk*

- Belleville Boilers *June* 26 [42] 148, 149
- Belleville Boilers (Steamship *Ohio*) *May* 15 [40] 1428
- Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1594
- Education Bill *June* 11 [41] 863; In Com. *June* 16, 1187; *June* 17, 1254, 1294
- Guns (Altcar Range) *July* 3 [42] 648
- Manning of British Merchant Vessels *July* 3 [42] 661
- Matabeleland *June* 25 [42] 77
- Merchant Shipping Regulations *July* 10 [42] 1225
- Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 201
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 272
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1447
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 171, 172, 173
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc., *May* 15 [40] 1459

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FORWOOD, Right Hon. Sir A. B.—*cont.*
- Regimental Defaulter Sheets *July* 3 [42] 648
- Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses (Retiring Pensions) *July* 10 [42] 1229
- Supply: £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1255

FOSTER, Mr. H. S., *Suffolk, Lowestoft*
- Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 682, 688, 712; *June* 3 [41] 370, 377, 386, 387, 389, 395, 398; *June* 10, 787, 790, 805, 810
- Cornwall, Fishery Disturbances in *May* 18 [40] 1654, 1655, 1656
- Education Bill *June* 11 [41] 864
- Fishery Riots in Cornwall *May* 21 [41] 85; *June* 1, 220, 221; *June* 22, 1557, 1558
- Gold and Silver Currency *Mar* 5 [38] 239
- Prisons Commission *Feb* 27 [37] 1257
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 21 [39] 1362; *April* 23, 1541
- Supply: £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1281 1282

FOSTER, Sir B. WALTER, *Derby, Ilkeston*
- Aged Poor Commission (Outdoor Relief) *July* 7 [42] 922
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 71; In Com. *May* 14, 1367; *May* 18, 1630, 1631; *May* 19, 1743; *May* 21 [41] 146, 166, 209; *June* 23, 1726, 1735, 1746; *June* 24 [42] 36; *June* 25, 93, 123; *June* 29, 292, 310, 316, 317, 361
- Allotments Acts (1887) *May* 8 [40] 873
- Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1448, 1468, 1469
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 603
- Compulsory Hiring of Land (Salop) *May* 8 [40] 882
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [42] 921, 924 926
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1387, 1393, 1395, 1405, 1406
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1266, 1267
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 612
- Whitchurch Workhouse *Mar* 24 [39] 49

FOWLER, Right Hon. Sir HENRY H., *Wolverhampton, E.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1288, 1290, 1291, 1294, 1297, 1299, 1323, 1354; *April* 23, 1515, 1516; 2R. *April* 27, 1783, 1790, 1799; *April* 28 [40] 47, 51; *April* 29, 126, 146, 156; *April* 30 221, 222, 229, 268, 308; *May* 13, 1281; In Com. *May* 13, 1300; *May* 14, 1358, 1374, 1375, 1383, 1403; *May* 18, 1600, 1604; *May* 20 [41] 18; *May* 21, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123; *June* 23, 1695; *June* 25 [42] 99; 3R. *July* 1, 463, 469
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *May* 18 [40] 1570
- Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 392
- Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1543

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FOWLER, Right Hon. Sir HENRY H.—*cont.*
- Business of the House
  - Announcement of Progress in Supply *May* 15 [40] 1444
  - General *June* 15 [41] 1088
  - Government *July* 20 [43] 189
  - Saturday Sitting *July* 31 [43] 1266
- Charges against an Army Surgeon-Major *Mar* 12 [39] 778
- Chitral *April* 23 [39] 1519
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 664
- East Indian Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 10 [44] 400; *Aug* 13, 777, 778, 798
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 912, 913; *June* 16, 1196, 1197; *June* 18, 1409
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 865, 869, 870, 873
- Finance Bill *June* 12 [41] 969
- Incorporated Law Society *May* 11 [40] 994
- Indian Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1591
- Judicial Trustees Bill *June* 17 [41] 1297, 1298; 3R. *July* 8 [42] 1047, 1048, 1050
- Light Railways Bill *May* 14 [40] 1342; *June* 1 [41] 243; *Aug* 12 [44] 673
- Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1111, 1118
- National Debt *Feb* 25 [37] 1078
- Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1141
- Public Offices (Site) [Expenses] *April* 29 [40] 152
- Supply
  - £9,600 for Commissioners in Lunacy Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1315
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 409
- Terrace, House of Commons *June* 16 [41] 1160, 1161
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R., *Mar* 4 [38] 175

Foyle College and Londonderry Academical Institution (Amalgamation) Bill
- *c.* 2R. Mr. W. Johnston, 183; Mr. Vesey Knox, 183, 184; Mr. T. W. Russell, 184 *Mar* 5 [38]
- Read 2° *Mar* 5, 184
- 3R. Mr. E. Lawrence, 1421; Mr. W. Johnston, 1421 *May* 15 [40]
- Read 3° and Passed *May* 15, 1421
- *l.* Read 1ª and Referred to the Examiners *May* 15, 1413
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

France and China (see FOREIGN OFFICE)

Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities Bill
- *c.* Intro. Sir C. Dilke; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360

Freshwater Fisheries Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. J. G. Butcher; Read 1° *Mar* 3 [38] 126

Freshwater Yarmouth and Newport Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Friendly and Collecting Societies Bills
Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision, etc. Bills (*l.*) *July* 16 [42] 1573
Rep. and Special Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision, etc. Bills (*c.*) *July* 16 [42] 1621

Friendly Societies Bill
c. Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 704; Dr. Tanner, 704 *June* 8 [41]
Intro. and Read 1° *June* 8, 704
2R. Mr. Hanbury *June* 23, 1753
Read 2° and com. to Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision, etc., Bills: Message to Lords to acquaint them therewith *June* 23, 1753
In Com. (having been re-committed); Rep. without Amendt. *July* 21 [43] 363
Read 3° and Passed *July* 21, 363
l. Read 1ª *July* 23, 417
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 27, 673
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 28, 804
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 30, 1014
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3
(For Questions see MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS)

Friendly Societies, Industrial and Provident Societies, and Trades Unions
Papers Laid upon Table (*c.*) *Mar* 3 [38] 13; Pres. *July* 17 [43] 25

Friendly Societies (Money and Postal Orders) Bill
c. Intro. Sir J. H. Kennaway; Read 1° *Mar* 18 [38] 1312

FRY, Mr. LEWIS, *Bristol, N.*
Bristol Post Office *Mar* 30 [39] 369
Education Authority (Women Members) *May* 8 [40] 880
Industrial Schools Act *May* 11 [40] 999
Kafiristan *April* 20 [39] 1256

Fylde Water Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

GALLOWAY, Earl of
Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1116

GALLOWAY, Mr. W. J., *Manchester, S.W.*
Blue Books *Mar* 17 [38] 1156, 1157; *April* 14 [39] 893
Business of the House *April* 28 [40] 16
Convention of London *Mar* 17 [38] 1166
Friendly Societies *Mar* 24 [39] 60; *April* 10, 672

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GALLOWAY, Mr. W. J.—*cont.*
Friendly Societies Bill *June* 11 [41] 932
Kruger (President) *Mar* 10 [38] 602; *Mar* 17, 1167; *April* 13 [39] 749
Military Barracks (Manchester and Salford) *July* 21 [43] 261; *Aug* 6, 1679, 1680
Parliamentary Papers and the Press *May* 21 [41] 76
Postmaster General *Feb* 25 [37] 1086
Pretoria
  Prisoners *June* 12 [41] 964
  Trials: Sentences of Death *April* 28 [40] 17
Queen's Reign *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
Stationery Contracts Committee *Mar* 10 [38] 605
Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 13 [39] 846
Volunteer Training *Mar* 10 [38] 598
War Office Telegrams *May* 19 [40] 1687
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 144

GALWAY, Viscount
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 236; *July* 9, 1090
Yeomanry (Long Service Medal) *July* 20 [43] 113

Gambling in Fictitious Produce
Lord Stanley of Alderley, (*Motion*) 323, 334 Earl of Dudley, 332; Marquess of Salisbury, 335; (*Motion withdrawn*, 335) *May* 1 [40]

GARFIT, Mr. WILLIAM, *Boston*
Endowed Schools Acts (Cowley's Charity) *May* 7 [40] 837

Gas Companies (Metropolis)
Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *June* 10 [41] 781

Gas Provisional Orders Bill
Copy of Memorandum Pres. (*c.*) *May* 12 [40] 1129

Gas Provisional Orders Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Gas and Water Provisional Orders Bill
Copy of Memorandum Pres. (*c.*) *May* 12 [40] 1129
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870
Papers Pres. (*c.*) *June* 5 [41] 501

Gas Undertakings
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 479

Gas Undertakings (Local Authorities)
Return Relative thereto Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 480

GEDGE, Mr. SYDNEY, *Walsall*
Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 383, 390, 399; *June* 10, 788, 807, 809
Business of the House
Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 778
Seats in the House *May* 14 [40] 1309
Supply *Feb* 20 [37] 728; *Feb* 24, 1002, 1004; *Feb* 27, 1353
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 663
Consols *Feb* 24 [37] 916
Duration of Speeches Bill, 1R. *Feb* 21 [37] 833
Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 559
Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 28 [43] 912, 915
Misdirected Letters *June* 8 [41] 604
St. Stephen's Crypt (Houses of Parliament) *Aug* 11 [44] 491
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children *Feb* 28 [37] 1376
Supply
£2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 582
£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 622

GEORGE, Mr. D. LLOYD (see LLOYD-GEORGE)

Gelligaer School (see EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL)

GIBBS, Hon. ALBAN G. H., *London, City*
House Tax Bill *June* 16 [41] 1163
Militia Head-dress *Feb* 14 [37] 338

GIBBS, Hon. VICARY, *Herts, St. Albans*
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 25 [37] 1121, 1141; *Feb* 27, 1269
Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 842
Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [37] 1461, 1462, 1465, 1466
Loans to Parish Authorities *July* 27 [43] 675

Gibraltar (see COLONIES)

GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, Sir T. D., Bart., *Edinburgh, Midlothian*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1362

GILES, Mr. C. T., *Cambridge, Wisbech*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1298, 1299
Barrack-room Coal Supply *Aug* 11 [44] 490
House of Commons (Offensive Smells from Thames Barges) *Aug* 14 [44] 837

GILLIAT, Mr. J. S., *Lancashire, S.W., Widnes*
British Cigars *May* 5 [40] 548

GLADSTONE, Right Hon. HERBERT J., *Leeds, W.*
Duration of Sentences (Royal Commission) *Aug* 11 [44] 495
Prisoners' Aid Societies (Mr. Merrick's Report) *Aug* 11 [44] 494
Prison Industries *Aug* 11 [44] 495
Supply: £426,290 for Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies, Expenses *June* 5 [41] 591

Glamorganshire Education Scheme
Lord Bishop of Llandaff, (*Motion*) 966; Duke of Devonshire, 969, 971; Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, 970; Earl of Rosebery, 971; Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, 971; Lord Bishop of London, 972; Lord Herschell, 972; (*Motion negatived*, 972) *Mar* 16 [38]

Glasgow Corporation (General Powers) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Glasgow Corporation (Sewage) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Graham Murray; Read 1° *May* 14 [40] 1342
2R. Mr. Graham Murray *June* 4 [41] 491
Read 2° and com. *June* 4, 491
In Com. *June* 8, 702
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *June* 30 [42] 447
Read 3° and Passed *July* 2, 630
l. 2R. Lord Balfour *July* 10, 1193
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 10, 1194
In Com., Lord Balfour; Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 16, 1574
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 17 [43] 9
Royal Assent *July* 20, 109

Glasgow and South Western and North British Railway Companies Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Glasgow and South Western Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

GLENESK, Lord
Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7
Locomotives on Highways Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 300
Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R. *Mar* 20 [38] 1448

Gloucester, Small-pox Epidemic at (see SMALL-POX AT GLOUCESTER)

GODDARD, Mr. D. F., *Ipswich*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1300
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 881; *June* 18, 1398
- Gold Coast (Land Commission) *July* 28 [43] 819
- Land Tax (Small Livings and Charitable Institutions) *Mar* 20 [38] 1460
- Military Hospital, Felixstowe *June* 16 [41] 1158
- Venezuelan Boundary *June* 19 [41] 1432

GODSON, Mr. A. F., *Kidderminster*
- Assize Arrangements *July* 21 [43] 272
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 916, 924
- Militia Head-dress *Feb* 25 [37] 1085

GOLD, Mr. C., *Essex, Saffron Walden*
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1545

GOLDSWORTHY, General WALTER T., *Hammersmith*
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1306

GORDON, Mr. J. E., *Elgin and Nairn*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1461
- Election Trials *Feb* 27 [37] 1263
- Military Colours (Sale of) *May* 15 [40] 1422
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 533
- Supply: £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1688
- Trawling
  - Illegal *Mar* 13 [38] 880
  - Moray Firth *Feb* 13 [37] 220

GORST, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN E. (Vice President of the Council), *Cambridge University*
- Aldingham Parish School (Ulverston) *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
- Art Teaching (Elementary Schools) *July* 14 [42] 1425
- Berriew School Bill, Intro. *Mar* 2 [37] 1499
- Chelsea (St. Peter's Free School) *Aug* 3 [43] 1351
- Children
  - Backward *Mar* 30 [39] 386
  - Blind and Deaf *April* 23 [39] 1523; *May* 11 [40] 1000
  - Sight in Elementary Schools *Mar* 13 [38] 884
- Christ Church National School (Lane End, Forest of Dean) *July* 16 [42] 1636
- Civil Service
  - Estimates *July* 30 [43] 1034
  - Personal Clerks *Aug* 7 [44] 100
- Cookery Lessons (Birmingham) *Mar* 30 [39] 373

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GORST, Right Hon. Sir JOHN E.—*cont.*
- Cowley's Charity (Endowed Schools Acts) *May* 7 [40] 838
- Day School Code (Article 89) *Mar* 26 [39] 237
- Donington Educational Scheme *July* 16 [42] 1642
- Dublin (Royal College of Science) *July* 20 [43] 131
- Education
  - Code (1890) *July* 9 [42] 1109
  - Department (Temporary Assistants) *July* 6 [42] 782
  - Diocesan Boards of *Mar* 9 [38] 442; *Mar* 19, 1332
  - Elementary
    - Heywood *June* 16 [41] 1158
    - Local Maps *Mar* 9 [38] 444
  - Supplementary Grants *June* 11 [41] 851
  - Vote *July* 9 [42] 1115
- Education Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72; Intro. *Mar* 31 [39] 526, 542, 545, 546, 547, 549, 555, 573, 574, 578, 580; 2R. *May* 5, [40] 555; *May* 7, 765, 820; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 869, 872, 876, 881, 888, 895, 901, 908, 922, 925, 927; *June* 15, 1108, 1111, 1138; *June* 16, 1166, 1169, 1176, 1180, 1182, 1183, 1191, 1210, 1222, 1224, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1240; *June* 17, 1247, 1267, 1275, 1280; *June* 18, 1347, 1348, 1351, 1355, 1356, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1397, 1405, 1407, 1408
- Education Bill (Questions on)
  - Additional and Special Grants *May* 14 [40] 1322
  - Authority (Women Members) *May* 8 [40] 881
  - County Council Committee *April* 16 [39] 1046
  - Disqualification of Teachers *May* 21 [41] 76, 77
  - Education Authority *June* 18 [41] 1337, 1338
  - Half-time Scholars *May* 11 [40] 1001
  - Schools
    - Attendance Officers *April* 30 [40] 203
    - Boards *May* 11 [40] 1004
    - Industrial Schools *May* 21 [41] 77
    - Inspection *May* 12 [40] 1147
    - Inspectors *May* 14 [40] 1322
    - Local Managers *June* 12 [41] 958
    - Private *May* 18 [40] 1566
    - Retiring Allowances *May* 18 [40] 1565
    - Sites Acts *May* 18 [40] 1548
    - Sites (New) *May* 7 [40] 745
    - Voluntary *May* 14 [40] 1322
  - Special Aid Grant *April* 23 [39] 1529; *April* 27, 1711; *April* 30 [40] 212, 213; *May* 11, 999; *June* 8 [41] 609; *June* 12, 958; *June* 18, 1337; *Aug* 14 [44] 845
  - Statutes Repealed *April* 13 [39] 737
- Egremont, Cumberland (Transfer of Assistant Schoolmistress) *June* 25 [42] 55
- Endowed Schools Acts (Cowley's Charity) *May* 7 [40] 838
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  - Education
    - Heywood *June* 16 [41] 1158
    - Local Maps *Mar* 9 [38] 444
    - Special Grant Arrears *Aug* 14 [44] 845
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    - Art Teaching *July* 14 [42] 1425
    - Infectious Diseases *Aug* 13 [44] 727, 728
    - Mining Instruction *July* 23 [43] 477

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- Gorst, Right Hon. Sir John E.—*cont.*
  - Elementary Schools—*cont.*
    - Religious Instruction in *Feb* 27 [37] 1249; *Mar* 2, 1472
    - Return of Income and Expenditure *July* 6 [42] 783
    - Sight of Children in *Mar* 13 [38] 884
    - Temperance Lectures *July* 13 [42] 1321
  - Engraved Portraits Catalogue (South Kensington Museum) *July* 9 [42] 1112
  - Fire in Mail Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *Aug* 7 [44] 108
  - Free Education (Southport) *Aug* 10 [44] 376; *Aug* 14, 848
  - Heywood
    - Elementary Education *June* 16 [41] 1158
    - St. John's School *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
  - High Sheriffs *Feb* 20 [37] 712
  - Illiterates (Parliamentary Elections) *Mar* 9 [38] 456
  - London
    - School Board *Mar* 12 [38] 749
    - Teaching University for *Feb* 21 [37] 802
    - University of (Gresham Commission) *Mar* 2 [37] 1463
  - Lough Erne Drainage Board *Aug* 7 [44] 95
  - Mail Services (England and Ireland) *Aug* 7 [44] 103, 104, 105, 106
  - Mining Instruction (Elementary Schools) *July* 23 [43] 477
  - Museums
    - Geological (Sunday Opening) *April* 30 [40] 207
    - Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 849
    - Purchases *Feb* 25 [37] 1081
    - South Kensington (see below)
  - National Schools
    - Christ Church (Lane End, Forest of Dean) *July* 16 [42] 1636
    - Deane (near Bolton) *Aug* 13 [44] 736, 737
    - Elm *Aug* 14 [44] 841
    - Fingringhoe *Mar* 9 [38] 455, 456
    - Ireland *April* 27 [39] 1723
  - Pensions
    - Certificated Teachers *Feb* 21 [37] 863, 866
    - Retiring (Masters and Mistresses) *July* 10 [42] 1229
  - Phonetic Reading Books *Feb* 24 [37] 936, 937
  - Poor Law Relief *Feb* 20 [37] 702
  - Religious Instruction *Feb* 27 [37] 1249; *Mar* 2, 1472
  - School Boards
    - Bozeat *May* 11 [40] 998; *May* 12, 1148
    - Brecon *Feb* 25 [37] 1057
    - Expenditure *July* 31 [43] 1252
    - Loans *Mar* 19 [38] 1349
    - London *Mar* 12 [38] 749
  - Schools
    - Accommodation *May* 7 [40] 744
    - Aldingham Parish (Ulverston) *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
    - Attendance
      - Annual Reports *May* 8 [40] 880
      - Compulsory *April* 17 [39] 1162
    - Boards (see School Boards above)
    - Buckfastleigh Roman Catholic *April* 23 [39] 1521
    - Church Catechism in Board *April* 9 [39] 582; *April* 14, 886, 887
    - Church (Staffing Rules) *July* 9 [42] 1109
    - Denominational *Mar* 20 [38] 1466

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- Gorst, Right Hon. Sir John E.—*cont.*
  - Schools—*cont.*
    - Education Bill, Questions on (see above)
    - Elementary (see above)
    - Grants *Mar* 10 [38] 594; *May* 5 [40] 551
    - Inspectors *Mar* 16 [38] 1022
    - Master Dismissed (Hemingford Green) *Mar* 30 [39] 368
    - National (see above)
    - Paddington (St. Mary Magdalene) *Mar* 30 [39] 378
    - Poor Law *July* 16 [42] 1641
    - Religious Teaching in Board *Mar* 23 [38] 1593
    - St. John's (Heywood) *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
    - St. Matthew's (Ponders End) *July* 30 [43] 1028
    - St. Peter's Free (Chelsea) *Aug* 3 [43] 1351
    - Sight of Children in Elementary *Mar* 13 [38] 884
    - Sites *Feb* 25 [37] 1084
    - Voluntary
      - Eastbourne (Extension Committee) *April* 13 [39] 744
      - Local Rates Paid *May* 7 [40] 749
    - West Riding of Yorkshire *Feb* 20 [37] 711; *Feb* 21, 827
  - Science and Art Department
    - Attendances *July* 30 [43] 1051
    - Sick Pay and Superannuation *May* 14 [40] 1335
    - Students *April* 16 [39] 1023
  - Science
    - Royal College of (Dublin) *July* 20 [43] 131
    - Teaching (Ireland) *Mar* 16 [38] 993
  - Secondary Education Bill *Feb* 20 [37] 712
  - Secondary Education Commissioner *Feb* 21 [37] 830; *May* 4 [40] 441
  - South Kensington
    - Art Library *April* 23 [39] 1507; *April* 30 [40] 202; *July* 14 [42] 1426
    - Catalogue of Portraits
      - Engraved *July* 9 [42] 1112
      - National *June* 25 [42] 70
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      - Musical Instrument Collection *April* 14 [39] 883
      - Oriental and Italian Photographs *June* 22 [41] 1552
  - Staffing Rules (Church Schools) *July* 9 [42] 1109
  - Supply
    - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1236, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1283, 1284; *July* 13, 1405
    - £20,000 for Science and Art Department for the United Kingdom (Supplementary *Feb* 28 [37] 1400
    - £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1290, 1300, 1301, 1302
  - Teachers
    - Pensions *Mar* 5 [38] 234
    - Pupil *April* 23 [39] 1504
    - Superannuation *July* 10 [42] 1223
  - Teachers' Registration Bill *Mar* 31 [39] 580; *June* 29 [42] 254
  - Technical Instruction Act (1889) *May* 4 [40] 437

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- Temperance Lectures (Elementary Schools) *July* 13 [42] 1321
- Temporary Assistants (Education Department) *July* 6 [42] 782
- University of London *April* 9 [39] 581; *May* 7 [40] 742

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GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. GEORGE J. (First Lord of the Admiralty), *St. George's, Hanover Square*

- Admiralty
  - Clerical Staff *Feb* 24 [37] 917
  - School Grant (St. James's National School, Devonport) *Mar* 30 [39] 374
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 27 [39] 1799; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 298, 299, 300, 304, 305, 308; In Com. *May* 18, 1604; *May* 20 [41] 27; *May* 21, 121, 122, 123, 133
- Annual Statement of Navy Estimates *Mar* 2 [37] 1499
- Arrest of Stoker (*H.M.S. Charybdis*) *Aug* 10 [44] 381
- Belfast
  - Lough
    - Channel Fleet Visit *May* 18 [40] 1545
    - Training Ship for *Mar* 17 [38] 1151; *April* 14 [39] 898
  - Shipbuilding *Mar* 9 [38] 449
- Boilers
  - Belleville *Feb* 13 [37] 229; *June* 26 [42] 149
  - Explosion (*H.M.S. Blake*) *June* 25 [42] 80; *Aug* 4 [43] 1442; *Aug* 6, 1689
  - Water-tube (French Battleship *Jaureguiberry*) *July* 13 [42] 1321
- British
  - Bluejackets at Rome *June* 30 [42] 396, 397
  - Fleet in Australian Waters *May* 18 [40] 1565
  - Fleets (Foreign and) *Aug* 10 [44] 388
- Budget *April* 23 [39] 1559
- Channel Fleet
  - Summer Cruise *Mar* 17 [38] 1164; *May* 15 [40] 1434
  - Visit to Belfast Lough *May* 18 [40] 1545
- Collision (Ship *Siren* and H.M. Gunboat *Landrail*) *Aug* 13 [44] 733
- Colombo Graving Dock *Mar* 27 [39] 265
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 857
- Contracts
  - Government *Feb* 28 [37] 1394
  - Naval *Feb* 20 [37] 713, 714
- Cornwall, Fishery Disturbances in *May* 18 [40] 1656
- Director of Transports *June* 23 [41] 1691
- Dock Works *Feb* 25 [37] 1062
- Dockyards
  - Pay and Pensions *June* 12 [41] 975
  - Pembroke *Mar* 24 [39] 64
  - Sheerness (Engineering Staff) *April* 28 [40] 12
- *Drummond Castle* (Wreck of) *June* 18 [41] 1341
- Egyptian Military Expedition *June* 2 [41] 291

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- England and Turkey *Feb* 13 [37] 241
- Fair Wages
  - Clause *Feb* 21 [37] 808
  - Resolution (1891) *Mar* 24 [39] 76
- Fisheries (East Coast of Scotland) *June* 4 [41] 422; *June* 8, 614
- Fleets
  - British
    - Australian Waters, in *May* 18 [40] 1565
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  - Channel
    - Summer Cruise *Mar* 17 [38] 1164; *May* 15 [40] 1434
    - Visit to Belfast Lough *May* 18 [40] 1545
  - Mediterranean *Mar* 30 [39] 366
- Floating Derelict *April* 16 [39] 1043
- Hamoaze (Queen's Harbour Master for) *Aug* 6 [43] 1693
- Harbours
  - Harwich *Mar* 26 [39] 161
  - Killybegs Board *June* 18 [41] 1334, 1335
  - Melbourne (Naval Visits to) *June* 8 [41] 612; *June* 25 [42] 71
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  - *Acorn* (Whale Boat) *June* 8 [41] 616
  - *Blake* (Boiler Explosion) *Aug* 4 [43] 1442; *Aug* 6, 1689
  - *Charybdis* (Arrest of Stoker) *Aug* 4 [44] 381
  - *Edgar Feb* 20 [37] 698; *Feb* 21, 831
  - *Magpie* (Extra Leave) *July* 28 [43] 814
  - *Northampton Mar* 30 [39] 374
  - *Terrible Aug* 13 [44] 737, 738
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1559
- Killybegs Harbour Board *June* 18 [41] 1334, 1335
- Kruger (President) *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
- Life-saving Appliances on Board Ship *June* 26 [42] 140
- Mediterranean Fleet *Mar* 30 [39] 366; *July* 2 [42] 522
- Melbourne Harbour (Naval Visits) *June* 8 [41] 612; *June* 25 [42] 71
- Mercantile Cruisers *Mar* 5 [38] 237
- National
  - Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 649
  - School (St. James's, Devonport) *Mar* 30 [39] 374
- Naval
  - Cadetships *Mar* 6 [38] 357; *Mar* 16, 1011; *April* 30 [40] 214
  - College *April* 16 [39] 1029
  - Construction of Works Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 71
  - Courts-martial *Mar* 20 [38] 1457
  - Education *Feb* 27 [37] 1251; *July* 2 [42] 542
  - Estimates *April* 14 [39] 899; *June* 16 [41] 1158
  - Manœuvres *April* 30 [40] 214; *June* 17 [41] 1246; *July* 13 [42] 1320; *July* 14, 1426; *July* 20 [43] 141
  - Officers (Plain Clothes) *June* 15 [41] 1051
  - Service *Feb* 17 [37] 461, 462, 463
  - Shipbuilding
    - Belfast *Mar* 9 [38] 449
    - Thames, on the *June* 26 [42] 146
  - Sub-Lieutenants *Aug* 4 [43] 1443
  - Victualling Yards *Feb* 14 [37] 347
  - Visits to Melbourne *June* 8 [41] 612; *June* 25 [42] 71

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- Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1373, 1387, 1388, 1389; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 190, 198, 199, 201, 210, 212, 218, 222, 230, 231, 232; 3R. *Mar* 30, 416, 417, 424, 426
- Naval Works (Consolidated Fund) *Feb* 28 [37] 1366; In Com. *Mar* 2, 1524; *Mar* 4 [38] 179; *Mar* 13, 955
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 2 [37] 1499; *Mar* 5 [38] 244, 268, 292, 293
  - £236,800 for Admiralty Office Expenses *May* 15 [40] 1502
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1447, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1458
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 404; *Mar* 9, 497, 510, 521, 522, 530
  - £81,300 for Educational Services, Expenses *June* 26 [42] 200, 202, 203, 210, 217
  - £189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *May* 15 [40] 1500
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1485, 1491, 1497
  - £63,300 for Scientific Services *May* 15 [40] 1480
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 156, 159, 163, 167, 172, 184, 186, 188
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 844, 853, 857
  - £1,369,000 for Victualling and Clothing *May* 15 [40] 1478
  - £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 860, 861, 862; *Mar* 13, 950, 952
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1465, 1470, 1474, 1477
- Navy
  - Boatswains *July* 28 [43] 814
  - Manning the *May* 4 [40] 441
  - Shipwrights *July* 28 [43] 826
  - Stokers *June* 19 [41] 1438
- Particular Service Squadron *Aug* 10 [44] 388
- Pembroke Dockyard *Mar* 24 [39] 64
- Plymouth Breakwater *June* 4 [41] 422
- Queen's Harbour Master for Hamoaze *Aug* 6 [43] 1693
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 160, 162
- Rome (British Bluejackets at) *June* 30 [42] 396, 397
- Royal Indian Marine *Mar* 6 [38] 366
- Royal Naval Reserve
  - Drill on *H.M.S. President* *April* 16 [39] 1041
  - Engineers *April* 27 [39] 1735
  - Increase of *July* 23 [43] 473
  - Number of Midshipmen *Mar* 12 [38] 775
  - Shooting Practice *May* 14 [40] 1317
  - Strength of *July* 13 [42] 1313, 1314
  - Volunteers for Manœuvres *July* 14 [42] 1426
- Russian Warships *Mar* 5 [38] 230
- Scotland (East Coast) Fisheries *June* 4 [41] 422; *June* 8, 614
- Shannon Estuary (Warship) *Aug* 13 [44] 738
- Sheerness Dockyard, Engineering Staff at *April* 28 [40] 12

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- Smokeless Powder *Mar* 23 [38] 1604
- South Wales, Royal Visit to *May* 11 [40] 1008; *May* 14, 1338; *May* 18, 1549
- Torpedo Boats
  - Destroyers *Feb* 18 [37] 560, 562; *Feb* 21, 823; *April* 27 [39] 1718; *June* 16 [41] 1156, 1157
  - Submarine *May* 8 [40] 879
  - Volunteer Crews *July* 20 [43] 135
- Training Ships
  - Belfast Lough *Mar* 17 [38] 1151; *April* 14 [39] 898
  - Kingstown *Feb* 13 [37] 228
  - Lough Foyle *Mar* 17 [38] 1151
  - Queenstown *May* 18 [40] 1568
  - Ross-shire *Feb* 18 [37] 545
- Transports, Director of *June* 23 [41] 1691
- Warrant Officers (Pay and Status) *Mar* 27 [39] 262
- Warships
  - Russian *Mar* 5 [38] 230
  - Shannon Estuary *Aug* 13 [44] 738

GOULDING, Mr. E. A., *Wilts, Devizes*

- Typewriting *Feb* 17 [37] 446

GOURLEY, Colonel Sir E. T., *Sunderland*

- Boilers, Water-tube (French Battleship *Jaureguiberry*) *July* 13 [42] 1321
- Election of Guardians *Feb* 24 [37] 912
- *H.M.S. Terrible* *Aug* 13 [44] 737
- Mercantile Marine (Examination of Masters and Mates) *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
- Naval
  - Manœuvres *July* 13 [42] 1320; *July* 14, 1426
  - Reserve *July* 14 [42] 1425
- Navy Estimates
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1450
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 371
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1473
- Transmission of Seamen's Wages *Aug* 6 [43] 1681
- Trinidad *Aug* 13 [44] 744
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- *Contracts* (see CONTRACTS)
- *Contribution in Lieu of Rates*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 52
- *Departments Securities*—Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 15 [39] 995
- *Insurances and Annuities*—Account Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 31 [39] 511
- *Offices (Appropriation of Sites)*—Select Com. Ordered (*c.*) *May* 15 [40] 1508; Nominated (*c.*) *June* 22 [41] 1570; Rep. from Select Com. Brought up (*c.*) *July* 23 [43] 452
- *Printing*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 360. *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16, 999
- *Property (Rating)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1357; *Mar* 20, 1471
- *Property (Valuation)*, *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1504

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c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. A. Smith 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
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Gray, Mr. Ernest, *West Ham, N.*
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 Deane (near Bolton) *Aug* 13 [44] 735, 736
 Fingringhoe *Mar* 9 [38] 455
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Supply
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 £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1286
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Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Bill
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Green, Mr. Walford D., *Wednesbury*
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Greene, Mr. H. D., *Shrewsbury*
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Greene, Mr. W. Raymond, *Cambridgeshire, Chesterton*
Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 124
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Gretton, Mr. John A., *Derbyshire, S.*
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Matabeleland *May* 8 [40] 881
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Grey, Sir Edward, Bart., *Northumberland, Berwick*
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 £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1520; *Mar* 27 [39] 321, 324, 331, 335, 345

GRICE-HUTCHINSON, Capt. G. W., *Aston Manor*
Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1469
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l. Read 1ª *Feb* 24 [37] 897
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GRIFFITH, Mr. ELLIS J., *Anglesey*
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Education
  Special Aid Grants *April* 30 [40] 213
  Voluntary Schools *May* 7 [40] 749
Holyhead Harbour *Aug* 11 [44] 489
Liquor Traffic (Wales) *Feb* 19 [37] 635
Local Loans (Wales) *Aug* 6 [43] 1693
Supply
  £41,375 for Harbours, Lighthouses, etc.; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 504
  £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 352, 364, 366, 368
  £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 378, 381

Grocers' Certificates (Scotland) Abolition Bill
c. Intro. Sir J. Leng; Read 1° *Feb* 26 [37] 1208

Ground Game Act (1880) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. F. A. Channing; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360

Guernsey and Sark Telegraphic Communication (see POST OFFICE)

Guildford Gas Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

GULL, Sir CAMERON, Bart., *Devonshire, Barnstaple*
Army Armourer Sergeants *Mar* 5 [38] 188
Bristol Channel
  Drunkenness on Excursion Steamers *July* 27 [43] 685; *Aug* 3 1355
  Telephonic Communication *July* 9 [42] 1100
County Councils (Harbours and Piers) Bill, Intro. *April* 24 [39] 1647
Harbours and Piers Bill, Intro. *June* 2 [41] 310
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 239
Lundy Island (Cable Communication) *July* 2 [42] 527
Parish Charity Dole *April* 14 [39] 888
Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 921, 923
Poor Law Schools (Duties of Educational Inspectors) *April* 16 [39] 1013
Salmon Disease *July* 2 [42] 527
Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 613

Gunter, Colonel Robert, *Yorkshire, W.R., Barkston Ash*
- Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 321
- Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 31 [43] 1241
- Llanelly Harbour Bill *July* 16 [42] 1617

Haldane, Mr. R. B., *Haddington*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1309; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 126, 141, 161
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1375, 1402; *Aug* 4, 1509; *Aug* 5, 1521, 1541, 1548; *Aug* 6, 1729, 1744
- Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1466
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1128
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 585
- Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1702
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1057; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 878; *June* 18, 1379, 1380
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 847, 852
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1148
- Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 486
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 872, 874, 876, 880
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 481
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356
- Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act 1895 Amendment Bill, Intro. *June* 16 [41] 1244
- 'Supply
  - £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1694
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 403; *June* 5 [41] 558
  - £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 686
- Truck Acts *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
- Truck Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1271
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 8 [38] 146, 150, 151

Halifax, Parish of (including County Borough of Halifax), Inquiry into Charities of
- Paper laid upon the Table: Return Relative thereto to be Printed *May* 21 [41] 55

Halifax, Viscount
- Divorce Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 980; In Com. *May* 19, 1661, 1662, 1668
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 236; *July* 9, 1085, 1091; 3R. *July* 10, 1209

Hall, Sir Charles, *Finsbury, Holborn*
- Khamis (Pastor) *July* 16 [42] 1629

HALSBURY, Lord (Lord Chancellor)
- Administration of Estates (Consolidation) Bill, Pres. *April* 21 [39] 1361
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *July* 14 [42] 1413
- Burglary Bill, 1R. *Mar* 9 [38] 413; 2R. *Mar* 12, 718
- Chimney Sweepers' Bill, 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1420
- City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *Aug* 6 [43] 1559
- Companies Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1324
- Divorce Amendment Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1667, 1668, 1669
- Drogheda Corporation Bill *Aug* 4 [43] 1417
- Election Petitions Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1125
- Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill *Feb* 13 [37] 217; *Feb* 20, 681; In Com. *Feb* 24, 899; 3R. *Feb* 27, 1209, 1210
- Griffin's Divorce Bill *Feb* 27 [37] 1209
- Hungarian Kingdom Millennium *May* 11 [40] 977
- Immunity of Judges *Aug* 10 [44] 304
- Infant Life Protection Bill, 2R. *Mar* 9 [38] 418
- Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 154, 155
- Irish Probates *June* 11 [41] 825, 826
- Jameson (Dr.), Trial of *July* 2 [42] 517, 519
- Judicial Trustees Bill, 2R. *July* 20 [43] 117; In Com. *July* 24, 589, 590
- Juvenile Offenders (Whipping Bill), 3R. *May* 11 [40] 991, 992
- Land Charges Bill, Pres. *Mar* 12 [38] 717, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 989
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 322. 2 *Aug* 13, 697, 698, 704, 706
- Larceny Bill, Pres. *April* 27 [39] 1705; 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1125
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 277
- Liverpool Court of Passage Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 516
- Local Government (Determination of Differences) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 320
- London University Commission Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1008
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill *July* 9 [42] 1088
- Mussulman Law in India *June* 29 [42] 234
- Parliamentary Costs Bill, Pres. *April* 27 [39] 1705
- Post Office Consolidation Bill *July* 30 [43] 1015
- Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R. *Mar* 20 [38] 1434, 1449, 1451
- Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, 3R. *May* 18 [40] 1538
- Queen's Speech
  - Opening of Parliament): Delivered *Feb* 11 [37] 3; Reported *Feb* 11, 9
  - Prorogation of Parliament. Delivered *Aug* 14 [44] 824
- Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 23
- Retired Officers as Justices of the Peace *May* 12 [40] 1127
- School Attendance (Regina *v.* Duggan) *April* 28 [40] 4
- Scovell's Divorce Bill *June* 8 [41] 599
- Sheriffs and Undersheriffs Bill, 2R. *June* 11 [41] 819
- Short Titles Bill *Feb* 13 [37] 217; 2R. *Feb* 28 1364
- Stannaries Bill, Pres. *April* 23 [39] 1489; 2R. *May* 11 [40] 990

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HALSBURY, Lord—*cont.*
- Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills *Feb* 17 [37] 437 ; *Mar* 2, 1451
- Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 717 ; In Com. *Mar* 16, 987, 984
- Vexatious Actions Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1410 ; *Aug* 13 [44] 712

HALSEY, Mr. T. F., *Herts, Watford*
- East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 644

HAMILTON, RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE F. (Secretary of State for India), *Middlesex, Ealing*
- Aden (Trained Hospital Staff) *July* 10 [42] 1226 ; *Aug* 11 [44] 485
- Afghanistan, Traffic in Munitions of War *June* 2 [41] 293
- African Wild Elephants *June* 30 [42] 391
- Army
  - Diseases in *Mar* 30 [39] 380
  - Efficiency of *Aug* 14 [44] 852
  - Flogging *Mar* 13 [38] 876
  - Officers on General List *Mar* 17 [38] 1148 ; *May* 21 [41] 57
  - Surgeon Major (Charges against) *Mar* 12 [38] 778
- Arrest of Mr. Yusufuddin *June* 8 [41] 603
- Assam Coal Mines *April* 28 [40] 13
- Bengal
  - Legislative Council *May* 11 [40] 1011
  - Prisons *Feb* 27 [37] 1226 ; *Mar* 2, 1481
  - Tenancy Act (1885) *Aug* 10 [44] 395 ; *Aug* 11, 494
- Bombay
  - Cotton Trade (Madras and) *July* 30 [43] 1042
  - Liquor Licence *July* 28 [43] 814
  - Native Infantry *Mar* 2 [37] 1467, 1468
  - Small Cause Court *July* 2 [42] 523
- British Residents *July* 3 [42] 649
- Burma
  - Chin Hills and (Military Operations) *July* 14 [42] 1432
  - Hemp Drugs *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
  - Legislative Councils (Punjab and) *May* 14 [40] 1328
  - Railways
    - Burma-Siam-China Railway *Feb* 24 [37] 931 ; *July* 6 [42] 795
    - Extension of *July* 31 [43] 1253
- Cabul Treaty *Mar* 19 [38] 1331
- Chitral
  - Delay in Circulation of Papers and Dispatches *April* 16 [39] 1006 ; *April* 23, 1519
  - Kafirs in *Mar* 30 [39] 385 ; *April* 28 [40] 15
  - Proclamation *May* 11 [40] 1011 ; *May* 18, 1546
  - Waziri and (Campaigns) *July* 9 [42] 1103
- Coolies, Emigration of, from India *June* 16 [41] 1154
- Cooper's Hill Royal Engineering College *July* 16 [42] 1630
- Cordite *Mar* 23 [38] 1590 ; *Mar* 30 [39] 372

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- Cotton
  - Duties (India) *Feb* 20 [37] 712 ; *Mar* 16 [38] 1004 ; *May* 18 [40] 1543, 1585
  - Trade (Bombay and Madras) *July* 30 [43] 1042
- Council Drafts (India) *May* 15 [40] 1435
- East India
  - Accounts *July* 30 [43] 1046 ; *Aug* 11 [44] 493, 494
  - Establishment Charges *Mar* 3 [38] 16
  - Railway Company *Mar* 17 [38] 1159
  - Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 10 [44] 400 ; *Aug* 13, 758, 782, 783, 810
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 622 ; *May* 6, 705, 708, 710 ; In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1124 ; *June* 18, 1351
- Egypt (Indian Troops in) *June* 2 [41] 299, 300 ; *June* 5, 514 ; *June* 30 [42] 394 ; *Aug* 13 [44] 734
- Egyptian Expedition *April* 14 [39] 885
- Elephants (Wild African) *June* 30 [42] 391
- Enteric Fever (India) *Feb* 27 [37] 1254
- European Troops (India) *July* 30 [43] 1029 ; *Aug* 13 [44] 746, 747
- Exchange Compensation Allowance (India) *June* 16 [41] 1153
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 801, 804, 805, 808, 819, 852
- Hospital Staff
  - Aden (Trained) *July* 10 [42] 1226 ; *Aug* 11 [44] 485
  - Indian Garrison *Mar* 19 [38] 1348
- Imperial Institute *April* 13 [39] 740
- India Medal *June* 15 [41] 1071
- Indian
  - Budget *Aug* 10 [44] 400 ; *Aug* 13, 758, 782, 783, 810
  - Cadetships (Queen's) *May* 11 [40] 1009
  - Civil Service *Mar* 17 [38] 1149
  - Cotton Duties *Feb* 20 [37] 712 ; *Mar* 16 [38] 1004 ; *May* 18 [40] 1543, 1585
  - Frontier *June* 4 [41] 421 ; *July* 2 [42] 542
  - Garrison Hospital Staff *Mar* 19 [38] 1348
  - Irrigation Department *Mar* 3 [38] 15
  - Jute Mills *Feb* 27 [37] 1217
  - Lapsed Estates *June* 30 [42] 386
  - Native
    - Regiments *May* 21 [41] 57 ; *June* 16, 1152
    - Rulers *Mar* 5 [38] 308
  - Prison Mortality *Feb* 18 [37] 551
  - Railways (see below)
  - Staff Corps *Mar* 3 [38] 15 ; *Mar* 24 [39] 57
  - Sugar-cane Industry *June* 2 [41] 292
  - Troops
    - Egypt *June* 2 [41] 299, 300 ; *June* 5, 514 ; *June* 30 [42] 394 ; *Aug* 13 [44] 734
    - Expenses of (Africa) *July* 6 [42] 801, 804, 805, 808, 819, 852
    - Mombasa *May* 15 [40] 1443, 1444
    - Soudan *May* 18 [40] 1571
    - Suakim *May* 11 [40] 1014 ; *May* 12, 1143, 1144 ; *June* 23 [41] 1685
    - Suakim and Mombasa *May* 14 [40] 1338, 1339
  - Uncovenanted Civil Servants *June* 25 [42] 74

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- Jhalawar (Maharaja of) *Feb* 24 [37] 944; *Mar* 5 [38] 214; *April* 16 [39] 1010; *April* 20, 1242; *June* 15 [41] 1068; *July* 21 [43] 251, 279, 285, 288
- Kafir Country
  - Durand Agreement *Feb* 13 [37] 234
  - Slave Traffic *May* 4 [40] 446
- Kafiristan *Feb* 20 [37] 714; *Mar* 3 [38] 19; *Mar* 23, 1611; *April* 20 [39] 1256; *April* 21, 1370; *May* 1 [40] 338; *June* 11 [41] 834; *July* 31 [43] 1251
- Kafirs in Chitral *Mar* 30 [39] 385; *April* 28 [40] 15
- Kandahar Railway *July* 16 [42] 1637
- Legislative Councils
  - Bengal *May* 11 [40] 1011
  - Burma and Punjab *May* 14 [40] 1328
- Liquor Licence (Bombay) *July* 28 [43] 814
- Lisbon, Exhibition at *May* 18 [40] 1562
- Lucknow, Cholera at *Mar* 9 [38] 454
- Madras
  - City Civil Court *July* 30 [43] 1030
  - Cotton Trade (Bombay and) *July* 30 [43] 1042
  - Evictions *Mar* 19 [38] 1356
  - Infantry Regiments *July* 30 [43] 1023
  - Land and Agricultural Banks *Mar* 9 [38] 435
  - Land Revenue Administration *Mar* 26 [39] 182
  - Village Service Act *Mar* 5 [38] 192; *April* 16 [39] 1047
- Maharaja of
  - Jhalawar (see above)
  - Patna (see below)
- Mhow, Cantonment of *Mar* 5 [38] 228
- Military Temporary Rank (India) *April* 21 [39] 1364
- Moplahs *Mar* 5 [38] 226, 227; *April* 30 [40] 208
- Officers
  - General List *Mar* 17 [38] 1148; *May* 21 [41] 57
  - Royal Engineers *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
  - Surgeon-Major (Charges against) *Mar* 12 [38] 778
  - Uncovenanted (India) *May* 21 [41] 68; *June* 15, 1064
- Opium
  - Commission *Mar* 2 [37] 1481
  - Cultivation *Mar* 12 [38] 743
  - Traffic *Mar* 31 [39] 520
- Pasteur Institute (India) *Aug* 4 [43] 1452
- Patna, Death of Maharaja of *Mar* 5 [38] 225, 226; *Mar* 19, 1342
- Persian Gulf, Naval Operations in *Feb* 21 [37] 799
- Perso-Beluchistan and Indo-Afghan Frontier *May* 4 [40] 432
- Poppy Cultivation (Behar and Benares Agencies) *Mar* 2 [37] 1482; *June* 23 [41] 1684
- Public
  - Charges (India) *June* 4 [41] 419, 420
  - Works Department *Aug* 13 [44] 744
- Queen's
  - Indian Cadetships *May* 11 [40] 1009
  - Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 522, 525

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- Railways
  - Burma-Siam-China *Feb* 24 [37] 931; *July* 6 [42] 795
  - East India Railway Company *Mar* 17 [38] 1159
  - Extension
    - Burma *July* 31 [43] 1253
    - India *July* 20 [43] 146
  - Indian
    - Applications for Concessions *June* 19 [41] 1440; *Aug* 11 [44] 485
    - State (Rolled Steel Sleepers) *June* 19 [41] 1432
    - Traffic Receipts *July* 31 [43] 1253
  - Kandahar *July* 16 [42] 1637
- Reformatory Schools Act, 1896 (India) *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
- Rhea Fibre *June* 4 [41] 419
- Rolled Steel Sleepers (Indian State Railways) *June* 19 [41] 1432
- Royal Engineering College (Cooper's Hill) *July* 16 [42] 1630
- Royal Engineers Officers *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
- Siam (Anglo-French Treaty) *June* 16 [41] 1160
- Suakim, Indian Troops in *May* 11 [40] 1014; *May* 12, 1143, 1144; *May* 14 [40] 1338, 1339; *June* 23 [41] 1685
- Traffic in Munitions of War (Afghanistan) *June* 2 [41] 293
- Uncovenanted
  - Civil Servants (India) *June* 25 [42] 74
  - Officers (India) *May* 21 [31] 68; *June* 15, 1064
- Yusufuddin (Mr.), Arrest of *June* 8 [41] 603

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- Achill Island (Telegraphic Facilities) *June* 8 [41] 609
- Admiralty
  - Accountant General's Department *June* 12 [41] 970
  - Appointments *July* 2 [42] 533
- Afforestation of Crown Lands (North Wales) *Aug* 14 [44] 835
- Agricultural
  - Commission *Mar* 3 [38] 36
  - Labourers' Out-relief (Medicine Post) *Mar* 24 [39] 51
  - Parcel Post *July* 30 [43] 1050
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *April* 28 [40] 6; *April* 29, 156; *May* 11, 1006
- American and Irish Mails *July* 17 [43] 34, 35
- Antrim County (Postal Arrangements) *July* 24 [43] 596
- Army Pension *Mar* 10 [38] 601
- Ashanti Expedition (Transmission of Correspondence) *Mar* 6 [38] 350
- Ashford Fire Brigade *July* 24 [43] 593
- Aughrim Post Office *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
- Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Drainage Board *Aug* 14 [44] 840

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- Ballindine Postal Arrangements *July* 16 [42] 1633
- Ballymoney Post Office *Mar* 24 [39] 57
- Bankruptcy Fees (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 935, 936
- Bavarian Pencils *June* 22 [41] 1553
- Belfast
  - Letters from *June* 19 [41] 1429; *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
  - Post Office *April* 23 [39] 1524
  - Telegraphic
    - Arrangements *June* 22 [41] 1545
    - Department *June* 1 [41] 214
    - Learners *June* 11 [41] 845
  - Telegraphists
    - Female *Aug* 6 [43] 1683, 1684
    - Male *Aug* 10 [44] 377
- Bellshill Post Office *April* 20 [39] 1259
- Blue-books *Mar* 17 [38] 1156, 1157; *April* 14 [39] 894
- Board of Works
  - Ireland *April* 16 [39] 1028
  - Loans (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 765
- Book Post
  - Newspaper Matter and *Mar* 17 [38] 1158
  - Rate *Mar* 13 [38] 877
- Boyle Lighting (Roscommon County) *Feb* 28 [37] 1381
- Boyne Navigation (Transfer) Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 780; 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 407, 408; *April* 9 [39] 666, 667; *April* 23, 1605
- Bristol
  - Channel
    - Excursion Steamers *July* 27 [43] 686
    - Telephonic Communication *July* 9 [42] 1100
  - Post Office *Mar* 30 [39] 370
  - Telegraph Messengers *May* 4 [40] 437
- British Postage Stamps *Mar* 26 [39] 162
- Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum *Mar* 19 [38] 1341
- Buda-Pesth Telegraph Convention *July* 16 [42] 1645
- Budget Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 1 [40] 336
- Business of the House
  - Questions *Feb* 19 [37] 637; *Feb* 27, 1268; *Feb* 28, 1448; *Mar* 30 [39] 508; *April* 15, 996; *June* 1 [41] 288; *June* 3, 370; *July* 2 [42] 632; *July* 15, 1572
  - Supply *Feb* 25 [37] 1116, 1121, 1126, 1128; *Feb* 27, 1307, 1315
- Butter
  - Cocoa *Feb* 21 [37] 800; *April* 20 [39] 1239; *June* 25 [42] 54
  - Foreign *April* 27 [39] 1719
- Canadian Fast Steamship Service *May* 7 [40] 747, *May* 8, 877; *May* 11, 995; *May* 12, 1140 *July* 6 [42] 797
- Cardiff Custom House *June* 15 [41] 1059
- Carlow County (Postal Arrangements) *July* 20 [43] 134
- Carriage
  - Duty *July* 6 [42] 794
  - Letters (Irish Railways) *July* 28 [43] 811

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- Carriers and Postage *Feb* 24 [37] 912
- Castlecomer Post Office *July* 28 [43] 809
- Castle Knock Post Office (Dublin County) *June* 15 [41] 1072
- Cavan
  - Belturbet and (Letter Deliveries) *June* 5 [41] 505, 506
  - Leitrim, and Roscommon Light Railway *May* 5 [40] 549
  - Letter Carrier *July* 13 [42] 1311
  - Light Railway (Leitrim and) *June* 16 [41] 1162; *July* 17 [43] 26; *July* 20, 147; *July* 27, 689
  - Telegraphic Facilities *April* 24 [39] 1630
- Central Ireland Railway Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1023, 1024
- Circulars (Letter Post Rate) *June* 15 [41] 1058
- Civil Contingencies Fund *Feb* 11 [37] 71
- Civil Service
  - Abstractors *April* 17 [39] 1166; *May* 11 [40] 1004, 1005; *May* 14, 1316
  - Clerkships *Feb* 20 [37] 706; *Mar* 9 [38] 428; *May* 12 [40] 1134
  - Male Shorthand Writers and Typists *June* 12 [41] 966
  - Pensions *Mar* 19 [38] 1352
  - Promotions (Accountant General's Department) *June* 23 [41] 1683
  - Technical and Professional Offices *April* 30 [40] 200
- Clare County (Postal Facilities) *April* 23 [39] 1517; *June* 29 [42] 258
- Clogher Valley Tramway Company *April* 13 [39] 742
- Cocoa Butter *Feb* 21 [37] 800; *April* 20 [39] 1239; *June* 25 [42] 54
- Collecting Societies Bill, Intro. *June* 8 [41] 704
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *July* 2 [42] 630
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 651, 653; 3R. *Aug* 14, 871, 878
- Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, 3R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1694
- Continental Mail *July* 31 [43] 1264
- Contracts
  - Government *Feb* 24 [37] 907
  - Printing *Feb* 17 [37] 458, 459; *Feb* 25, 1084; *Mar* 6 [38] 360; *Mar* 16, 999, 1000; *July* 6 [42] 785
  - Stationery *July* 3 [42] 656
- Cork and Coachford Railway *June* 29 [42] 260
- Cork Telegraph Staff *Feb* 25 [37] 1072
- County Court Fees
  - High Rate of *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
  - Ireland *Feb* 21 [37] 828; *Feb* 24, 939
- Covent Garden Theatrical Fund *Aug* 10 [44] 372
- Croshea (Longford County)
  - Postal Arrangements *April* 17 [39] 1153
  - Post Office *June* 1 [41] 214
- Crown
  - Lands (Afforestation of) *Aug* 14 [44] 835
  - Property Escheated to *July* 28 [43] 812
- Customs
  - Clerks *Mar* 17 [38] 1150; *May* 1 [40] 342
  - Collectors of *Mar* 24 [39] 48; *April* 24, 1641

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- HANBURY, Right Hon. R. W.—*cont.*
  - Customs—*cont.*
    - Duty (Parcel Post) *July* 27 [43] 679
    - Extra Men (Liverpool) *Mar* 12 [38] 779
    - House
      - Dublin *Mar* 9 [38] 426
      - Queenstown *Feb* 14 [37] 334
    - Labourers *May* 4 [40] 433
    - Landing and Shipping Branch *Aug* 10 [44] 370
    - Officers
      - Assistant (Examination of) *May* 11 [40] 1003
      - Extra *Mar* 12 [38] 766; *April* 30 [40] 216; *June* 12 [41] 975
      - Outdoor *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
      - Permanent Extra *July* 3 [42] 662
      - System of Promotion *May* 15 [40] 1422
    - Offices (Dublin) *July* 17 [43] 33, 34; *July* 28, 830
    - Statistical Department *Mar* 12 [38] 744, 755; *Mar* 20, 1470; *July* 10 [42] 1227; *July* 21 [43] 269, 270; *July* 28, 810; *Aug* 11 [44] 496
    - Surveyors *Mar* 23 [38] 1607
  - Deradda Post Office *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
  - Destroying Telegrams (Dublin) *June* 18 [41] 1318
  - Destruction of Mail Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 23 [43] 479
  - District Registries (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 928
  - Dog Licences (Scotland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1256
  - Donoughmore (Postal Service) *June* 29 [42] 261
  - Down County
    - Newcastle Harbour *Feb* 25 [37] 1065; *Mar* 10 [38] 607
    - Newcastle Pier *Mar* 12 [38] 772
    - Portavogie Fishermen *Mar* 9 [38] 424
    - Telegraph Facilities *Mar* 3 [38] 26
  - Drainage
    - Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Board *Aug* 14 [44] 840
    - Charges (Ireland) *July* 23 [43] 474
    - Shannon *Mar* 16 [38] 1014; *April* 13 [39] 741
    - Suck *Mar* 9 [38] 453; *May* 5 [40] 547
    - Work (Reclamation and) (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 30
    - Works (Ireland) *May* 12 [40] 1135
  - Drumbrackin Post Office (Carrickmacross) *July* 31 [43] 1258
  - Dublin
    - Castle Knock Post Office *June* 15 [41] 1072
    - Customs
      - House *Mar* 9 [38] 426
      - Office *July* 17 [43] 33, 34; *July* 28, 830
    - Destroying Telegrams *June* 18 [41] 1318
    - Mail Service (London and) *July* 23 [43] 476; *July* 31, 1259
    - Phœnix Park (Cycle Races) *June* 15 [41] 1055
    - Post Office
      - Female Clerks *May* 19 [40] 1683
      - General *July* 3 [42] 653; *July* 20 [43] 120
      - Sorting Clerks *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *May* 18 [40] 1553
      - Telegraphists *June* 12 [41] 967
    - Sorting Office *April* 23 [39] 1524
    - Telegraph Facilities *Mar* 26 [39] 181

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  - Dundalk (Income Tax) *Aug* 4 [43] 1440; *Aug* 6, 1699
  - Dunraymond Postmaster (Monaghan County) *July* 20 [43] 132
  - Ecclesiastical Ruins (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 926, 927
  - Edinburgh Telegraphists *April* 23 [39] 1512
  - Education Bill *May* 15 [40] 1435
  - Education
    - Department (Temporary Typewriting Clerk) *July* 21 [43] 269
    - Expenditure *May* 15 [40] 1426
    - Grants *Mar* 30 [39] 378, 379
    - Vote (Ireland) *July* 9 [42] 1112
  - English and Irish Mails *July* 24 [43] 601; *Aug* 3, 1343, 1344
  - Ennis
    - Mill Street Post Office *Mar* 26 [39] 170
    - Postal Arrangements *Feb* 27 [37] 1234
  - Enniskillen Post Office *Feb* 21 [37] 829; *Feb* 24, 948; *Feb* 25, 1081; *April* 17 [39] 1160
  - Equivalent Grant (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1569
  - Excise Officers *April* 27 [39] 1727
  - Exhibition Buildings (South Kensington) *April* 10 [39] 673
  - Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Intro. *July* 31 [43] 1316; 2R. *Aug* 3, 1416
  - Express Letters *Mar* 26 [39] 163; *April* 23, 1500
  - Fastnet Lighthouse *June* 18 [41] 1325
  - Fee Grant
    - Ireland *Mar* 27 [39] 272; *Mar* 30, 479, 480; *April* 27, 1734; *June* 11 [41] 835; *June* 19, 1438; *July* 6 [42] 786; *July* 13, 1317
    - Return *Mar* 26 [39] 180
  - Female Telegraphists (Belfast) *Aug* 6 [43] 1683, 1684
  - Fires
    - Mail Van *July* 23 [43] 479
    - Parcel Post Van *July* 30 [43] 1027
  - Flowers (Carriage by Post) *June* 5 [41] 503, 504
  - Free Education Grant (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1601, 1602, 1603
  - Friendly Societies Bill, Intro. *June* 8 [41] 704; 2R. *June* 23, 1753
  - Government
    - Contracts *Feb* 24 [37] 907
    - Contribution in Lieu of Rates *Mar* 24 [39] 52
    - Printing *Feb* 17 [37] 458, 459; *Feb* 25, 1084; *Mar* 6 [38] 360; *Mar* 16, 999, 1000
    - Printing Contracts (Ireland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1690
    - Property
      - Rating *Mar* 19 [38] 1358; *Mar* 20, 1471
      - Valuation
        - Ireland *Mar* 23 [38] 1606
        - London, Plymouth, and Devonport *April* 23 [39] 1504
    - Service Telegrams *Mar* 26 [39] 179
  - Grants to Ireland *Mar* 6 [38] 359
  - Great Northern of Ireland Railway (Postal Parcels Destroyed) *July* 9 [42] 1113

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- Greenwich Park Deerkeeper *April* 14 [39] 884
- Halfpenny Wrappers *April* 23 [39] 1515
- Harbours
  - Donaghadee *June* 19 [41] 1431; *Aug* 10 [44] 386
  - Greencastle *Mar* 31 [39] 521
  - Greystones *Feb* 14 [37] 333
  - Kingstown *Feb* 14 [37] 336; *Mar* 26 [39] 170
  - Newcastle *Feb* 25 [37] 1065; *Mar* 10 [38] 607
  - Wicklow *Feb* 14 [37] 334
- Herring Fishery (Scotland) *June* 18 [41] 1308
- Historical Manuscripts Commission *Mar* 2 [37] 1467
- Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 936; *May* 18 [40] 1552, 1553
- Imperial Penny Postage *July* 9 [42] 1106
- Income Tax
  - Assessment *April* 30 [40] 213
  - Collectors (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 432
  - Commissioners of *July* 31 [43] 1260, 1261
  - Dundalk *Aug* 4 [43] 1440; *Aug* 6, 1699
- Indian and Australian Mails *June* 30 [42] 389
- Inland
  - Letters (Time Postmarks) *July* 9 [42] 1115
  - Revenue Office (Glasgow) *April* 9 [39] 583; *April* 16, 1006
  - Telegrams *Mar* 7 [38] 1163
- Ireland
  - Board of Works (see above)
  - County Court Fees *Feb* 21 [37] 828; *Feb* 24, 939
  - District Registries *Feb* 24 [37] 928
  - Drainage
    - Charges *July* 23 [43] 474
    - Reclamation Work and *July* 17 [43] 30
    - Works *May* 12 [40] 1135
  - Ecclesiastical Ruins *Feb* 24 [37] 926, 927
  - Education Vote *July* 9 [42] 1112
  - Equivalent Grant *May* 18 [40] 1569
  - Fee Grant (see above)
  - Housing of the Working Classes *Feb* 24 [37] 936; *May* 18 [40] 1552, 1553
  - Income Tax Collectors *May* 4 [40] 432
  - Government Printing Contracts *Aug* 6 [43] 1690
  - Great Northern Railway (Destruction of Mail Van) *July* 23 [43] 479
  - Loans to Fishermen *July* 24 [43] 603
  - Lunatic Asylums *July* 20 [43] 126
  - Postal and Telegraph Facilities *July* 21 [43] 248, 249
  - Post Office Appointments *July* 23 [43] 460
  - Royal Canal Company *July* 20 [43] 138; *July* 23, 466
  - Rural Letter Carriers *April* 23 [39] 1521
- Irish
  - Church Fund *June* 12 [41] 952
  - College (Paris) *Aug* 3 [43] 1345
  - County Court Fees *Aug* 14 [44] 850
  - Mails
    - American and *July* 17 [43] 34, 35
    - New Contract *July* 20 [43] 149
    - Night *June* 22 [41] 1552; *Aug* 14 [44] 837
    - Service *June* 12 [41] 960; *July* 2 [42] 530; *July* 6, 798; *July* 16, 1625; *July* 24 [43] 597, 598, 599; *July* 30, 1054; *Aug* 10 [44] 373, 374, 375; *Aug* 11, 486, 487; *Aug* 13, 749

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- Irish—*cont.*
  - Railways (Carriage of Letters) *July* 28 [43] 811
  - Teachers' Pension Fund *July* 21 [43] 261; *July* 23, 457
- Johnstown Post Office (Kilkenny) *Aug* 14 [44] 834
- Kildonan Postal Delivery *Aug* 10 [44] 373
- Kinsale
  - Old Head of
    - Postmaster *July* 27 [43] 680
    - Post Office *July* 28 [43] 826
  - Pier *June* 12 [41] 959
- Labourers
  - Cottages (Ireland) *June* 4 [41] 416
  - Ireland *Feb* 21 [37] 807; *Feb* 28, 1392
  - Out-relief (Medicine Post) *Mar* 24 [39] 51
  - Scheme (Tipperary) *Aug* 4 [43] 1440
- Land Tax
  - Allowance *April* 30 [40] 199
  - Commissioners *May* 7 [40] 743
  - Small Livings and Charitable Institutions *Mar* 20 [38] 1460
- Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill *Feb* 20 [37] 717; Intro. *Feb* 20, 721, 722; 2R. *May* 4 [40] 517, 518; *July* 27 [43] 692
- Leave of Absence (Post Office Savings Bank) *July* 10 [42] 1220
- Letter Boxes
  - Collecting *Mar* 20 [38] 1458
  - Thefts from Pillar *Mar* 10 [38] 596
  - Through Trains *Mar* 10 [38] 595
- Letter Carriers
  - Bicycles *Feb* 28 [37] 1378
  - Cavan County *July* 13 [42] 1311
  - Rural (Ireland) *April* 23 [39] 1521
- Letters
  - Belfast *June* 19 [41] 1429; *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
  - Carriage of (Irish Railways) *July* 28 [43] 811
  - Deliveries (Cavan and Belturbet) *June* 5 [41] 505, 506
  - Express *Mar* 26 [39] 163; *April* 23, 1500
  - Inland *Mar* 17 [38] 1158; *July* 9 [42] 1115
  - Irregular Deliveries (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 750; *April* 30 [40] 196, 197; *May* 8, 876
  - Misdirected *June* 8 [41] 604
  - Post Rate (Circulars) *June* 15 [41] 1058
  - Registered *Feb* 20 [37] 706; *Feb* 24, 941
  - Registration of *Mar* 9 [38] 430
  - Single Post (Conveyance of, by Trains) *Mar* 10 [38] 594
  - Sunday Deliveries *Feb* 21 [37] 813, 814 *Mar* 10 [38] 613
  - Transmission of *July* 2 [42] 530; *July* 798; *July* 16, 1625
  - Undelivered *May* 4 [40] 431
- Light Railways Bill *May* 14 [40] 1342
- Light Railways
  - Cavan (see above)
  - Ireland *April* 30 [40] 209
- Limerick
  - Ballincrana Postal Facilities *Aug* 13 [44] 731
  - Mails *Feb* 28 [37] 1369, 1370, 1380; *July* 2 [42] 530; *July* 31 [43] 1264
  - Post Office *Aug* 6 [43] 1696

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- Loans to
  - Fishermen (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 603
  - Irish Railway Companies *July* 16 [42] 1643
  - Landlords (Ireland) *Mar* 3 [38] 33
  - Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) *July* 16 [42] 1640
- Local Loans
  - Ireland *April* 23 [39] 1511
  - Wales *Aug* 6 [43] 1694
- London
  - Dublin and (Mail Service) *July* 23 [43] 476; *July* 31, 1259
  - Paris and (Telephone Cables) *June* 5 [41] 508
- Longford County
  - Postal
    - Arrangements (Croshea) *April* 17 [39] 1153
    - Facilities *Mar* 3 [38] 34
  - St. Mel's Cathedral *April* 17 [39] 1153; *June* 19 [41] 1431; *Aug* 14 [44] 833
- Lough
  - Erne Drainage *April* 20 [39] 1255; *June* 25 [42] 64; *Aug* 10 [44] 384, 385; *Aug* 13, 732, 733; *Aug* 14, 831
  - Key *May* 14 [40] 1315
- Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) *July* 16 [42] 1640; *July* 20 [43] 126
- Mails
  - American *Mar* 13 [38] 881; *Mar* 30 [39] 376; *April* 16, 1020; *April* 24, 1634
  - American and Irish *July* 17 [43] 34, 35
  - Canadian and American *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
  - Canadian Service *Mar* 9 [38] 449; *April* 17 [39] 1162
  - Carriage of *Mar* 3 [38] 20
  - Channel Service *April* 14 [39] 887
  - Clare Island *Feb* 17 [37] 445
  - Continental *July* 31 [43] 1264
  - Contracts
    - New (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 149
    - Packet *April* 16 [39] 1021, 1039; *April* 17, 1181
  - Destroyed (Ireland) *June* 26 [42] 144
  - Destruction of Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 23 [43] 479
  - English and Irish *July* 24 [43] 601; *Aug* 3, 1343, 1344
  - Holyhead and Kingstown *Feb* 20 [37] 713; *Feb* 24, 938; *Feb* 27, 1225; *Aug* 10 [44] 375; *Aug* 13, 749
  - India and the Far East *May* 5 [40] 541
  - Indian and Australian *June* 30 [42] 389
  - Irish *July* 2 [42] 530; *July* 6, 798; *July* 16, 1625; *Aug* 10 [44] 373, 374, 375; *Aug* 11, 486, 487; *Aug* 13, 749; *Aug* 14, 837
  - Irregular Deliveries (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 750; *April* 30 [40] 196, 197; *May* 8, 876
  - Limerick County *Feb* 28 [37] 1369, 1370, 1380; *July* 2 [42] 530; *July* 31 [43] 1264
  - London and Dublin Service *July* 23 [43] 476; *July* 31, 1259
  - Matter *Feb* 14 [37] 341
  - Meath County *May* 4 [40] 434
  - Newry and Poyntzpass *April* 20 [39] 1244

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- Mails—*cont.*
  - Night
    - Irish *June* 22 [41] 1552; *Aug* 14 [44] 837
    - Scotland *June* 11 [41] 837; *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1682
  - Sea Carriage of *Mar* 9 [38] 429
  - Service in Ireland *June* 12 [41] 960; *July* 24 [43] 597, 598, 599; *July* 30, 1054
  - Sligo Postings *July* 13 [42] 1310
  - Sorting and Carriage of *Mar* 30 [39] 382; *April* 16, 1021
  - Transmission of *Mar* 19 [38] 1334
  - Transmission of (Pneumatic Tube) *Aug* 13 [44] 746
  - Van (Destruction of, Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 23 [43] 479
  - Welsh Service *Aug* 14 [44] 845
- Manchester (Postal Delivery) *July* 28 [43] 825
- Medicine Post (Agricultural Labourers' Out-relief) *Mar* 24 [39] 51
- Midland Great Western Railway *June* 8 [41] 602
- Military Works (Money) *July* 15 [42] 1569
- Money Transmission by Post *Feb* 13 [37] 236
- National
  - Amateur Photographers *April* 20 [39] 1243
  - Education (Ireland) *June* 12 [41] 974
  - Gallery of Scotland *Aug* 6 [43] 1700
  - Gallery Report *Feb* 19 [37] 633
  - Portrait Gallery *Mar* 24 [39] 56; *Aug* 13 [44] 733
  - Schools (Ireland) *May* 7 [40] 733
  - Sunday Opening *May* 11 [40] 1007; *May* 18, 1563
- Navy and Army Expenditure Schedules *Aug* 7 [44] 197
- Newcastle (Down County)
  - Harbour *Feb* 25 [37] 1065; *Mar* 10 [38] 607
  - Pier *Mar* 12 [38] 772
- Newspapers
  - Book Post and, *Mar* 17 [38] 1158
  - Navy, for the *Mar* 19 [38] 1351
  - Postage
    - Prepayment of *May* 14 [40] 1326
    - Transvaal, from *April* 24 [39] 1629
  - Registration of *Feb* 28 [37] 1372
- Newtown Cunningham Post Office *June* 11 [41] 833
- Night Mails to Scotland *June* 11 [41] 837; *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1682
- Old Age Pensions *April* 13 [39] 735
- Outrages on Horses *May* 5 [40] 549
- Parcel Post
  - Agricultural *July* 30 [43] 1050
  - America, to *Feb* 13 [37] 235
  - Customs Duty *July* 27 [43] 679
  - Fire in Van *July* 30 [43] 1027
  - Insurance *May* 14 [40] 1327
  - Japan *June* 22 [41] 1564
  - Rates
    - Agricultural *Feb* 17 [37] 444, 445; *Feb* 24, 947; *June* 25 [42] 65
    - English and Foreign *Mar* 2 [37] 1466; *Mar* 12 [38] 745; *June* 25 [42] 65
  - Re-direction *July* 20 [43] 143
  - Regulations *June* 25 [42] 58

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- Parcels from British Colonies (Route of) *June* 18 [41] 1310
- Paris
  - Irish College *Aug* 3 [43] 1345
  - London and (Telephone Cables) *June* 5 [41] 508
- *Parliamentary Debates*, *Mar* 2 [37] 1488; *April* 30 [40] 203
- Pattern and Sample Post *Mar* 9 [38] 431; *May* 18 [40] 1544; *July* 21 [43] 251; *July* 28, 809; *July* 30, 1028
- Pensions
  - Army *Mar* 10 [38] 601
  - Civil Service *Mar* 19 [38] 1352
  - Old Age *April* 13 [39] 735
  - Police *April* 20 [39] 1238
  - Post Office *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
  - Teachers' Fund *July* 21 [43] 261; *July* 23, 457
- Permanent Extra Officers (Customs) *July* 3 [42] 662
- Plumbers' Registration Bill *April* 10 [39] 732
- Police Pensions *April* 20 [39] 1238
- Poor
  - Law Unions (Ireland) *Mar* 13 [38] 889
  - School Districts *April* 20 [39] 1246
- Portavogie Fishermen (Down County) *Mar* 9 [38] 424
- Postage
  - Carriers and *Feb* 24 [37] 912
  - Imperial Penny *July* 9 [42] 1106
  - Newspapers
    - Prepayment of *May* 14 [40] 1326
    - Transvaal, from *April* 24 [39] 1629
  - Periodical Literature *June* 9 [41] 710
  - Pocket Books *Feb* 28 [37] 1378
  - Prepaid *Mar* 20 [38] 1456
  - Stamps (British) *Mar* 26 [39] 162
  - Typewritten Circulars *June* 4 [41] 504
- Postal
  - Administration (South African Republic) *June* 15 [41] 1067
  - Arrangements
    - Antrim County *July* 24 [43] 596
    - Ballindine *July* 16 [42] 1633
    - Carlow County *July* 20 [43] 134
    - Croshea (Longford County) *April* 17 [39] 1153
    - Ennis *Feb* 27 [37] 1234
    - Glendalough *Mar* 17 [38] 1160
    - Ireland *Feb* 21 [37] 821; *Feb* 28, 1369 1370
    - Northumberland *April* 20 [39] 1246
  - Current Correspondence and Literature (Rates) *April* 27 [39] 1711
  - Deliveries
    - Kildonan *Aug* 10 [44] 373
    - Manchester *July* 28 [43] 825
    - Rural (Ireland) *Mar* 20 [38] 1461
    - Sunday *Feb* 21 [37] 813, 814; *Mar* 10 [38] 613
  - Drafts *July* 3 [42] 661

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- Postal—*cont.*
  - Facilities
    - Ballincrana (Limerick County) *Aug* 13 [44] 731
    - Ballycotton (Cork County) *May* 1 [40] 342
    - Clare County *April* 23 [39] 1517; *June* 29 [42] 258
    - Donegal County *April* 30 [40] 205
    - Longford *Mar* 3 [38] 34
    - Railway Stations *Mar* 19 [38] 1334
    - Telegraphic, and (Ireland) *July* 21 [43] 248, 249
  - Orders
    - Colonies *Feb* 27 [37] 1223
    - Cost of *May* 1 [40] 340
    - Detachable Counterfoils *Feb* 24 [37] 917; *Mar* 17 [38] 1151
    - Guinea *Feb* 14 [37] 342
  - Parcels Destroyed (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 9 [42] 1113
  - Regulations
    - Trade Orders *June* 23 [41] 1679
    - Transmission of Cheques *July* 27 [43] 688, 689
  - Service
    - Donoughmore *June* 29 [42] 261
    - Dress Regulations *April* 28 [40] 14
  - Telegraph Extensions and *Feb* 13 [37] 238; *Feb* 18, 544
  - Uniform Colonial Exchange *Mar* 26 [39] 174
- Post Cards
  - Address Stamps *May* 18 [40] 1549
  - Counterfoils to *Feb* 18 [37] 552, 553; *Feb* 21, 811, 812; *Feb* 24, 933, 934; *Mar* 2, 1472
  - Crests on *Mar* 3 [38] 25
  - Private *Feb* 27 [37] 1224
  - Question *Mar* 27 [39] 265
  - St. Helena *Mar* 6 [38] 352
  - Undelivered *June* 8 [41] 615
  - Unstamped *May* 18 [40] 1559
- Poste Restante *April* 14 [39] 883
- Postmarks
  - Stamping Machines *Mar* 17 [38] 1152
  - Time on Inland Letters *July* 9 [42] 1115
- Postmasters
  - Declaration of Secrecy by *Mar* 12 [38] 758
  - Dismissal of, at Rock (Tyrone) *Mar* 6 [38] 359
  - Dunraymond (Monaghan) *July* 20 [43] 132
  - Head (Ireland) *Mar* 20 [38] 1460
  - Kinsale (Old Head of) *July* 27 [43] 680
- Postmen
  - Preliminary Examinations *May* 14 [40] 1333
  - Uniform (London) *May* 8 [40] 879
- Post Office
  - Appointments (Ireland) *July* 23 [43] 460
  - Aughrim (Wicklow County) *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
  - Ballymoney *Mar* 24 [39] 57
  - Belfast *April* 23 [39] 1525
  - Bellshill *April* 20 [39] 1259
  - Bristol *Mar* 30 [39] 370
  - Castlecomer *July* 28 [43] 809
  - Castle Knock (Dublin County) *June* 15 [41] 1072

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  - Post Office—*cont.*
    - Croshea (Longford County) *June* 1 [41] 214
    - Deradda *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
    - Drumbrackin (Carrickmacross) *July* 31 [43] 1258
    - Dublin
      - Female Clerks *May* 19 [40] 1683
      - General *July* 3 [42] 653; *July* 20 [43] 120
      - Sorting
        - Clerks *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *May* 18 [40] 1553
        - Office *April* 23 [39] 1524
      - Telegraphists *June* 12 [41] 967
    - Employés *July* 20 [43] 140
    - Enniskillen *Feb* 21 [37] 829; *Feb* 24, 948; *Feb* 25, 1081; *April* 17 [39] 1160
    - Ennis (Mill Street) *Mar* 26 [39] 170
    - Establishments
      - Departmental Committee on *May* 15 [40] 1440; *May* 18, 1557
      - Select Committees *Aug* 14 [44] 842
    - Johnstown (Kilkenny) *Aug* 14 [44] 834
    - Kinsale (Old Head of) *July* 28 [43] 826
    - Life Insurance Rates *Feb* 24 [37] 915
    - Limerick *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
    - Newtown Cunningham *June* 11 [41] 833
    - Offences *Mar* 3 [38] 24
    - Pensions *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
    - Port Talbot *May* 11 [40] 994
    - Punishment *Feb* 25 [37] 1076
    - Savings Bank *Feb* 20 [37] 709; *Feb* 21, 810, 811; *Feb* 27, 1231; *Mar* 19 [38] 1341
    - Savings Bank (Leave of Absence) *July* 10 [42] 1220
    - Scale of Pay (Ireland) *May* 14 [40] 1331
    - Sick Pay *May* 14 [40] 1317
    - Servants' Annual Leave, and *Mar* 31 [39] 513
    - Sligo *Feb* 17 [37] 443, 444; *Feb* 25, 1071; *April* 27 [39] 1726
    - Sorters *July* 31 [43] 1259
    - Telegraphs *Feb* 11 [37] 71
    - Thefts *Mar* 17 [38] 1150
    - Tunbridge Wells *April* 23 [39] 1499; *June* 4 [41] 407; *Aug* 10 [44] 385
    - Weston-super-Mare *April* 13 [39] 746
  - Press Telegrams *May* 21 [41] 73
  - Prison Clerks *April* 16 [39] 1030
  - Property Escheated to Crown *July* 28 [43] 812
  - Public Accounts
    - Committee Ordered *Feb* 24 [37] 1032
    - Business *Mar* 20 [38] 1576
    - Offices (Site) [Expenses] *April* 28 [40] 97, 98; *May* 4, 510
  - Public Works Loan Bill, Intro. *July* 27 [43] 788; 2R. *July* 30, 1142, 1143; In Com. *Aug* 1, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1324, 1325, 1326; *Aug* 8 [44] 232
  - Public Works Loans (Remission), In Com. *July* 31 [43] 1316
  - Queenstown Custom House *Feb* 14 [37] 334
  - Railway Carriage of Parcels *April* 27 [39] 1721
  - Rating of Government Property *May* 21 [41] 64

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  - Religious Bodies (Commissioners of Woods) *Aug* 10 [44] 394
  - Retired Soldiers and Sailors *Mar* 16 [38] 998
  - Revenue Return *Mar* 30 [39] 381
  - Rich (Colonel F. H.), *July* 14 [42] 1422
  - Royal Canal (Ireland) *July* 14 [42] 1431; *July* 20 [43] 138; *July* 23, 466
  - Rural
    - Letter Carriers (Ireland) *April* 23 [39] 1521
    - Postal Deliveries (Ireland) *Mar* 20 [38] 1461
  - St. Mel's Cathedral (Longford) *April* 17 [39] 1153; *June* 19 [41] 1431; *Aug* 14 [44] 833
  - School Grants (Ireland) *June* 18 [41] 1329
  - Science and Art Department (South Kensington *July* 27 [43] 684
  - Scientific Institutions (Transactions) *April* 30 [40] 199
  - Scotland
    - Herring Fishery *June* 18 [41] 1308
    - Inland Revenue Office, Glasgow *April* 9 [39] 583; *April* 16, 1006
    - National Gallery *Aug* 6 [43] 1700
    - Night Mails to *June* 11 [41] 837; *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1682
    - Telegraph
      - Clerks *April* 27 [39] 1714
      - Extensions *Feb* 18 [37] 544; *Mar* 2, 1464, 1465; *Mar* 9 [38] 433; *July* 14 [42] 1419
      - Facilities *Mar* 19 [38] 1336, 1337
    - Telegraphists *June* 9 [41] 711
    - Telephone Trunk Lines *June* 15 [41] 1061
    - Ultimus Hæres (Account and List of Estates) *Mar* 20 [38] 1453
  - Seamen's Wages and Effects *June* 4 [43] 421
  - Shannon
    - Drainage *Mar* 16 [38] 1014; *April* 13 [39] 741; *June* 18 [41] 1322
    - Navigation *April* 27 [39] 1726
  - Sligo Postings (Irish Mails) *July* 13 [42] 1310
  - Small-pox Epidemic (Gloucester) *April* 14 [39] 893
  - Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 9, 721
  - South African Republic (Postal Administration) *June* 15 [41] 1067
  - Stamp Duties (Exemptions) *April* 20 [39] 1256
  - Stationery
    - Contracts Committee *Mar* 10 [38] 605
    - Office
      - Porters *May* 14 [40] 1318
      - Posting Clerks *July* 6 [42] 782
  - Statistical Department (Customs) *Mar* 12 [38] 744, 755; *Mar* 20, 1470; *July* 10 [42] 1227; *July* 21 [43] 269, 270; *July* 28, 810; *Aug* 11 [44] 496
  - Stranorlar and Glenties Railway *April* 23 [39] 1526
  - Submarine Cable Code *Mar* 20 [38] 1461
  - Sub-Postmasters
    - Period of Leave *April* 24 [39] 1640
    - Qualifications *Mar* 24 [39] 58
    - Question *May* 7 [40] 737
    - Salaries and Allowances *Mar* 26 [39] 163, 164

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  Suck Drainage *Mar* 9 [38] 453; *May* 5 [40] 547
  Superannuation *Feb* 11 [37] 70
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    Fee Grants *July* 23 [43] 458
  Supply
    £28,869 for Charity Commissioners' Office, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 509
    £20,000 for County Courts, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 569
    £773,712 for Customs *April* 13 [39] 842
    £5,859 for Distress in Ireland, Relief of (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1425
    £22,036 for House of Commons Offices, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 7 [44] 171
    £1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 585, 586; *April* 10, 706
    £7,000 for Inland Revenue (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1425
    £42,258 for Irish Land Commission *July* 24 [43] 667
    £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 563
    £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 362, 363
    £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 376, 378, 387
    £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 90, 92, 93, 96, 97, 100; *July* 24, 614, 628, 630, 631; *July* 29, 989, 990
    £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 692, 693, 696, 697; *April* 16, 1139, 1141
    £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 596, 598, 624, 626, 648, 649, 650, 651, 656, 660; *April* 13, 845
    £9,281 for Public Education (Ireland) (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1402
    £14,918 for Public Record Office, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 511
    £137,341 for Public Works and Buildings (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 663
    £24,597 for Public Works Office (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *July* 30 [43] 1134
    £19,503 for Railways (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 664
    £174,853 for Rates on Government Property *April* 10 [39] 729; *April* 16, 1143, 1146
    £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1421, 1422, 1423
    £3,400 for Royal Palaces (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1398
    £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1293, 1295
    £376,571 for Stationery and Printing *Aug* 5 [43] 1554
    £271,028 for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances *Aug* 10 [44] 446
    £75,656 for Supreme Court of Judicature and Other Legal Departments in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 666
    £2,200 for Supreme Court of Judicature (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1399

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    £10,000 for Universities and Colleges (Great Britain) (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1401, 1402
    £13,800 for Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Office, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 515
    Ways and Means *Mar* 16 [38] 1110
  Supreme Court of Judicature *Feb* 11 [37] 70
  Tax Collector (Leicester) *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  Teachers' Pension Bill *April* 20 [39] 1254
  Teachers' Pension Fund (Ireland) *June* 8 [41] 612
  Teachers' Registration Bill *April* 20 [39] 1258
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    British Guiana *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
    Destroying (Dublin) *June* 18 [41] 1318
    Dover to Calais *Mar* 6 [38] 357
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    Prepaid Forms *Aug* 13 [44] 749
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    Advances *Mar* 5 [38] 183; *Mar* 6, 406; *Mar* 19, 1430
    Arrangements (Belfast) *June* 22 [41] 1545
    Bristol Messengers *May* 4 [40] 437
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    Charges *June* 19 [41] 1429; *June* 25 [42] 60; *July* 2, 529
    Clerks (Scotland) *April* 27 [39] 1714
    Communication (Guernsey and Sark) *Feb* 20 [37] 707; *Feb* 21, 826; *April* 27 [39] 1722
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  - Belfast
    - Female *Aug* 6 [43] 1683, 1684
    - Learners *June* 11 [41] 845
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  - Edinburgh *April* 23 [39] 1512
  - Leave *July* 24 [43] 607
  - Relief Clerks *June* 30 [42] 387
  - Scotland *June* 9 [41] 711
- Telegraph Money Bill, Intro. *April* 24 [39] 1702
- Telegraphs (Advances), In Com. *April* 14 [39] 906; *April* 23, 1604 ; *April* 24, 1697, 1699
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  - Communication (Bristol Channel) *July* 9 [42] 1100
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  - Service *Feb* 24 [37] 909 ; *Mar* 20 [38] 1466 ; *April* 14 [39] 898 ; *April* 16, 1048 ; *April* 17, 1174 ; *May* 7 [40] 746 ; *May* 14, 1325 ; *May* 18, 1548
  - System (Mansfield) *Mar* 24 [39] 47
  - Terminal Charges *July* 6 [42] 788
  - Trunk Lines (Scotland) *June* 15 [41] 1061
- Temporary Typewriting Clerk (Education Department) *July* 21 [43] 269
- Terrace, House of Commons *June* 16 [41] 1161
- Time Postmarks (Inland Letters) *July* 9 [42] 1115
- Tithe Rent-charge (Ireland) *June* 9 [41] 714 ; *June* 12, 965, 966 ; *June* 16, 1163
- Tipperary Labourers' Scheme *Aug* 4 [43] 1440
- Transmission of Cheques (Postal Regulations) *July* 27 [43] 688, 689
- Transvaal, Postage of Newspapers from *April* 24 [39] 1629
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- Tunbridge Wells Post Office *April* 23 [39] 1499 ; *June* 4 [41] 407 ; *Aug* 10 [44] 385
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  - Consolidated Fund *June* 3 [41] 369
  - Outlay on *June* 1 [41] 222
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  - Postcards *June* 8 [41] 615
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- West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 362 ; *June* 4, 493

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- Weston-super-Mare Post Office *April* 13 [39] 746
- Westport Harbour Commissioners (Mayo) *Mar* 9 [38] 431
- Woods and Forests Department (Salaries) *Aug* 10 [44] 393
- Works, Irish Board of *April* 16 [39] 1028

HANSON, Sir REGINALD, Bart., *London, City*

- Corporation of London (Metropolitan Market) Bill (By Order), In Com. *Feb* 25 [37] 1045 ; 3R. *May* 7 [40] 727

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- Copy Pres. (*c.*) of Report by Board of Trade, *Mar* 18 [38] 1257
- Copy Pres. (*c.*) of Report by Board of Trade upon the Dover Undercliff Reclamation Bill *June* 15 [41] 1050

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- *c.* Intro. Sir Cameron Gull ; Read 1° *June* 2 [41] 310

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HARCOURT, Right Hon. Sir W. VERNON, *Monmouthshire, W.*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1333, 1336, 1337, 1346, 1350 ; 2R. *April* 28 [40] 44 ; *April* 30, 222, 229, 244, 273, 275, 277, 287, 290, 292, 300, 305, 308 ; In Com. *May* 14, 1405 ; *May* 18, 1606, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1632 ; *May* 19, 1697, 1698, 1702 ; *May* 20 [41] 7, 8, 24, 35 ; *May* 21, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 107, 112, 123, 130, 133, 134, 150, 159, 169, 178, 184, 185, 202 ; *June* 23, 1700, 1707, 1723, 1724, 1730, 1731 ; *June* 24 [42] 7, 9, 42, 43 ; *June* 25, 95, 97, 113 ; *June* 29, 275, 287, 289, 293, 297, 301, 303, 312, 313, 323, 324, 325, 338, 358, 370 ; 3R. *July* 1, 484, 486, 487 ; *Aug* 6 [43] 1702, 1703
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 157, 158
- Agricultural Rates Act, 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 175, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, 188
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1366
- Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 530, 531, 536
- Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 126, 130
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- Business of the House
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  - Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 391, 395, 401, 405, 407, 410, 411
  - General *Feb* 27 [37] 1267; *Feb* 28, 1396; *Mar* 20 [38] 1473; *Mar* 26 [39] 186; *April* 16, 1051; *April* 23, 1536; *May* 11 [40] 1016; *May* 20 [41] 43; *May* 21, 81, 83; *June* 4, 427; *June* 5, 516; *June* 15, 1074, 1081, 1083, 1088; *June* 29 [42] 371; *July* 3, 666; *July* 23 [43] 485, 486; *Aug* 7 [44] 114; *Aug* 10, 397
  - Government *April* 27 [39] 1742, 1745, 1763; *July* 20 [43] 161, 163, 167, 185, 190
  - Morning Sittings (Tuesday) *April* 13 [39] 771, 772, 776
  - Supply: *Feb* 19 [37] 679; *Feb* 20, 718, 720; *Feb* 24, 958, 961, 966; *Feb* 27, 1307, 1308, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1329, 1334, 1338, 1342, 1346, 1347, 1350, 1351, 1352
  - Twelve o' Clock Rule *July* 17 [43] 40
- Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 20, 24, 27, 28
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, *June* 11 [41] 856; 2R. *July* 2 [42] 589; *July* 27 [43] 738, 745, 757
- Colonial Office Vote *May* 4 [40] 451
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- Dongola Military Expedition to *Mar* 16 [38] 1027, 1029, 1044; *Mar* 19, 1360; *Mar* 27 [39] 273
- East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 643
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- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 499, 506; In Com. *July* 7 [42] 940, 958, 959, 967, 972, 973, 990, 993, 997, 1000; *July* 8, 1006, 1008, 1009, 1018; *July* 9, 1124, 1144, 1159, 1176, 1180, 1181, 1183, 1187; *July* 14, 1489, 1494, 1503; *July* 15, 1555
- Financial Statement *April* 16 [39] 1084, 1086, 1133
- Gold Coinage *July* 7 [42] 921
- Guiana-Venezuelan Boundary Negotiations *April* 23 [39] 1528; *April* 27, 1736; *Aug* 14 [44] 851
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1554, 1559
- Indian Troops
  - Employment of, in Egypt *June* 2 [41] 302
  - Suakim *May* 11 [40] 1015
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 697, 698, 699; *July* 28 [43] 848; 3R. *July* 29, 969, 974, 976; *Aug* 12 [44] 606, 607
- London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 20, 24, 27, 28
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- Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 930, 932
- Public Business *Feb* 19 [37] 680; *Mar* 19 [38] 1361, 1362; *July* 15 [42] 1515, 1542, 1550, 1553; *July* 21 [43] 275, 276
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- South African Affairs *May* 1 [40] 349
- Supply
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  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 559
  - £595,922 for Public Education in Scotland *Aug* 7 [44] 168, 169
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- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 20 [41] 34, 36
- Romney Marsh Sea Wall *April* 27 [39] 1713
- Strand Improvement Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1496

HARE, Mr. T. L., *Norfolk, S.W.*
- Army Estimates: £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1509

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- Endowed Schools Act 1869 (Deytheur Grammar School) (*Motion*) *Mar* 3 [38] 2
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 325, 331

HARRINGTON, Mr. T., *Dublin, Harbour*
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R *April* 15 [39] 974
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- Coroners (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 642
- Dublin Corporation Bill, *July* 31 [43] 1234, 1238, 1241, 1242, 1243; *Aug* 3, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338; *Aug* 6, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1677
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£75,656 for Supreme Court of Judicature and Other Legal Departments in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 666

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HASLETT, Sir JAMES H., *Belfast, N.*
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Lough (Training Ship) *April* 16 [39] 1038
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HATCH, Mr. E. F. G., *Lancashire, S.E., Gorton*
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Army
Home and Foreign Service *June* 12 [41] 968
Reserve Officers *July* 16 [42] 1634
Army Reserve Bill *July* 7 [42] 923
British South Africa (Appointment of Select Committee) *July* 30 [43] 1074, 1075
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 596
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 656
Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 906

[*cont.*

Havelock-Allan, General Sir H. M.—*cont.*
- East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 782, 793
- European Troops in India *Aug* 13 [44] 746, 747
- Indian Army *Aug* 14 [44] 852
- Metropolitan Police (Summer Clothing) *July* 23 [43] 471
- Rhodesia (Food Supplies) *July* 31 [43] 1262
- Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Department) *April* 21 [39] 1429
- Troops in South Africa *July* 20 [43] 148

Hawkesbury, Lord
- Deceased Wife's Sister (Jersey Bill) *June* 19 [41] 1425

Hayden, Mr. L. P., *Roscommon, S.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1278
- Army Meat Supply (Ireland) *June* 26 [42] 150
- Carriage of Mails (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 382
- Charges of Trespass (Kildare) *June* 30 [42] 391
- Congested Districts Board (Ireland) *Mar* 24 [39] 61
- Customs
  - Outdoor Officers *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
  - Statistical Office *July* 21 [43] 270
- de Wet (Sir Jacobus) *May* 12 [40] 1141
- Down County Court Judgeship *May* 1 [40] 344
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 725
- First Offenders *May* 11 [40] 1010
- High Treason (Punishment for) *May* 5 [40] 552; *May* 7, 750
- Houses in Towns (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356
- Hyde Park Disturbances *Feb* 21 [37] 872
- Juvenile Offenders *May* 12 [40] 1148
- Killybegs Pier *Mar* 16 [38] 1012
- Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 366
- Land Bill (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 950
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 13 [38] 885; In Com. *July* 21 [43] 321, 328, 329
- Lothaire (Major), Trial of *May* 5 [40] 552
- Mitchelstown Union *Mar* 16 [38] 1013
- Naval Works Bill, 3R. *Mar* 30 [39[422
- Postal Arrangements (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 821
- Retired Artillery and Engineer Officers *Aug* 14 [44] 838
- River Suck Drainage *Feb* 13 [37] 219; *June* 12 [41] 973
- Rural Letter Carriers (Ireland) *April* 23 [39] 1520
- School Accommodation (Mayo) *Mar* 9 [38] 437
- Shannon Drainage Works *Mar* 16 [38] 1014

Hazell, Mr. Walter, *Leicester*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 171, 172
- Corrupt Commission *July* 31 [43] 1267
- Cycle
  - Accidents *Feb* 21 [37] 802
  - Licence *Feb* 24 [37] 946
- Death from an Illegal Operation (Derby) *July* 10 [42] 1222
- Guernsey and Sark (Telegraphic Communication) *April* 27 [39] 1722

Hazell, Mr. Walter—*cont.*
- Holloway Gaol *July* 10 [42] 1226
- Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 527
- Parcel Post Rates (Agriculture) *Feb* 24 [37] 947
- Railway
  - Carriage of Parcels *April* 27 [39] 1721
  - Excess Fares *April* 27 [39] 1710
  - Telegraph Messenger Killed *Mar* 30 [39] 365
- Supply
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 405, 417, 433
  - £6,442,120 for Post Offices Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 608, 640
- Town Holdings Bill, Intro. *Feb* 21 [37] 835
- Verminous Persons *April* 27 [39] 1712; *May* 19 [40] 1678
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 174

Healy, Mr. Maurice, *Cork City*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1285
- Army Allowance (Wife Desertion) *May* 15 [40] 1431
- Bankruptcy Fees (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 935
- Belfast Post Office (Telegraphists) *June* 11 [41] 845
- Bigamy (Queenstown) *May* 15 [40] 1432
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 24 [37] 950; *Feb* 25, 1122, 1123
- Butter *Feb* 25 [37] 1067
- Compensation to Police (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 123, 124
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 13 [44] 817; 3R. *Aug* 14, 868, 871
- Cork and Bandon Railway (Level Crossing) *Aug* 14 [44] 843
- Cork, Queen's College (Professor England) *May* 21 [41] 56
- County Court Fees (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 828; *Feb* 24, 938
- Dispensary Committees (Ireland) *Aug* 7 [44] 99
- District Registries (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 928
- Drainage and Reclamation Work (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 30
- Factory Acts *Feb* 21 [37] 812
- Fair Rent Applications (Ireland) *May* 15 [40] 1430
- Farmers in Ulster *Feb* 20 [37] 695
- Finance Bill, 3R. *July* 29 [43] 986
- Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 821; *Feb* 24, 936; *May* 18 [40] 1552
- Hyde Park Meetings *Feb* 20 [37] 704
- Intermediate Education Board (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 846
- Irish Mails *Feb* 20 [37] 713; *Feb* 24, 938; *Aug* 10 [44] 374; *Aug* 13, 749
- Judicial Trustees Bill *July* 28 [43] 831
- Land
  - Clauses Act (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 932
  - Commission (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1559; *July* 24 [43] 594
  - Legislation (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 832

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HEALY, Mr. MAURICE—*cont.*

- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12, [41] 988, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1029; *July* 16 [42] 1650, 1651, 1652, 1657, 1661, 1672, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1681, 1682, 1685, 1687, 1688, 1690, 1691; *July* 20 [43] 208, 233, 235, 236; *July* 21, 296, 299, 301, 319, 320, 325, 329, 350, 351, 353, 354, 356, 361, 362; *July* 22, 379, 380, 361, 385, 392, 394, 397, 398, 399, 401, 402, 404, 406; *July* 23, 487, 490, 491, 508, 510, 546, 551, 557, 565, 571, 574; *July* 28, 818, 833, 834 835, 836, 837, 843, 866, 867, 868, 869, 882, 884, 886, 888, 891, 892, 893, 894, 896, 897, 898, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 912, 917, 918, 919, 923, 932, 936; *Aug* 12 [44] 593, 595, 620, 621, 628, 630, 634, 635, 636, 637, 640, 644, 645, 646, 648, 650, 651; *Aug* 13, 815
- Land Purchase Acts (Advances) *July* 24 [43] 595
- Land Purchase (Ireland) *June* 16 [41] 1155
- Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) *Feb* 25 [37] 1070
- Limerick Board of Guardians *May* 18 [40] 1551
- Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 125, 126, 127
- Navy Estimates: £189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *May* 15 [40] 1501
- Old Head of Kinsale
  - Postmaster *July* 27 [43] 680
  - Post Office *July* 28 [43] 826
- Phonetic Reading Books *Feb* 24 [37] 936, 937
- Postmen (Preliminary Examinations) *May* 14 [40] 1333
- Post Office
  - Establishment (Departmental Committee) *May* 15 [40] 1439; *May* 18, 1556, 1557
  - Scale of Pay (Ireland) *May* 14 [40] 1331
  - Sorting Clerks (Dublin) *May* 18 [40] 1553
- Potatoes, Spraying *May* 14 [40] 1332; *May* 15, 1441
- Prison
  - Cork *May* 15 [40] 1433
  - Officers (Ireland) *May* 19 [40] 1684
- Public Works Loans Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1321, 1323
- Queen's
  - College, Cork *Feb* 24 [37] 937
  - Colleges (Ireland) *May* 14 [40] 1332
  - Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 603, 605
- Record Department (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 939
- Remission of Sentence (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1557, 1558
- Royal Irish Constabulary (Clothing Contract) *May* 18 [40] 1546
- Solicitors
  - Income Tax *Feb* 25 [37] 1085
  - Licence Duty *Feb* 24 [37] 937
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 59, 60
  - £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 777
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 642
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 759

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HEALY, Mr. MAURICE—*cont.*

- Towns Commissioners (Ireland) *Feb* 20 [37] 713
- Transmission of Mails (Pneumatic Tube) *Aug* 13 [44] 745
- Waterford Corporation Bill, 2R. *Feb* 24 [37] 906

HEALY, Mr. T. J., *Wexford, N.*

- Charges against Publicans *Feb* 21 [37] 809; *Feb* 24, 943, 944; *Feb* 28, 1386; *Mar* 2, 1493

HEALY, Mr. TIMOTHY M., *Louth, N.*

- Agricultural Depression in Ireland *Feb* 17 [37] 465, 466
- Armagh Provisional Order Bills *April* 9 [39] 584
- Army Estimates
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 832, 834, 835, 837, 838, 839
  - £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 832
- Assistant Land Commissioners (Ireland) *July* 23 [43] 481
- Ballot for Bills and Notices of Motion *Feb* 12 [37] 166
- Ballymena (Antrim) (Board of Guardians) *July* 23 [43] 464, 465
- Belfast
  - Assessments for Income Tax *Mar* 12 [38] 757
  - Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 319, 336, 346, 347; In Com. *Mar* 10, 565, 575, 577, 587; *Mar* 16, 992
- Bigamy, Conviction for *April* 14 [39] 894, 895
- Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 366, 368, 369
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 16 [39] 987, 988
- Boyne Navigation Transfer Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 408; *April* 9 [39] 667
- British South Africa Committee *July* 30 [43] 1072; *Aug* 7 [44] 114, 115; *Aug* 11, 566, 567, 568, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576
- Buller (Sir Redvers) *April* 14 [39] 897
- Business of the House
  - General *April* 13 [39] 751; *April* 14, 899; *June* 8 [41] 620, 621; *June* 11, 861; *July* 17 [43] 108; *July* 22, 415
  - Government *July* 20 [43] 190
  - Morning Sittings (Tuesdays) *April* 13 [39] 775, 776, 778
  - Sitting of the House (14th August) *Aug* 13 [44] 820
- Central Ireland Railway Bill, 2R. *Feb* 17 [37] 439, 440
- Charge of Perjury
  - Cork Assizes *July* 31 [43] 1254
  - Kerry County *July* 20 [43] 128, 129, 130
- Charitable Loan Funds *Aug* 14 [44] 849
- Civil Service (Male Shorthand Writers and Typists) *June* 12 [41] 966
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 662, 665, 667

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HEALY, Mr. TIMOTHY M.—*cont.*
- Constabulary (Clare County) *June* 12 [41] 957
- Crete *Aug* 10 [44] 398, 399 ; *Aug* 11, 492 ; *Aug* 13, 741, 742
- Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 13 [42] 1305 ; *July* 31 [43] 1235, 1239, 1241, 1242 1243, 1244 ; *Aug* 1, 1317 ; *Aug* 3, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1337 ; *Aug* 6, 1652, 1655, 1658, 1659, 1667, 1668, 1674 ; *Aug* 13 [44] 716, 719, 720, 724, 726
- Dublin (South) Union *Feb* 18 [37] 548
- Duration of Speeches Bill *Feb* 17 [37] 536
- Education Bill (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 855, 856
- Endowed Schools (Ireland) *Aug* 14 [44] 828
- Expiring Laws Continuance Bill *July* 31 [43] 1316 ; In Com. *Aug* 8 [44] 260, 267
- Irish Mails *Aug* 10 [44] 374 ; *Aug* 14, 836, 837
- Kilbride Rifle Range *Aug* 7 [44] 106, 107
- Killybegs Pier *Mar* 16 [38] 1012
- Kitchen Committee *Mar* 6 [38] 411
- Land Bill (Ireland) *Mar* 10 [38] 610, 611 ; *Mar* 16, 1019, 1020
- Land Judges' Court (Ireland) *July* 27 [43] 683
- Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) *Mar* 6 [38] 358
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 1R. *April* 13 [39] 780, 786, 789, 794, 804, 806, 814, 838 ; 2R. *June* 8 [41] 642, 649, 651, 656, 688, 689; 700 ; In Com. *June* 12, 981, 982, 983, 984, 999, 1000, 1001, 1009, 1015, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1026, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1034, 1035 ; *July* 14 [42] 1435 ; *July* 15, 1514 ; *July* 16, 1658, 1668, 1669, 1674, 1675, 1683, 1685, 1694, 1696 ; *July* 20 [43] 197, 204, 205, 206, 209, 222, 228, 229, 237 ; *July* 21, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 303, 306, 318, 322, 323, 324, 327, 336, 339, 340, 341, 346, 350, 351, 354 ; *July* 22, 370, 377, 380, 384, 385, 388, 393, 396, 397, 398, 400, 402, 412 ; *July* 23, 486, 488, 489, 490, 492, 494, 496, 505, 512, 537, 547, 548, 549, 550, 552, 553, 554, 556, 557, 558, 563, 565, 567, 570, 571, 572, 579 ; *July* 28, 838, 844, 855, 864, 870, 872, 878, 882, 885, 886, 887, 891, 892, 893, 894, 897, 904, 905, 911, 912, 916, 918, 923, 926, 930, 933, 934, 936 ; 3R. *July* 29, 941, 978 ; *Aug* 12 [44] 594, 595, 600, 602, 606, 613, 615, 616, 619, 620, 625, 626, 629, 637, 638, 639, 642, 646, 650 ; *Aug* 13, 811, 814
- Larceny Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 454
- Licence Duties (Dublin) *July* 17 [43] 29
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 464, 470
- Liquor Traffic Commission *April* 10 [39] 679, 680
- Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill ; 2R. *April* 14 [39] 881 ; *April* 15, 941, 942, 944, 945, 946, 949
- Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill *Mar* 10 [38] 616 ; *Mar* 12, 741, 742 ; 2R. *April* 15 [39] 950
- Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill *Aug* 7 [44] 198, 199, 200
- Locomotives on Highways (Excise Duty), In Com. *July* 27 [43] 784
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 859, 867, 870
- Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 347 ; *Mar* 10, 552, 553, 556, 557, 561 ; In Com. *Mar* 11, 667, 668

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HEALY, Mr. TIMOTHY M.—*cont.*
- Mail Service (England and Ireland) *Aug* 7 [44] 105
- Military Works (Money), In Com. *July* 20 [43] 239
- National Schools
  - Ireland *June* 11 [41] 832
  - Salaries (Ireland) *Feb* 18 [37] 557
- Navy Estimates
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding and Repairs (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 842, 843, 848, 850, 851
  - £4,419,000 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 858, 863, 865
- Plumbers' Registration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 13 [38] 962
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 18 [37] 630
- Prisoners' Aid Societies *July* 20 [43] 131
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1538, 1543
- Public Works Loans Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1142 ; In Com. *Aug* 1, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1326
- Public Works Loans (Remission), In Com. *July* 31 [43] 1316
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 112 ; *Feb* 12, 205 ; *Feb* 13, 257, 261, 311, 320, 325 ; *Feb* 18, 595, 597
- Railway
  - Carriage of Agricultural Produce *Feb* 18 [37] 555
  - Rates (Ireland) *Feb* 14 [37] 338
- Railways (Ireland) Bill, 3R. *July* 27 [43] 787
- Royal
  - College of Science (Dublin) *July* 20 [43] 130, 131
  - Dublin Society *Aug* 13 [44] 729
  - Irish Constabulary *April* 17 [39] 1157
- Schools
  - Christian Brothers *Mar* 9 [38] 451
  - Erasmus Smith *Mar* 13 [38] 880, 881
  - Roxborough Road (Limerick) *Mar* 9 [38] 451, 452 ; *Mar* 16, 1008, 1009, 1010
  - Vested (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 757
- Stannaries Bill *Aug* 7 [44] 203
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 46, 49, 50, 54, 64
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1289
  - £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 769, 772
  - £41,825 for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1136, 1137
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 17 [43] 93, 94, 97 ; *July* 24, 629, 630
  - £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 685
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 594
  - £24,597 for Public Works Office (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1134, 1135
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 741
- Tipperary Labourers' Scheme *Aug* 4 [43] 1440

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HEALY, Mr. TIMOTHY M.—*cont.*

- Tithe Rent-charge (Ireland) *June* 12 [41] 965, 966
- Transvaal *Feb* 17 [37] 455; *July* 30 [43] 1043
- Ulster King of Arms (Records) *July* 27 [43] 683
- Vexatious Actions Bill, 2R. *Aug* 8 [44] 259; In Com. *Aug* 10, 456
- Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 11 [44] 563, 564, 565

HEATON, Mr. J. HENNIKER, *Canterbury*

- Agricultural Parcel Post *Feb* 17 [37] 444; *July* 30 [43] 1049
- Ashford Fire Brigade *July* 24 [43] 592
- Book Post Rates *Mar* 13 [38] 877
- Circulars
  - Letter Post Rate *June* 15 [41] 1057, 1058
  - Type-written (Postage) *June* 5 [41] 504
- Collecting Letter-boxes *Mar* 20 [38] 1457
- Colonial Military Contributions *April* 16 [39] 1042
- Current Correspondence and Literature (Postal Rates) *April* 27 [39] 1710
- Delagoa Bay Railway *Feb* 21 [37] 824
- Express Letters *Mar* 26 [39] 163; *April* 23, 1499
- Flowers (Carriage by Post) *June* 5 [41] 503
- Government Printing *Mar* 16 [38] 999
- Imperial Penny Postage *July* 9 [42] 1106
- Indian
  - Mails (Australian, and) *June* 30 [42] 388
  - Military Temporary Bank *April* 21 [39] 1364
  - Staff Corps *Mar* 24 [39] 56
- Inland
  - Letters *Mar* 17 [38] 1157
  - Pattern Post *July* 21 [43] 251
  - Telegrams *Mar* 17 [38] 1163
- Letter Carriers' Bicycles *Feb* 28 [37] 1378
- Letters
  - Express *Mar* 26 [39] 163; *April* 23, 1499
  - Inland *Mar* 17 [38] 1157
  - Registered *Feb* 20 [37] 706; *Feb* 24, 941
  - Registration of *Mar* 9 [38] 430
  - Undelivered *May* 4 [40] 430
- Mails
  - Australian and Indian *June* 30 [42] 388
  - Canadian Service *Mar* 9 [38] 449
  - Carriage of *Mar* 3 [38] 20
  - Matter *Feb* 14 [37] 341
  - Sea Carriage on *Mar* 9 [38] 429
  - Transmission of *Mar* 19 [38] 1334
- Military Temporary Bank (India) *April* 21 [39] 1364
- Money Transmission by Post *Feb* 13 [37] 236
- Muzzling Dogs *July* 16 [42] 1627
- Newspaper
  - Matter, Book Post and *Mar* 17 [38] 1158
  - Postage
    - Prepayment of *May* 14 [40] 1326
    - Transvaal, from *April* 24 [39] 1629
  - Registration *Feb* 28 [37] 1371

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HEATON, Mr. J. HENNIKER—*cont.*

- Parcel Post
  - Agricultural Rates *Feb* 17 [37] 444; *July* 30 [43] 1049
  - America *Feb* 13 [37] 235
  - Customs Duty *July* 27 [43] 678
  - Japan *June* 22 [41] 1564
  - Rates *June* 25 [42] 64
  - Re-direction *July* 20 [43] 143
- Parcels from British Colonies (Route of) *June* 18 [41] 1309
- Pattern and Sample Post *Mar* 9 [38] 430; *May* 18 [40] 1544; *July* 21 [43] 251; *July* 28, 808; *July* 30, 1027
- Postage
  - Carriers and *Feb* 24 [37] 911
  - Imperial Penny *July* 9 [42] 1106
  - Newspapers
    - Prepayment of *May* 14 [40] 1326
    - Transvaal, from *April* 24 [39] 1629
  - Pocket Books *Feb* 28 [37] 1377
  - Prepaid *Mar* 5 [38] 191
  - Stamps (British) *Mar* 26 [39] 162
  - Type-written Circulars *June* 5 [41] 504
- Postal
  - Facilities at Railway Stations *Mar* 19 [38] 1333
  - Regulations (Trade Orders) *June* 23 [41] 1679
- Postal Orders
  - Colonies *Feb* 27 [37] 1222
  - Cost of *May* 1 [40] 339
  - Detachable Counterfoils *Feb* 24 [37] 917; *Mar* 17 [38] 1151
  - Guinea *Feb* 14 [37] 342
  - Uniform Colonial Exchange *Mar* 26 [39] 174
- Post Cards
  - Address Stamps *May* 18 [40] 1549
  - Counterfoils to *Feb* 18 [37] 552, 553; *Feb* 21, 811, 812; *Feb* 24, 933; *Mar* 2, 1471
  - Crests on *Mar* 3 [38] 25
  - Private *Feb* 27 [37] 1224
  - Question *Mar* 27 [39] 264
  - Unstamped *May* 18 [40] 1559
- Post, Inland Pattern and Sample *May* 18 [40] 1544
- Postmarks on Letters *Mar* 5 [38] 190; *Mar* 17, 1152
- Post Office
  - Offences *Mar* 3 [38] 23
  - Savings Bank *Feb* 21 [37] 810
  - Thefts *Mar* 17 [38] 1150
- Registered Letters *Feb* 20 [37] 706; *Feb* 24, 941
- Registration of Letters *Mar* 9 [38] 430
- Sark and Guernsey (Telegraphic Communication) *Feb* 20 [37] 707; *Feb* 21, 826
- Submarine Cable Code *Mar* 20 [38] 1461
- Supply
  - £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 9 [39] 665
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 621, 631, 636, 642, 649, 650, 651
- Telegrams
  - England and France *Feb* 14 [37] 341
  - England and Spain *April* 30 [40] 195; *May* 15, 1428

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HEATON, Mr. J. HENNIKER—*cont.*

- Telegrams—*cont.*
  - Inland *Mar* 17 [38] 1163
  - Porterage on *Feb* 27 [37] 1223
  - Turkey *Feb* 24 [37] 923
- Telegraph
  - Buda-Pesth Convention *July* 16 [42] 1645
  - Charges *June* 25 [42] 60; *July* 2, 528
  - Debt *April* 28 [40] 10
  - Loss Sustained, *July* 14 [42] 1424, 1425
  - Messages (Night) *July* 2 [42] 543
  - Messengers *Feb* 18 [37] 545
  - Reply Rate *Mar* 27 [39] 263
  - Service *Mar* 2 [37] 1484; *April* 23 [39] 1516
- Telegraphic
  - Addresses *June* 23 [41] 1686
  - Charges *June* 19 [41] 1428
  - Communication (Sark and Guernsey) *Feb* 30 [37] 707; *Feb* 21, 826
- Telephone
  - Cables (Paris and London) *June* 5 [41] 508
  - Receipts *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
- Transvaal Newspaper Postage *April* 24 [39] 1629
- Undelivered Letters *May* 4 [40] 430

HEDDERWICK, Mr. T. C. H., *Wick Burghs*

- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1337; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1396, 1406; *Aug* 4, 1483, 1510, 1513; *Aug* 5, 1525; *Aug* 6, 1746
- Army Pension (Alexander Mackenzie) *Aug* 10 [44] 382, 383
- Barrack Accommodation (Dingwall) *July* 27 [43] 675
- Naval Reserve Vessel (Kirkwall) *July* 13 [42] 1314; *July* 27 [43] 702
- Night Mails to Scotland *June* 18 [41] 1328; *June* 23, 1681

HELDER, Mr. A., *Whitehaven*

- Piræus-Larissa Railway *Mar* 26 [39] 174

HEMPHILL, Right Hon. Serjeant C. H., *Tyrone, N.*

- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 338
- Benefices Bill *June* 10 [41] 808
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 988
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 1R. *April* 13 [39] 814; In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1007, 1008, 1014, 1017, 1023, 1027; *July* 16 [42] 1673, 1674, 1681, 1685, 1686; *July* 20 [43] 203, 204, 232, 234, 236; *July* 21, 305, 317, 326, 337, 338; *July* 22, 398, 399; *July* 23, 490, 491, 495, 509, 521, 547, 551, 552, 555, 562, 565, 568; *July* 28, 839, 853, 854, 873, 884, 898, 909; *Aug* 12 [44] 632, 640, 648
- Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No 1) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 947, 948
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1276
- Rural Postal Deliveries (Ireland) *Mar* 20 [38] 1461

[*cont.*

HEMPHILL, Right Hon. Serjeant C. H.—*cont.*

- Supply
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1212
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1189

HERMON-HODGE, Mr. R. T., *Oxon, Henley*

- Business of the House *Aug* 10 [44] 397
- Caversham Urban District Council *June* 9 [41] 709
- Supply: £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1298

HERSCHELL, Lord

- Betton's Charity *Feb* 25 [37] 1037
- Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the *May* 12 [40] 1128
- Chairmen of District Councils Bill, In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1575
- Companies Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1321; *May* 4 [40] 414, 418
- Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *July* 6 [42] 745; 3R. *July* 7, 905, 907, 919
- Divorce Amendment Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1666, 1668
- Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill, 2R. *Feb* 20 [37] 683
- Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 972
- House of Lords Offices *May* 8 [40] 847, 851, 852
- Infant Life Protection Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 426
- Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 150
- Jameson (Dr.), Trial of *July* 2 [42] 516, 518, 519
- Judicial Trustees Bill, 2R. *July* 20 [43] 118
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1636, 1637
- Licensing Act Amendment Bill, 2R. *Mar* 27 [39] 253
- Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Bill, 1R. *Mar* 9 [38] 413; 2R. and 3R. *Mar* 10, 541
- London University Commission Bill, 2R. *July* 23 [43] 433; 3R. *July* 30, 1005
- Marine Insurance Bill, Intro. *Mar* 13 [38] 874; 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 3; In Com. *Mar* 26, 160
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1528; *July* 9 [42] 1088, 1093; 3R. *July* 10, 1197, 1206, 1207, 1210
- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 3R. *July* 6 [42] 751, 753
- Municipal Franchise (Ireland) *Mar* 24 [39] 5
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill *Mar* 20 [38] 1452
- Post Office Consolidation Bill *July* 30 [43] 1017
- Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R. *Mar* 20 [38] 1441, 1443, 1451
- Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 941
- Retired Officers as Justices of the Peace *May* 12 [40] 1127

[*cont.*

Herschell, Lord—*cont.*
- Safety of Nurse Children Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 419
- Sheriffs and Undersheriffs Bill, 2R. *June* 11 [41] 821
- Stannaries Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 991
- Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 718
- Vexatious Actions Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1412
- Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 159

Hickman, Sir A., *Wolverhampton, W.*
- Halfpenny Wrappers *April* 23 [39] 1514
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 350; 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 129, 156, 177, 178

Hicks Beach, Sir M. E. (*see* Beach)

Higgins, Mr. Frederick Platt- (see Platt-Higgins)

High Court of Justice and Court of Appeal, etc.
- Copy Pres. of Account Showing Receipts and Expenditure to March 31st, 1896 (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 589

Highland Railway Bill
- *l.* Read 2ª *July* 9 [42] 1054
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Highlands and Islands of Scotland (Public Works Expenditure)
- Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 5 [43] 1517

Highways Bill
- *c.* Intro. Sir John Dorington; Read 1º *May* 5 [40] 554

Hill, Colonel Sir E. S., *Bristol, S.*
- Army Estimates: £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 796
- Auxiliary Artillery *June* 4 [41] 412, 413
- Shipowners' Liability (European States) *July* 21 [43] 246
- Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *Mar* 24 [39] 44

Hoare, Mr. E. Brodie, *Hampstead*
- East India Railway Company *Mar* 17 [38] 1158
- Indian
  - Army *Mar* 17 [38] 1148
  - Civil Service *Mar* 17 [38] 1148

Hoare, Mr. Samuel, *Norwich*
- Budget *April* 16 [38] 1121, 1123

Hobhouse, Mr. H., *Somerset, E.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [38] 1704
- Charity Commission Schemes *May* 14 [38] 1339
- County Auditors Bill, Intro. *Mar* 20 [37] 1475
- Donington Educational Scheme *July* 16 [42] 1642
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [38] 791, 793; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 886, 908; *June* 15, 1115; *June* 22, 1600
- Elementary Education (Local Maps) *Mar* [38] 444
- Endowed Schools Commission *July* 16 [42 1646
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1202
- Light Railways Bill *Mar* 9 [38] 465; *July* 16 [42] 1645
- Local Government Act (1894) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 25 [37] 1102
- Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 442
- Lunacy (England and Wales) *Feb* 28 [37] 1373; *Mar* 30 [38] 377
- Parish Council Loans *Feb* 28 [37] 1373
- Rules of Procedure (Private Members) *Feb* 19 [37] 636
- Supply
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1267
  - £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1285
- Workhouse Property *Mar* 9 [38] 443

Hogan, Mr. J. F., *Tipperary, Mid*
- Australia (South) *Feb* 13 [37] 223
- British
  - Fleet in Australian Waters *May* 18 [40] 1564
  - Post Office at Constantinople *July* 2 [42] 536; *July* 6, 790
- Canadian Fast Steamship Service *May* 7 [40] 746; *July* 6 [42] 797
- *Costa Rica Packet* Arbitration *April* 16 [39] 1037; *Aug* 14 [44] 836
- Covent Garden Theatrical Fund *July* 21 [43] 259; *July* 27, 695; *Aug* 10 [44] 372
- Cycling Accidents *April* 16 [39] 1016; *April* 24, 1634
- Dominica *Mar* 23 [38] 1610; *Mar* 30 [39] 367
- Emigrants' Information Office *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 5 [38] 224; *July* 27 [43] 682
- Fiji
  - American Claims *May* 18 [40] 1563
  - Flogging Natives *Mar* 17 [38] 1172
- *H.M.S. Orlando* (Reported Mutiny) *July* 14 [42] 1427
- Historical Manuscripts Commission *Mar* 2 [37] 1466
- Hyde Park
  - Disorderly Proceedings *June* 9 [41] 718; *June* 11, 838
  - Sunday Gatherings *Mar* 30 [39] 366
- Income Tax *April* 24 [39] 1637
- Judicial Committee (Colonial Judge) *June* 25 [42] 71; *July* 27 [43] 696

[*cont.*

HOGAN, Mr. J. F.—*cont.*
- Licenser of Plays (*Joseph of Canaan*) *April* 24 [39] 1637
- Naval Visits to Melbourne Harbour *June* 8 [41] 611; *June* 25 [42] 71
- New Guinea (Boundary Line) *June* 8 [41] 611
- Norfolk Island *Mar* 2 [37] 1488; *Mar* 9 [38] 448; *April* 13 [39] 748; *July* 6 [42] 796
- Pacific Cable Commission *Feb* 17 [37] 455
- Pauper Deportation *Aug* 14 [44] 828
- Presentation Convent (Thurles) *July* 2 [42] 543
- Queensland *Aug* 10 [44] 376
- Royal Parks (New Regulations) *July* 6 [42] 797
- Samoa *Feb* 20 [37] 710
- Stamp Transfer Documents *May* 4 [40] 440
- Street Collections *July* 14 [42] 1427; *July* 21 [43] 258
- Tourists and Emigrants *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
- Transvaal Raid *July* 30 [43] 1042

HOLBORN, Mr. J. G., *Lanark, N.W.*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1476; *Aug* 5, 1520; *Aug* 6, 1734
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 593
- National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 648
- Public Works Loans Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1320

HOLLAND, Hon. L. R., *Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley*
- Business of the House *June* 29 [42] 271
- Drowning Cases (River Lea) *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
- Local Government (Qualification of Voters) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 3 [38] 126
- London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramway) Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1459
- Old Age Pensions
  - Committee *Feb* 21 [37] 815; *April* 16 [39] 1049; *June* 12 [41] 976
  - Royal Commission *June* 29 [42] 269; *Aug* 7 [44] 111
- Postal Drafts *July* 3 [42] 661
- Torpedo Boat Destroyers *Feb* 18 [37] 560; *Feb* 21, 822
- Truck Bill *July* 30 [43] 1080

Holloway Sanatorium
- Return Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 24 [37] 951
- (For Questions see LUNACY)

HOME DEPARTMENT
- Secretary of State—Sir M. W. RIDLEY
- Under Secretary of State—Mr. JESSE COLLINGS
- *Accidents*
  - *Coal Mine*, *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 521
  - *Colliery Explosions*
    - *Brancepeth*, *Q.* Mr. John Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1519
    - *Tylorstown*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.
- *Accidents*—cont.
  - *Cycling*, *Qs.* Col. Milward, Major Rasch, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. J. Tully, Mr. W. Hazell; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 801. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1016. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24, 1634
  - *Hoist*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1674
  - *Industrial*, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Reckitt; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 362
  - *Parachute (Cardiff)*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 826
  - *Street*
    - *Covered Vans*, *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie, General Laurie; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1316
    - *London*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318
  - *Worker, to a*, *Q.* Sir W. Dunn; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 422
- *Adulterated Butter*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24 [39] 1627
- *Agriculture (Royal Commission on)*, *Q.* Mr. G. Lambert; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 25 [42] 80
- *Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (Bristol)*, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 545
- *Anthrax, Deaths from (West Riding of Yorkshire)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1221
- *Anti-toxic Experiments*, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 782
- *Approaches to the House*, *Qs.* Mr. Byron Reed; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623
- *Bakehouses*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 27 [43] 692
- *Bishop Monkton Churchyard (Yorkshire)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Wayman; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 423. *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1030
- *Bottling Beer (Factory Regulations)* *Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 829
- *Bradford-on-Avon*
  - *Vaccination*
    - *Orders*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 387
    - *Prosecutions*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 29 [42] 257
- *Brass Trade (Inspection)*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 827
- *Breach of Park Regulations (Manchester)*, *Qs.* Mr. F. Cawley, Mr. C. E. Schwann, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1567. *Q.* Mr. F. Cawley; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 535

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Bucks Constabulary, Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 25 [42] 71
- *Burglary, Charge of (St. Helens), Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 825; *Aug* 3, 1352
- *Burial*
  - *Board (Ulverston), Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 812
  - *Fees, Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 13 [37] 233
  - *Irregularities (Swanscombe, Kent), Q.* Mr. J. Burns; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 71. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18, 1335
  - *Rules, Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 804
  - *Shirland, near Alfreton, Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 122; *Aug* 6, 1688
- *Cabs*
  - *Inspectors (London), Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1469
  - *Private, Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1681
  - *Regulations, Qs.* Mr. T. Lough, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 20 [37] 701
- *Cabs (London) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Charges against Licence-holders, Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1257
- *Check-weighman, Claim by (Wakefield), Q.* Mr. B. Pickard; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1261
- *Clerks*
  - *Labour, in Entering Rooms, etc., Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 367
  - *Prison, Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 441. *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1029
- *Coal*
  - *Mine Accidents, Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 521
  - *Mines Inspection, Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 824
  - *Trade Depression, Qs.* Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 734
- *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1887 Amendment Bill, Q.* Mr. J. E. Ellis; *A.* Mr A. J. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1013. *Q.* Mr. C. Fenwick; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 616. *Qs.* Mr. B. Pickard, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Tomlinson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11, 856. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22, 1565. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 525; *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Colliery*
  - *Detaching Safety Hooks, Qs.* Mr. T. Burt, Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 10 [38] 606
  - *Dispute (Lancashire), Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 848
  - *Explosions*
    - *Brancepeth, Q.* Mr. John Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1519
    - *Tylorstown, Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385
- *Compensation to Workmen Bill* (see that Title)
- *Contempt of Court, Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 545
- *Convictions under Explosives Acts, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 14 [37] 335
- *Convict Prison Warders, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 16 [42] 1634; *July* 20 [43] 130; *July* 30, 1043
- *Convicts on Licence, Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1074. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 747
- *Cornwall, Fishery Disturbances in* (see that Title)
- *County of London Sessions Court, Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 3 [42] 647
- *Court-house Accommodation, Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 18 [40] 1554; *May* 21 [41] 74
- *Criminal Statistics, Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 17 [39] 1168; *April* 28 [40] 12
- *Cruelty to*
  - *Children, Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 13 [39] 744
  - *Horses (London), Q.* Mr. H. Fell Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 997
- *Cycle Licence, Qs.* Mr. W. Hazell, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 946
- *Cycling Accidents, Qs.* Col. Milward, Major Rasch, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. J. Tully, Mr. W. Hazell; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 801
- *Cyclists, Qs.* Mr. Rawson Shaw, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 564
- *Daly (John), Prisoner at Portland, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1513; *April* 27, 1717
- *Dangerous Performance, Q.* Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1688
- *Deaths from*
  - *Anthrax (West Riding of Yorkshire), Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1221
  - *Illegal Operation (Derby), Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1222

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

Deaths from—cont.

Natural Causes, *Qs.* Mr. D. Crilly; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 772; *Mar* 19, 1357

Depositions (Magistrates' Court), *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 19 [38] 1330

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, *Qs.* Earl Stanhope; *As.* Lord Belper *Mar* 23 [38] 1579

District Council Chairmen, *Qs.* Mr. E. Strachey, Mr. Luttrell, Sir J. T. Brunner; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 12 [40] 1130

Drowning Cases (Notice to Coroners), *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 30 [40] 197

Drunkenness

Arrests for, *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1026

Excursion Steamers, *Qs.* Sir Cameron Gull, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1355

Liverpool, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1213

Duration of Sentences (Royal Commission), *Q.* Mr. H. J. Gladstone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 495

Durham (Hunwick Churchyard), *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. R. W. Perks; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 25 [42] 56

Dyer (Mrs.), *Q.* Mr. Brynmor Jones; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 620

Ejection from a Burial Ground, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1035

Election Petition Trials, *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 427

Employers' Liability Bill, *Q.* Mr. J. Havelock Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1479. *Q.* Mr. H. J. Reckitt; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1334. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Jacoby; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1327

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir R. Webster *April* 10 [39] 678. *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 17, 1180

Excursion Steamers (Drunkenness), *Qs.* Sir Cameron Gull, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1355

Executions at Newgate, *Qs.* Mr. H. D. Davies: *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397

Experiments on Living Animals, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 376

Explosives (Monthly Return), *Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 483

Factories

Chief Inspector of, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 20 [39] 1263

Cotton-weaving, *Q.* Mr. G. Whiteley; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 917

Workshops and (Sanitary Accommodation), *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 15 [41] 1064

[*cont.*

HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

Factory

Acts, *Qs.* Mr. G. Drage, Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 812

Acts (Shirt Trade, Derry, and), *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Johnston, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1027

Regulations (Bottling Beer), *Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 829

Work (Relaxation of Rules), *Q.* Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 751

Factory Inspection

Particulars Clause, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 444. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1323

Report, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 603

Sanitary Regulations, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 12 [41] 961

Sweating Districts, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1547

Factory and Workshops Acts (Consolidation), *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 12 [41] 961

Habitual Criminals, *Q.* Mr. A. Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 924

Half-time Workers, *Q.* Mr. J. Rutherford; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 551

Halkyn Quarries (Flintshire), *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 28 [40] 9

High Treason (Punishment for), *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 552. *Q.* Mr L. P. Hayden; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7, 750

Hoist Accidents, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1674

Holloway Sanatorium, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 20 [37] 700. *Q.* Mr. J. E. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 774

Hornsey Murder, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 816

Horseflesh, *Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. Lees Knowles; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 729

House of Commons

Approaches to, *Qs.* Mr. Byron Reed; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623

Police Duty, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 846

Hyde Park

Cycling in, *Qs.* Mr. Drucker, Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 2 [37] 1476. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 12 [38] 748. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1510

Disorderly Proceedings, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 9 [41] 718; *June* 11, 838

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Hyde Park*—cont.
  - *Disturbances*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. M. Davitt, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. M. Healy; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 20 [37] 702. *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21, 823 (For Debate see Title HYDE PARK DISTURBANCES)
  - *Footpaths*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 16 [42] 1644
  - *Military Drill*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Preaching and Play-acting in*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Boulnois, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 11 [40] 1012. *Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 18, 1568
  - *Rotten Row*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Colonel Wyndham Murray; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 30 [43] 1022
  - *Sunday Gatherings and Performances in*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 24 [39] 60. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30, 366
  - *Trees*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 30 [40] 216
- *Illegal*
  - *Fishing*, *Q.* Captain Phillpotts; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 436
  - *Operation (Derby)*, *Death from*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1222
- *Ill-treatment of Animals*, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 10 [38] 591
- *India-rubber Works*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 837
- *Indictable Offences*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1233
- *Industrial Schools*
  - *Children as Half-timers*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
  - *Inmates*, *Q.* Mr. J. Howard; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318
- *Inebriates*
  - *Inveterate Misdemeanants and*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 9 [38] 436
  - *Treatment of*, *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1010
- *Insanitary Offices and Entering Rooms*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 30 [40] 219
- *Insanity Inquiry*, *Q.* Dr. J. E. Kenny; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 14 [37] 342
- *Irish Treason-felony Prisoners*, *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1441. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 839. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 13 [44] 752
- *Itinerant Street Musicians*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Jacoby; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1508

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Jameson (Dr.) and his Colleagues (Prison Treatment of)*, *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1269
- *Jersey Harbour*, *Q.* Major Wyndham-Quin; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 545
- *Jury*
  - *Law*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 12 [41] 968
  - *Service (Colliery Managers)*, *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 827
- *Justices of the Peace*
  - *General Committees*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 1019
  - *Metropolis*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
- *Juvenile Offenders*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 1012. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1148. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 19 [41] 1445
- *Land in Wales (Royal Commission)*, *Qs.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan, Mr. Rees Davis; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24 [39] 1630 (For Debate see WELSH LAND COMMISSION)
- *Lead Poisoning*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 13 [39] 743
- *Licenser of Plays* ("Joseph of Canaan"), *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24 [39] 1637
- *Licensing Question (Royal Commission)*, *Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1691
- *Limpley Stoke Reformatory*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 994
- *Linen and Jute Industries*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 370
- *Liverpool (Drunkenness in)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- *London*
  - *Cabs*
    - *Inspectors*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1469
    - *Private*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1681
  - *Cabs Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Clerks (Labour) in Entering Rooms, etc.*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 367
  - *Cruelty to Horses*, *Q.* Mr. H. Fell Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 997
  - *Cycling Accidents*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1016. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24, 1634
  - *Dyer (Mrs.) Case of*, *Q.* Mr. Brynmor Jones; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 620
  - *Executions at Newgate*, *Qs.* Mr. H. D. Davies; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397

[*cont.*

HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.
London—cont.
Holloway Gaol, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1226
Hornsey Murder, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stevens; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 816
House of Commons
Approaches to, *Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623
Police Duty, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 846
Hyde Park (see subhead above)
Justices of the Peace, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
Metropolitan
Magistracy, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 829
Police (see subhead below)
Middlesex Sessions (Convict on Licence), *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 63
Omnibus Standings, *Q.* Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 23 [38] 1612
Police Court
Penge, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 232
St. Pancras, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1543
West London (Temperance Pledge), *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337
Quarter Sessions (London) Bill, *Q.* Sir A. R. Scoble; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1356
Regent's Canal, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 255
School Board Prosecutions, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1009
Sessions Court (County of), *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 3 [42] 647
Street
Accidents, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318
Fights, *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 440
Obstructions, *Q.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 550
Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1889 (Appeals), *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1322
Westminster Hall, *Qs.* Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. W. Johnston; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas, Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1691. *Qs.* Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. J. W. Logan; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 68

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.
London—cont.
Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 540

Lunacy
England and Wales, *Qs.* Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. T. Lough, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [37] 1373
Increase, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 377
Lyons v. *Wilkins (High Court of Justice)*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 13 [39] 733
Manchester (Breach of Park Regulations), *Qs.* Mr. F. Cawley, Mr. C. E. Schwann, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1567. *Q.* Mr. F. Cawley; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 435
Margate (Sale of Newspapers), *Q.* Mr. Willox; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1306
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister (Jersey Bill), *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 755
Maybrick (Mrs.), Case of, *Qs.* Dr. Clark; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 12 [40] 1136; *June* 4 [41] 423. *Qs.* Dr. Clark, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1265. *Q.* Mr. W. P. Morgan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 383
Medical Witnesses, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 17 [39] 1171
Metropolis (see subhead *London* above)

Metropolitan
Magistracy, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 829

Police
Boots, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446. *Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27, 1230; *Mar* 2, 1480; *Mar* 5 [38] 198; *Mar* 19, 1358; *Mar* 23, 1611; *April* 30 [40] 204
Clothing, *Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 428. *Qs.* Mr. R. G. Webster, Sir A. K. Rollit, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1542. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 23 [43] 471
Courts Bill (see that Title)
Offences, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 7 [44] 95
Sunday Duty, *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 754
Uniform, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1245

Middlesex Sessions (Convict on Licence), *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 63
Midhurst Bench (Scotch Oaths), *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 14 [42] 1433

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Mineral Oils*, *Q.* Mr. E. Boulnois; *A.* Mr. J. Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21, 814
- *Miners*
    - *Eviction of (Durham)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Wilson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1330
    - *Nystagmus*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 20 [37] 708. *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1512
- *Mines*
    - *Committee (Merionethshire)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 30 [43] 1054
    - *Minerals, and (Statistics)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 14 [39] 895
    - *Regulation Act*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1087
- *Murder of Detective Kidd (Wigan)*, *Q.* Sir C Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 59
- *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1316
- *Newgate Executions* (see *London* above)
- *Newspapers, Sale of (Margate)*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Willox; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1306
- *Nonconformist Burial Service (Shirland, near Alfreton)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 122; *Aug* 6, 1688
- *Oldham (Payment of Rates,)* *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 75
- *Old Metal Dealers*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 1 [41] 214
- *Omnibus Standings, Metropolis*, *Qs.* Mr. C. B. McLaren; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 23 [38] 1612
- *Open Quarries*, *Q.* Mr. T. E. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 823
- *Outrages on Horses*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 549
- *Parachute Accident (Cardiff)*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 826
- *Poisoning Case*, *Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1062
- *Police*
    - *Army and Navy Pensioners and*, *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 433
    - *Court*
        - *Penge*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 232
        - *St. Pancras*. *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1543
        - *West London (Temperance Pledge)*, *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337
    - *Metropolitan* (see *Metropolitan* above)
    - *Pensions*, *Q.* Colonel Denny; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 186. *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1238

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

- *Police*—cont.
    - *Supervision*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1498; *July* 21 [43] 271
- *Prevention of Crimes Act*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [37] 1389, 1395
- *Printing and Allied Trades*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1221
- *Prisoners' Aid Societies*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 131. *Q.* Mr. H. J. Gladstone; *A.* Sir White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 494
- *Prison-made Goods*, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. Dalziel; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 16 [38] 1016
  (See also TRADE, BOARD OF)
- *Prisons*
    - *Clerks*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 441. *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1029
    - *Commission*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Foster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1257
    - *Commissions (Scotland)* (see SCOTLAND)
    - *Committee*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 13 [37] 237
    - *Governors*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Jones; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 30 [40] 212
    - *Hereford*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 541
    - *Ill-treatment (Alleged)*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Newdigate; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 748
    - *Industries*
        - *Comptroller of*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1423
        - *Supervision of*, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Gladstone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 495
    - *Labour*, *Q.* Sir J. B. Stone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 3 [38] 28
    - *Officers*
        - *Hours of Duty*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 834
        - *Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 267
    - *Schoolmasters*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 998
    - *Treatment of Dr. Jameson and his Colleagues*, *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1269
    - *Warders (Convict)*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 130; *July* 30, 1043
    - *Wormwood Scrubbs*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 540
- *Private Asylums*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Corbet; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 551
- *Proprietary Lunatic Asylums*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 13 [38] 884

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

Public-house Licences at Tynemouth, *Qs.* Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 2 [41] 289

Quarter Sessions (London) Bill, *Q.* Sir A. R. Scoble; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1356

Railway Servants, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 918

Record Department (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 939

Refreshment Houses, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1248

Regent's Canal, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 255

Retired Officers as Justices of the Peace, *Qs.* Viscount Sidmouth; *As.* Lord Halsbury, Lord Herschell *May* 12 [40] 1126

Royal Parks (New Regulations), *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 6 [42] 797

St. Helens (Charge of Burglary), *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 825; *Aug* 3, 1352

Savings Bank Deposits, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 7 [40] 736

School
  Attendance, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 202
  Board Prosecutions, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1009

Scotch Oath (Midhurst Bench), *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 14 [42] 1432

Shirland, near Alfreton (Nonconformist Burial Service), *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 122; *Aug* 6, 1688

Shirt Trade (Derry) and the Factory Acts, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Johnston, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1027

Shooting Homing Pigeons, *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1680

Sluck (George) Case of, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1073

Shuttle Guards, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1509. *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 837

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, *Q.* Mr. S. Gedge; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [37] 1376

Stationery Office, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1318

Statistics
  Criminal, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 17 [39] 1168; *April* 28 [40] 12
  Mines and Minerals, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 14 [39] 895

Steaming in Weaving Sheds, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1044

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HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

Street
  Accidents
    Covered Vans, *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie, General Laurie; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1631
    London, Q. Sir J. B. Simeon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318
  Collections, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 3 [42] 650. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 14, 1427. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 258
  Fights (London), *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 440
  Obstruction (London), *Q.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 550

Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1503

Telephonic Communication (Guernsey), *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 9 [41] 709

Temperance Pledge (West London Police Court), *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337

Transvaal Raid, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir R. T. Reid; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Sir R. Webster *July* 30 [43] 1042

Treason-felony
  Convict Devany, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 1004
  Prisoners, *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; Mr. W. Field: *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1441. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 839. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 13 [44] 752

Trial of Causes (Carlisle), *Q.* Mr. R. A. Allison; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1226

Truck
  Acts, *Q.* Sir J. T. Woodhouse; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1263. *Q.* Mr. R. B. Haldane; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
  Bill, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 10 [39] 669
  System, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 14 [37] 334

Tuberculosis (Royal Commission), *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1436. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 18, 1560. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 828. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 9 [42] 1115

Tylorstown Colliery Explosion, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385

[*cont.*

HOME DEPARTMENT—cont.

Tynemouth (Public-house Licences), *Qs.* Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 2 [41] 289

Typewriting, Q. Mr. E. A. Goulding; *A.* Mr. J. Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446

Ulverston Burial Board, Q. Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 812

Unqualified Medical Practitioners, Q. Mr. D. Crilly; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 11 [38] 716

Vaccination
- *Acts (Seizure under)*, Q. Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 996
- *Orders (Bradford-on-Avon)*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 387
- *Prosecutions*
  - *Andover*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 30 [42] 392
  - *Bradford-on-Avon*, *Q.* Capt. Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 29 [42] 257
- *Royal Commission*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [37] 1388. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone: *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 220. *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 1000. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
- *Shuck (George)*, *Case of*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1073

Valuation (Metropolis) Act 1869 (Appeals), *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1322

Wages
- *Fines and Deductions from*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1453
- *Payment of in Public-houses*, *Q.* Earl Stanhope; *A.* Lord Belper *Mar* 23 [38] 1578

Welsh Land Commission, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 845

Westminster Hall Qs. Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. W. Johnston; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas, Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1691. *Qs.* Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. J. W. Logan; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 68

Wool-sorting, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 16 [42] 1628

Wreaths on Graves (Priors Marston), *Qs.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1328; *July* 7 [42] 927

Yorkshire (West Riding of), *Deaths from Anthrax*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1221

HOPETOUN, Earl of
- Naval Protection in the Bristol Channel *June* 18 [41] 1303

HOPKINSON, Mr. A., *Wilts, Cricklade*
- Darwen Moor Provisional Order *July* 23 [43] 471
- Estates Tail Abolition Bill, Intro. *Mar* 24 [39] 65
- Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 267
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1402
- Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 739
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 161

HOULDSWORTH, Sir WILLIAM H., Bart., *Manchester, N.*
- Armenia, Losses of British Subjects in *Mar* 16 [38] 1005
- Belfast Corporation Bill *June* 23 [41] 1663, 1671
- Boiler Inspection and Registration Bill, Intro. *Mar* 11 [38] 716
- Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1184, 1186, 1191
- Income Tax (Schedule "D") *Mar* 23 [38] 1597
- Indian
  - Merchants at Kilwa *June* 8 [41] 614
  - Mints *Feb* 20 [37] 715
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 855, 857, 865, 868, 869; *May* 19, 1675
- Londonderry Improvement Bill *July* 6 [42] 773
- Losses of British Subjects in Asiatic Turkey *July* 6 [42] 794
- Mardiros Arabian (Case of) *Feb* 20 [37] 710
- Undelivered Postcards *June* 8 [41] 615

House Tax Bill (see CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE)

House Tax (Consolidation) Bill
- *l.* Pres. Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *May* 15 [40] 1413
  - 2R. Order Read and Discharged *June* 18 [41] 1302

Houses in Towns (Ireland) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. L. P. Hayden; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356

Housing of the Working Classes Bill
- *l.* Pres. Lord Balfour; Read 1ª *May* 1 [40] 318
  - 2R. Lord Balfour *May* 11, 989
  - Read 2ª *May* 11, 989
  - In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 12, 1126

Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. J. Atkinson; Read 1° *April* 24 [39] 1704
  - 2R., Mr. J. C. Flynn, 524; Dr. Tanner, 524, 525; [Mr. Speaker, 524;] Mr. J. Atkinson, 525 *May* 4 [40]
  - Read 2° *May* 4, 525

cont.

Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill—cont.
  In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *May* 19, 1753
  Read 3° and Passed *May* 19, 1753
l. Read 1ª *May* 21 [41] 46
  2R. Earl of Ranfurly, 814; Viscount Clifden, 814 *June* 11
  Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 11, 814
  In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *June* 12, 944
  Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *June* 23, 1658
  Read 3ª and Passed *June* 25 [42] 51
  Royal Assent *July* 2, 513

Housing of the Working Classes Provisional Order (Aberdeen) Bill
c. Rep. without Amendt.: Provisional Order Confirmed *Mar* 11 [38] 716
  Verbal Amendt. made *Mar* 12, 741
  Read 3° *Mar* 12, 741
l. Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *Mar* 13, 837
  Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill
l. Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt *May* 19 [40] 1657
  Read 3ª and Passed with Amendt. *May* 21 [41] 53
c. Read 1° *June* 23, 1672
  2R. Mr. J. Caldwell, 786; Mr. J. Samuel, 787; Mr. Graham Murray, 787; Dr. Clark, 787 *July* 27 [43]
  Read 2° and com. *July* 27, 787
  In Com., Mr. J. Caldwell, 1139, 1140; Mr. A. Asher, 1140, 1141; Sir C. Dilke, 1142; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1142 *July* 30
  Considered as Amended: Mr. J. Caldwell *Aug* 1, 1326
  Read 3° and Passed with an Amendt. *Aug* 1, 1326
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to with an Amendt. *Aug* 4, 1418
  Commons' Amendt. Considered and Agreed to *Aug* 6, 1561
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Howard, Mr. J., *Middlesex, Tottenham*
  Industrial School Inmates *July* 13 [42] 1318
  Old Age Pensions *April* 13 [39] 735
  Tottenham Charities *Mar* 26 [39] 165

Howell, Mr. W. T., *Denbigh Boroughs*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 12 [40] 1146
  Gelligaer School Scheme *Mar* 2 [37] 1594
  Income Tax (Colonies) *April* 30 [40] 211
  Intermediate Education (Wales) (Meyrick Fund) *Mar* 9 [38] 540
  Jamaica Succession Duty *April* 30 [40] 215
  Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 241
  London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 24 [39] 1617
  Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 627

Howell, Mr. W. T.—*cont.*
  Railway Maps *June* 19 [41] 1445
  Sunday Letter Deliveries *Mar* 10 [38] 612
  Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 608
  Trinidad *Mar* 3 [38] 29

Howorth, Sir H. H., *Salford, S.*
  Election Petitions *Mar* 5 [38] 239
  House of Lords (Commons' Accommodation) *April* 16 [39] 1017
  South Kensington
    Exhibition Buildings *April* 10 [39] 673; *April* 16, 1018
    Mediæval Art Museum *April* 13 [39] 745

Hozier, Mr. J. H. C., *Lanarkshire, S.*
  Fee Grant (Scotland) *Mar* 30 [39] 371; *April* 24, 1640
  Married Soldiers' Quarters *June* 15 [41] 1072
  Militia Boots *July* 6 [42] 788
  Prison Service (Scotland) *June* 22 [41] 1548
  Sub-Postmasters *April* 24 [39] 1639
  Teachers' Pensions *Feb* 25 [38] 1076

Hubbard, Hon. E., *Lambeth, Brixton*
  Education Bill, 2R. *May* 6 [39] 667

Huddersfield Water Bill
  Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 513

Hughes, Colonel E., *Woolwich*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 196
  Army Estimates
    £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 120, 136
    £1,357,800 for Pensions and Other Non-effective Charges *Mar* 27 [39] 303
    £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1469, 1491
  Business of the House *Aug* 6 [43] 1704
  Chelsea Hospital *Feb* 19 [37] 634
  Metropolitan Sewers and Drains Bill, Intro. *Mar* 4 [38] 180
  Public Buildings (London) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 4 [38] 180; Withdrawn *Mar* 16, 993
  Public Works (London) (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 16 [38] 993
  Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 603
  Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 175

Hulse, Mr. E. H., *Salisbury*
  Assize Arrangements *July* 21 [43] 272
  Cavalry Barracks, Dublin *Feb* 21 [37] 825
  Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1077
  Matabele Rising *Mar* 31 [39] 525
  Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *Mar* 5 [38] 221; *April* 21 [39] 1387, 1394
  Old Age Pensions (Royal Commission) *July* 6 [42] 800
  Pretoria Trials *April* 30 [40] 217
  Salisbury Cathedral *Mar* 2 [37] 1479, 1480; *Mar* 13 [38] 878

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HUMPHREYS-OWEN, Mr. ARTHUR C., *Montgomery*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 29 [42] 295, 326, 356
Day School Code (Article 89) *Mar* 26 [39] 239
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 881
Land Tax *April* 30 [40] 199
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 231, 251, 256; 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1132
Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 441; *July* 30 [43] 1111, 1121, 1122
Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1413; In Com. *April* 14 [39] 901
Royal Visit to Wales *May* 18 [40] 1549
Supply: £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1290

Hungarian Kingdom (Millennium)
Lord Halsbury Communicated Invitation received from Hungarian Government (*l.*) *May* 11 [40] 977
Mr. Speaker Communicated Letter received from Hungarian Government (*c.*) *May* 8 [40] 872

HUNTLY, Marquess of
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *June* 29 [42] 245
Foreign Trawlers in Moray Firth *Mar* 9 [38] 418
Public Health (Scotland) Bill *Feb* 25 [37] 1043, 1044; 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1123, 1127

HUTTON, Mr. ALFRED E., *Yorkshire, W.R., Morley*
Christ Church National School (Lane End, Forest of Dean) *July* 16 [42] 1635
Denominational Schools *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
Diocesan Boards of Education
  Examination *Mar* 19 [38] 1331
  Publication of Reports *Mar* 9 [38] 442
Eastbourne Magistracy *Mar* 2 [37] 1494
Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 555; 2R. *May* 6 [40] 675; In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1381
Education Bill (Questions on)
  School
    Accommodation *May* 7 [40] 744
    Boards *May* 11 [40] 1003
    Grants *May* 5 [40] 551
Religious Instruction *Feb* 27 [37] 1248, 1249; *Mar* 2, 1472

Hyde Park Disturbances
Mr. W. Redmond, 867, 870, 871; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 869, 870; Mr. P. O'Brien, 870, 871; Mr J Burns, 871; Mr. Hayden 872; Mr. W. Johnston, 872 *Feb* 21 [37]
(For Questions see HOME DEPARTMENT)

Ilfracombe Gas Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Imperial Defence Act 1888
Account Pres. (*c.*) *June* 18 [41] 1305

Imperial Institute (see METROPOLIS; subheading *South Kensington*)

Imperial Revenue (Collection and Expenditure), Great Britain and Ireland
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 8 [44] 205

Imperial Taxation
Q. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 7 [44] 108

INCHIQUIN, Lord
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1582, 1584, 1590, 1610, 1627; *Aug* 7 [44] 22; *Aug* 10, 335, 336, 338, 339, 342, 344; *Aug* 13, 694

Income Tax
Sir M. Hicks Beach, (*Motion*) 1543, 1551, 1559, 1562, 1571, 1576, 1577, 1586, 1591, 1594, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1603; Sir H. Fowler, 1543; Sir W. Harcourt, 1554, 1559; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1559; Sir C. Dilke, 1560; Mr. J. Lowther, 1561, 1562; Sir J. T. Brunner, 1565; Mr. Disraeli, 1566, 1567; [Chairman, 1567, 1572;] Mr. J. A. Pease, 1567, 1571; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1571, 1572; Mr. F. Cawley, 1573; Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, 1575; Mr. W. Allan, 1576, 1577; Mr. W. F. Lawrence, 1577; Mr. T. Lough, 1578, 1599, 1600; Mr. A. K. Loyd, 1585; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 1585, 1586; Mr. C. T. Murdoch, 1587; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 1590, 1591, 1594; Sir A. B. Forwood, 1594; Dr. Clark, 1596; Mr. R. G. Webster, 1600; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1601; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1603 *April* 23 [39]
Reso. Agreed to *April* 23, 1603
(For Questions see CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND INLAND REVENUE)

Income Tax
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 5 [41] 501

Income Tax Assessments 1895
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 5 [41] 501

Income Tax under Schedule "C"
Return Pres. (*c.*) *May* 14 [40] 1309

Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Bill
l. Intro. and Read 1ª *Mar* 9 [38] 413
2R. Lord Bishop of London *Mar* 17, 1115
Read 2ª *Mar* 17, 1116
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 20, 1433
Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *Mar* 24 [39] 3
Read 3ª *Mar* 26, 160
c. Read 1° *April* 17, 1150
Read 2° *May* 4 [40] 536
In Com., Mr. J. C. Williams, 656; Mr. S. T. Evans, 656 *May* 5
In Com., R.P. *May* 6, 719

[*cont.*

Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Bill—cont.
In Com., Mr. S. T. Evans *May* 7, 835
In Com., R.P. *May* 19, 1755
In Com., R.P. *June* 15 [41] 1147
In Com., R.P. *June* 26 [42] 220
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *July* 7, 1004
Read 3° and Passed *July* 7, 1004
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

INDIA

Secretary of State—Lord G. Hamilton
Under Secretary of State—Earl of Onslow

Aden (Trained Hospital Staff), *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 10 [42] 1226. *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 11 [44] 485
African Wild Elephants, *Q.* Mr. J. Bryce; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 30 [42] 391

Army
- *Diseases in*, *Qs.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 30 [39] 380
- *Efficiency of*, *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 14 [44] 852
- *Flogging*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Curzon *Mar* 13 [38] 876
- *Officers on General List*, *Q.* Mr. E. B. Hoare; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 17 [38] 1148

Arrest of Mr. Yusufuddin, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 8 [41] 602
Assam Coal Mines, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 28 [40] 12

Bengal
- *Appeal Court of*, *Q.* Lord Stanley of Alderley; *A.* Earl of Onslow *Feb* 20 [37] 684
- *Legislative Council*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 11 [40] 1010
- *Prisons*, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1226. *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 2, 1481
- *Tenancy Act 1885*, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 10 [44] 395. *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 11, 494

Bombay
- *Cotton Trade (Madras and)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Kenyon; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1042
- *Liquor Licence*, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 28 [43] 813
- *Native Infantry*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 2 [37] 1467
- *Small Cause Court*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 2 [42] 522

British Residents
- *India*, *Q.* Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 649
- *Malay States*, *Q.* Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 3 [42] 649

British Soldiers in, *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 23 [38] 1591

[*cont.*

INDIA—cont.
- *Budget (East Indian Accounts)*, *Qs.* Sir W Wedderburn; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1647; *July* 30 [43] 1046; *Aug* 6, 1701; *Aug* 11 [44] 493
  (For Debate see East India Revenue Accounts, Indian Budget)

Burma
- *Chin Hills, and (Military Operations)*, *Q.* Captain Grice-Hutchinson; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 14 [42] 1431
- *Hemp Drugs*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
- *Legislative Councils (Punjab and)*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 14 [40] 1328
- *Railways*
  - *Burma-Siam-China*, *Q.* R. A. Yerburgh; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 24 [37] 931. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 6 [42] 795. *Q.* Sir Stafford Northcote; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 10 [44] 382
  - *Extension of*, *Q.* Mr. R. Souttar; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 31 [43] 1253

Cabul Treaty, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 19 [38] 1331
Calcutta (Overland Railway to), *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 21 [43] 247

Chitral
- *Bashgal Valley*, *Q.* Sir Charles Dilke; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 16 [39] 1006. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 7 [40] 751
- *Delay in Circulation of Papers and Dispatches*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 16 [39] 1006. *Q.* Sir H. Fowler; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 23, 1519
- *Kafirs in*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 30 [39] 384. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 28 [40] 15
- *Proclamation*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 11 [40] 1011. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18, 1546
- *Return of Expenditure*, *Q.* Lord Reay; *A.* Earl of Onslow *Mar* 2 [37] 1450
- *Waziri and (Campaigns)*, *Qs.* Colonel Wyndham Murray, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 9 [42] 1103

Civil Service, *Q.* Mr. E. B. Hoare; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 17 [38] 1148
Coolies, Emigration of, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 16 [41] 1153
Cooper's Hill Royal Engineering College, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1630
Cordite, Manufacture of (see Army)

Cotton
- *Duties*, *Q.* Sir J. Leese; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 20 [37] 712. *Q.* Lord Reay; *A.* Earl of Onslow *Mar* 2, 1451. *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 16 [38] 1004. *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18 [40] 1543
  (For Debate see Indian Cotton Duties)
- *Trade (Bombay and Madras)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Kenyon; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1042

[*cont.*

INDIA—cont.

- *Council Drafts*, *Q.* Mr. Orr-Ewing; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 15 [40] 1435

- *East India*
  - *Accounts (Indian Budget)*, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1647; *July* 30 [43] 1046; *Aug* 6, 1701; *Aug* 11 [44] 493
  - *Establishment Charges*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 3 [38] 16
  - *Railway Company* (see RAILWAYS)
  - *Revenue Accounts* (see *Budget* above)

- *Enteric Fever*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1254
- *European Troops in*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1029. *Qs.* Major Rasch, Mr. J. Stuart; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 111. *Qs.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. Bhownaggree; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 13, 746
- *Exchange Compensation Allowance*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 16 [41] 1153
- *Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops* (see EGYPT)
- *Frontier*, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 4 [41] 420; *July* 2 [42] 542

- *Hospital Staff*
  - *Aden (Trained)*, *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 10 [42] 1226. *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 11 [44] 485
  - *Garrison*, *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 19 [38] 1348

- *Imperial Institute*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 13 [39] 740
- *India Medal*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 15 [41] 1071
- *Irrigation Department*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 3 [38] 15
- *Jhalawar (Maharaja Rana of)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 24 [37] 944. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 5 [38] 214. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 16 [39] 1009. *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 20, 1242. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 15 [41] 1068; *July* 21 [43] 251
  (For Debate see JHALAWAR, MAHARAJA OF)
- *Jute Mills*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1217

- *Kafir Country*
  - *Durand Agreement*, *Q.* Sir J. H. Kennaway; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 13 [37] 234
  - *Slave Traffic*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 4 [40] 446

- *Kafiristan*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 20 [37] 714. *Qs.* Mr. T. Bayley, Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 3 [38] 18. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 23, 1611. *Q.* Mr. A. Birrell; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 16 [39] 1042. *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 20, 1256. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 21, 1369. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 1 [40] 337. *Q.* Mr. A. Pease; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 11 [41] 833. *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 31 [43] 1251

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- *Kafirs in Chitral*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 30 [39] 384. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 28 [40] 15
- *Kandahar Railway*, *Q.* Mr. R. Souttar; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1637
- *Kilwa (Merchants at)*, *Q.* Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 8 [41] 614
- *Lapsed Estates*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 30 [42] 386

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  - *Bengal*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 11 [40] 1010
  - *Burma and Punjab*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 14 [40] 1328

- *Liquor Licence (Bombay)*, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 28 [43] 813
- *Lisbon (Exhibition at)*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18 [40] 1562
- *Lucknow (Cholera at)*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 9 [38] 454

- *Madras*
  - *City Civil Court*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1029
  - *Cotton Trade (Bombay and)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Kenyon; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1042
  - *Evictions in*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 19 [38] 1355
  - *Infantry Regiments*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1023
  - *Land and Agricultural Banks*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 9 [38] 434
  - *Land Revenue Administration*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 26 [39] 182
  - *Village Service Act*, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 5 [38] 192; *April* 16 [39] 1046

- *Mails*
  - *India and the Far East*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 540
  - *Indian and Australian*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 30 [42] 388

- *Mhow, Cantonment of*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 5 [38] 228
- *Mints*, *Q.* Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 715. *Q.* Sir W. Coddington; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 28, 1390. *Qs.* Mr. H. Kimber; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 183
- *Moplahs*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 5 [38] 226. *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 30 [40] 208
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Cultivation, *Q.* Mr. A. Pease; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 12 [38] 743
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Pasteur Institute, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 4 [43] 1452
Patna (Death of the Maharaja of), *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Dr. Clark; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 5 [38] 225. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 19, 1341
Persian Gulf (Naval Operations in), *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 21 [37] 799
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Poppy Cultivation, *Qs.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 2 [37] 1482; *June* 23 [41] 1684
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Works Department, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Maclure; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 13 [44] 744

Queen's Cadetships, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 11 [40] 1009

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Burma-Siam-China, *Q.* Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 24 [37] 931. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 6 [42] 795. *Q.* Sir Stafford Northcote; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 10 [44] 382
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Application for Concessions, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 19 [41] 1439; *Aug* 11 [44] 485
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Rolled Steel Sleepers (Indian State Railways), *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 19 [41] 1432
Royal Engineering College (Cooper's Hill), *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1630
Royal Engineers Officers, *Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1259
Siam (Anglo-French Treaty), *Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 16 [41] 1160
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Employment of, *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Speaker *May* 14 [40] 1412
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Suakim, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 1014. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Curzon *May* 12, 1143. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 13, 1261. *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 23 [41] 1685
Suakim and Mombasa, *Qs.* Mr. C. E. Schwann, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1338

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Officers, *Qs.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 21 [41] 67; *June* 15, 1063
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Industrial and Provident and Incorporated Building Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. F. A. Channing; Read 1° *Mar* 27 [39] 282

Industrial and Provident Societies (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill
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IRELAND
Lord Lieutenant—Earl CADOGAN
Chief Secretary—Mr. G. W. BALFOUR
Lord Chancellor—Lord ASHBOURNE
Attorney General—Mr. J. ATKINSON
Solicitor General—Mr. W. KENNY

Achill Island
Gun Licence, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1625
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Homicide, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 518
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Amalgamation of Poor Law Unions (Ireland) Bill, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1070; *June* 23, 1689; *July* 16 [42] 1629; *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
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  - *Food Supplies (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Jordan, Sir H. Vincent, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 30 [43] 1044
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    - *Breeding*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 16 [41] 1158
    - *Curragh*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 1 [41] 222
  - *Meat Supply*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 26 [42] 150
- *Arrest under Debtors Act*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 176
- *Arthur Guinness and Company Limited*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 2 [42] 530
- *Artillery*
  - *Militia (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 490
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- *Artisans' Dwellings Act*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1560
- *Arvagh Dispensary District (Cavan County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 96
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  - *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 453
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  - *Town Clerkship*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 818
- *Aughrim Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
- *Bacon Trade*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1348
- *Bailieborough Union (Cavan County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1686
- *Balbriggan (Level Railway Crossing)*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
- *Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Drainage Board*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 840

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- *Ballyshannon Loan Fund*, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1334
- *Ballytrain Polling District (South Monaghan)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 432
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  - *Cases*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 27 [37] 1241
  - *Fees*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 935
- *Bankrupt Estates*, *Q.* Mr. W. O'Malley; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 1 [41] 219
- *Barracks*
  - *Belfast*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 17 [38] 1153. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 17 [39] 1163
  - *Belturbet*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
  - *Birr*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 30 [43] 1032
  - *Boyle*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 7 [40] 748
  - *Buttevant*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 25 [37] 1074
  - *Cavan Militia*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1633
  - *Dublin*
    - *Cavalry*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Hulse; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 21 [37] 825
    - *Richmond*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 454
    - *Royal*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1059
  - *Le Marchant (Sewage)*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Colston; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 447
- *Barrow Drainage*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 425
- *Bath Estate (Monaghan County)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1508; *May* 4 [40] 431; *June* 12 [41] 962
- *Belfast*
  - *Barracks*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 17 [38] 1153. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 17 [39] 1163
  - *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 64
  - *Christ Church Schools*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1377
  - *Constabulary*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 254
  - *Corporation*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Tully, Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 748

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IRELAND—cont.
- *Belfast*—cont.
  - *District*
    - *Asylum, Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1313
    - *Registry, Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. S. Young; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 3 [38] 22. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1250
  - *Excursion Traffic, Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1165
  - *Foreign Animals Wharf, Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 789
  - *Graving Dock, Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *April* 23 [39] 1513
  - *Landing of Live Cattle at, Qs.* Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 24 [43] 603
  - *Letters from, Qs.* Mr. S. Young; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1429; *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
  - *Lough*
    - *Lights, Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 564. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21, 806. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27, 1216; *Mar* 2, 1465
    - *Mew Island Signals, Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1163; *June* 15 [41] 1061; *June* 16, 1155
    - *Training Ship for, Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1151 *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir J. Haslett; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1037
    - *Visit of Channel Fleet to, Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1545
  - *Military Deserters, Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 22 [41] 1561
  - *Postmaster (Pension), Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1384
  - *Post Office*
    - *Employment of Telegraph Youths, Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
    - *Telegraph Department, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
    - *Telegraphic Arrangements, Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1545
    - *Telegraphists*
      - *Female, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1683
      - *Male, Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 845. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 377
  - *Public Library and Museum, Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 876
  - *Purdysburn Asylum, Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 466; *Aug* 3, 1347
  - *Queen's College, Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 372

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IRELAND—cont.
- *Belfast*—cont.
  - *Recorder's Court and County Business, Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 23 [39] 1530. *Q.* Sir J. Haslett; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 24, 1642
  - *Registration of Births and Deaths, Qs.* Mr. S. Young; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1240; *May* 18 [40] 1545
  - *Technical Schools, Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 877
  - *Workhouse Inmates*
    - *Deaths, Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1633. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 257. *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30, 1036
    - *Lunatics, Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1547
    - *Removal of, Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 699
- *Belfast Corporation Bill, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 9 [38] 420. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17, 1164
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Belturbet Military Barracks, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
- *Bessbrook (Disorderly Conduct at Orange Demonstration), Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 14 [42] 1423. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 36
- *Bigamy (Queenstown) Conviction for, Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 894. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1432; *May* 18, 1557
- *Birr Military Barracks, Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 30 [43] 1032
- *Bites from Rabid Dogs, Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1039
- *Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Act 1893, Qs.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1689
- *Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill* (see that Title)
- *Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage, Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1599; *Mar* 26 [39] 172. *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31, 518
- *Board of*
  - *Agriculture and Industry, Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 226. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1011. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21, 1372. *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1724. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1437
  - *Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Works Loans in, Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 65

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Boards of Guardians*
  - *Athlone*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 453
  - *Ballymena (Antrim County)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 463
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 64
  - *Castleblaney*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1141
  - *Downpatrick*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1609. *Q.* Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 408
  - *Galway*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1427
  - *Kenmare*, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 148
  - *Limerick*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551
  - *Longford*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 343. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7, 734
- *Boat-slip (Linsport)*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 221
- *Boyle*
  - *Lighting*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1381
  - *Military Barracks*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 7 [40] 748
  - *Town Commissioners*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 967
- *Boyne Navigation Transfer Bill* (see that Title)
- *Bundoran Loan Fund (Donegal County)*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 3, 653. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31 [43] 1255
- *Buttevant Barracks*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 25 [37] 1074
- *Carlow County*
  - *Asylum*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 760
  - *Barony Arrears*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1556
  - *Compensation for Malicious Injury to a Cabin*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1502
  - *Grand Jury*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1025; *April* 21 1365; *April* 27, 1733. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, [Mr. Speaker] *May* 5 [40] 538. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 21 [43] 255; *July* 23, 461
  - *Infirmary*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 818; *Feb* 24, 947; *Mar* 9 [38] 446; *May* 18 [40] 1555; *May* 21 [41] 66; *June* 12, 962; *July* 20 [43] 132; *July* 23, 460
  - *Manslaughter in*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 8 [40] 874
  - *Postal Arrangements*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 133
- *Carriage of Letters (Irish Railways)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 810

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Carrickmacross*
  - *Petty Sessions*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 98
  - *Union*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1048; *April* 17, 1177; *April* 20, 1259
  - *Workhouse*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 18 [37] 554. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Dr. Kenny; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20, 692. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28, 1372. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. M. McCartan, Col. Waring; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2, 1461. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1684; *June* 26 [42] 142
- *Carrying*
  - *Fire-arms (Mayo County)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1232
  - *Gun without Licence*, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1033
- *Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum* (see *Lunacy* below)
- *Castleblaney*
  - *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1141
  - *Land Commission*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
  - *Loan Fund*, *Qs.* Mr. R. M. Dane, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1066
  - *Sale of Holding*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 254
  - *Station (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
- *Castlecomer*
  - *Coal-fields*, *Qs.* Mr. P. McDermott; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1008; *July* 21 [43] 260
  - *Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 809
- *Cattle*
  - *Live, Landing at Belfast*, *Qs.* Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 24 [43] 603
  - *Pleuro-Pneumonia Account*, *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1566
  - *Trade*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 24 [37] 922
- *Cavan*
  - *Arragh Dispensary District*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 96
  - *Bailieborough Union*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1686
  - *Belturbet Military Barracks*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
  - *Civil Bill Processes for Rent*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1681
  - *Coal in County*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 872

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IRELAND—cont.
- *Cavan*—cont.
  - *Education*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 956
  - *Eviction Notices*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
  - *Fair Rent Applications*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 294
  - *Finlay Estate*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 839
  - *Labourers' Dwellings*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 695
  - *Leitrim and Roscommon Light Railway*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 14 [37] 343. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 16 [41] 1162. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 26. *Qs.* Mr. J. Tully; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20, 147; *July* 27, 689
  - *Letter*
    - *Carrier*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1311
    - *Deliveries (Belturbet and)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 505
  - *Lisgar Estate Eviction*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1064; *Mar* 3 [38] 26
  - *Militia Barracks*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1633
  - *Potato Disease*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
  - *Rent Collections*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 840
  - *Road Construction*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 340
  - *Swanlinbar*
    - *Complaint Against Police*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1430
    - *Royal Irish Constabulary*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 829
  - *Swanlinton (Street Quarrel)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 839
  - *Telegraph Facilities*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1630
  - *Union*
    - *Defaulting Rate Collector*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 751. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1140
    - *Labourers Acts*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104
- *Celtic Marks*, *Q.* Sir T. Esmonde; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 2 [42] 534
- *Central Model Schools*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1315
- *Central Railway Bill* (see that Title)
- *Chancery Redemption Suit (Reade* v. *Purcell)*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 2 [42] 531
- *Channel Fleet Visits*
  - *Belfast Lough*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1545
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 15 [40] 1433

IRELAND—cont.
- *Charges*
  - *Assault (Rossmore Estate)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 378
  - *Firing a Gun*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1594
  - *Murder*
    - *Omagh Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 31, 1256. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 498
    - *Sligo County*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 605
  - *Perjury*
    - *Cork Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. E. Crean; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 479. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31, 1254. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 7 [44] 99
    - *Kerry County*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Roche; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 128
  - *Police Officers (Against)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 691
  - *Publicans (Against)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. J. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 809; *Feb* 24, 943; *Feb* 28, 1386; *Mar* 2, 1493
  - *Theft (Mill Street, Cork)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *June* 26 [42] 146
  - *Trespass*
    - *Kildare County*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 391
    - *Monaghan County*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 212. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 19, 1350; *April* 13 [39] 744. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. T. J. Condon; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 16, 1033. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 20, 1265
    - *Newbliss Petty Sessions*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3 [43] 1344
- *Charitable Loan Funds*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 841. *Q.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18, 1320. *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 141. *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 849
- *Chief Secretary*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1182
- *Christian Brothers' Schools*, *Qs.* Major Jameson, Colonel Waring, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 224. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 451
- *Church Fund*, *Q.* Dr. A. Commins; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 952
- *Civil Bill Processes*
  - *Cavan County*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1681
  - *Down County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 28 [40] 8. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30, 214; *May* 5, 545
- *Claim for Malicious Injury (Cork County)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 11 [40] 996

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Clanricarde Estate* (see *Galway* below)
- *Clare County*
  - *Constabulary*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. P. O'Brien, Major Jameson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 956. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15, 1068
  - *Escort*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 209
  - *O'Hara Estate*, *Q.* Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 975
  - *Pier at Labasheeda*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104
  - *Police Protection*, *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 848
  - *Postal Facilities*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1517. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 258
  - *Spancelhill Horse Fair*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1112; *July* 17 [43] 25
  - *Tulla Union (Labourers' Cottages)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 811
- *Clergy Returns*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1328
- *Clogher Valley Tramway Company*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 13 [39] 417
- *Clones (Monaghan County), Lennard Estate*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1048; *Aug* 11 [44] 488
- *Clongorey*
  - *Estate (Kildare County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1109
  - *Evicted Tenants*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 609
- *Commissioners of Irish Lights (Wrongful Dismissal)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049
- *Commissioners of National Education*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 607
- *Commissioners' Report (National Education)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261
- *Compensation*
  - *Damage to a Cabin*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1502
  - *Malicious Injury*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1315
  - *Police*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Colonel Waring, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 20 [43] 123
- *Congested Districts Board*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 602. *Qs.* Mr. T. B. Curran, Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16, 1001. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 24 [39] 61. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21, 1367. *Q.* Captain McCalmont; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1441. *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1309
- *Congested Districts (Westport Union)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13 [39] 745

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- *Constabulary*
  - *Armagh County*; *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 338
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 254
  - *Clare County* (see above)
  - *Cork County*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 829
  - *Dungarvan (Grant to)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437
  - *Kerry County*, *Q.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1319
  - *Regulations*, *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 474; *July* 24, 610
  - *Royal Irish* (see below)
  - *Station (Carnlough, Antrim County)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. R. T. O'Niell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 601
- *Contempt of Court*
  - *Monaghan*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1061
  - *Roscommon*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1323
- *Contracts* (see under Title CONTRACTS)
- *Cookstown (Death of a Boy)*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1687; *Aug* 11 [44] 484
- *Cork and Coachford Railway*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 260
- *Cork County*
  - *Assizes (Charge of Perjury)*, *Q.* Mr. E. Crean; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 479. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31, 1254. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 7 [44] 99
  - *Charge of Theft (Mill Street)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *June* 26 [42] 146
  - *Claim for Malicious Injury*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 11 [40] 996
  - *Constabulary*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 829
  - *Fermoy Union (Labourers' Cottages)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 613
  - *Gaol Inquiry*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1566
  - *Kinsale Pier*, *Q.* Dr. A. Commins; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 958
  - *Land Purchase*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1222
  - *Level Railway Crossings*
    - *Balbriggan*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
    - *Cork and Bandon*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
    - *Waterford and Limerick*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817
  - *Light Railway*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 352
  - *Mallow Union (Appointment of Engineer)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1052
  - *Mill Street Union Election*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 4 [43] 1445
  - *National School Teachers' Pension*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 149

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- *Cork County*—cont.
  - *Police Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1007
  - *Prison*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1433
  - *Queen's College*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 937. *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 215. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 372. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 56
  - *Youghal Union*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 72
- *Coroners' Bill* (see that Title)
- *Coroners' Inquests (Attendance of Accused Persons)*, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 887
- *County*
  - *Asylums*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 191
  - *Cess (Donegal)*, *Q.* Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 5 [38] 217
  - *Cess (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1468. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1631
  - *Councils*, *Q.* Mr. P. Ffrench; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1475
  - *Court*
    - *Fees*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 828. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24, 938. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 850
    - *Judgeship (Down)*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 1 [40] 344. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 414. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1035; *Aug* 14 [44] 831
    - *Sittings*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 463
  - *Government Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Infirmaries*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 611
  - *Prisons*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1064
  - *Rate Apportionment*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1604
  - *Surveyors and Assistants Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Surveyorship*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1689
- *Criminal Causes Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 721
- *Criminal Law and Procedure Act 1887 Repeal Bill* (see that Title)
- *Croom Union Labourers' Order*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437
- *Curragh*
  - *Camp*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 32. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 20, 150. *Q.* Mr. J. L Carew; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 13 [44] 748
  - *Horses*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr Brodrick *June* 1 [41] 222

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- *Customs*
  - *House*
    - *Dublin*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 426
    - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 334
  - *Offices (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 33. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28, 829
- *Deaf Mutes*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 924
- *Deaths*
  - *Boy at Cookstown*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1687; *Aug* 11 [44] 484
  - *Custody, while in*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 601
  - *Inmates (Belfast Workhouse)*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1633. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 257. *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30, 1036
- *Delgany Graveyard (Wicklow)*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1102
- *Deradda Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
- *Derry*
  - *Asylum* (see *Londonderry*)
  - *Evictions*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1011
  - *Weights and Measures Inspectors*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 210
- *Destruction of*
  - *Mail Van, (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
  - *National Federation Hall (Down County)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 35 *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20, 137
- *Disorderly Conduct (Orange Demonstration at Bessbrook)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 14 [42] 1423. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 36
- *Dispensary Committees*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 99 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *District Lunacy Asylums Bill* (see that Title)
- *District Lunatic Asylums*
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1313
  - *Castlebar*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1053
  - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 689; *June* 11 [41] 847
  - *Mullingar*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 744; *June* 18 [41] 1309
- *District Registries*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 928. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 25, 1073

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- *Dogs*
  - *Muzzling*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 343
  - *Rabid (Bites from)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1039
- *Donegal County*
  - *Bundoran Loan Fund*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 3, 653. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31 [43] 1255
  - *Cess*, *Q.* Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 5 [38] 217
  - *Grand Jury*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 265
  - *Labourers' Cottages in*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1373
  - *Militia* (see ARMY)
  - *Mountain Road*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
  - *Nedds Point Fort*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 58
  - *Pier Accommodation*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1517
  - *Registration of Title*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 6 [42] 785
- *Donoughmore Postal Service*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 261
- *Down County*
  - *Banbridge and Newcastle Extension Railway*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1431
  - *Civil Bill Processes*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 28 [40] 8. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30, 214; *May* 5, 545
  - *Court Judgeship*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 1 [40] 344. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 414. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1035; *Aug* 14 [44] 831
  - *Destruction of National Federation Hall*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 35. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20, 137
  - *Downpatrick*
    - *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1609. *Q.* Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 408
    - *Poor Law Valuation*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 596
    - *Rifle Range*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 23 [39] 1520
  - *Ejectment Decrees*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1154
  - *Light Railways*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 214
  - *Military Church Parade (Holywood)*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 65

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- *Down County*—cont.
  - *Newcastle*
    - *Harbour*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1065. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 607. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1154; *July* 23 [43] 455
    - *Pier*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 772
  - *Portavogie Fishermen and Pier*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 424. *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1679
  - *Rents*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 361
  - *Rifle Range*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 21 [43] 256
  - *Sale of Drink*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1033
  - *Telegraph Facilities* (see Title POST OFFICE)
  - *Tenant Farmers*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1331
- *Downpatrick* (see under *Down County*)
- *Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Provisional Order Bill* (see that Title)
- *Drainage Works*
  - *Ballinamore and Ballyconnell*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 840
  - *Barrow*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 425
  - *Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Act 1893*, *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1689
  - *Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage Board*, *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1599; *Mar* 26 [39] 172. *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31, 518
  - *Charges*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 473
  - *King's County*, *Q.* Mr. W. E. T. Sharpe; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 12 [40] 1134
  - *Lough Erne*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1255. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 25 [42] 63. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 7 [44] 95. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10, 384. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13, 732. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14, 830
  - *Reclamation and*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 30
  - *Shannon*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1014. *Q.* Mr. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 13 [39] 741. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1322
  - *Suck*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 219. *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 453. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 546. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 973
- *Drapers' Company*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1225; *June* 25 [42] 58

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Drogheda Corporation Bill (see that Title)

Drunkenness

Appeal against Conviction for, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1258

Carnlough (Antrim County), Q. Mr. R. T. O'Niell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31 [43] 1256

Dublin

Artillery Militia, Q. Mr. J. O'Connor; A. Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 11 [44] 490

Barracks

Cavalry, Q. Mr. E. H. Hulse; A. Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 21 [37] 825

Richmond, Q. Dr. Tanner; A. Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 454

Royal, Qs. Mr. W. Field; As. Mr. J. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1059

Castle (Chapel Royal), Q. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1550

Castle Knock Post Office, Q. Mr. J. J. Clancy; A. Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1072

Custom

House, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 426.

Offices, Qs. Mr. W. Field, Mr. Swift MacNeill; As. Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 33. Q. Mr. J. L. Carew; A. Mr. Hanbury *July* 28, 829

Cycle Races in Phœnix Park, Qs. Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. O'Connor; As. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1690. Q. Mr. T. D. Sullivan; A. Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1055

Destroying Telegrams, Q. Captain Donelan; A. Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1318

Electric Lighting, Q. Mr. H. C. Plunkett; A. Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 61

Licence Duties, Qs. Mr. T. M. Healy; As. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 29

Mail Service (London and), Qs. Mr. M. McCartan, Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. J. C. Flynn; As. Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 475. Q. Mr. J. L. Carew; A. Mr. Hanbury *July* 31, 1259

Metropolitan Police, Q. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551

National Gallery, Qs. Mr. W. Field; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1153; *April* 20 [39] 1258. Qs. Sir T. Esmonde; As. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31 [43] 1250; *Aug* 7 [44] 106

Ordnance Survey Department, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. W. Long *May* 15 [40] 1436

Post Office

Female Clerks, Q. Mr. J. J. Clancy; A. Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683

General, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 652

Promotions, Q. Mr. T. Harrington; A. Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 120

Sorting Clerks at, Q. Mr. M. Healy; A. Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553

Sorting Office, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524

Telegraphists, Q. Mr. H. C. Plunkett; A. Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966

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Registrar General's Office, Q. Mr. J. H. Parnell; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 17 [37] 448

Richmond Asylum, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 832

Royal College of Science and Art, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 777. Q. Earl of Mayo; A. Duke of Devonshire *June* 12 [41] 943. Qs. Mr. T. M. Healy; As. Sir J. Gorst *July* 20 [43] 130

Royal Irish Military Tournament, Qs. Captain Donelan; As. Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 29 [42] 263

Royal Society, Qs. Mr. T. M. Healy; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 729

School Attendance (Blackrock), Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 266

Sheep Worrying, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1257

Telegraph Facilities, Q. Mr. J. J. Clancy; A. Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 181

Union (South), Qs. Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. T. M. Healy; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 548

Veterinary College, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 922. Qs. Mr. W. Field, Mr. Johnston; As. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 896. Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1438. Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 717. Qs. Mr. W. Johnston; As. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15, 1061; *July* 2 [42] 541

Dundalk (Income Tax) Qs. Mr. J. Daly; As. Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 4 [43] 1440; *Aug* 6, 1698

Dungarvan, Fire at (Grant to Constabulary), Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437

Dunraymond Postmaster (Monaghan County), Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; A. Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 132

East Kerry (Parliamentary Representation), Q. Mr. Gibson Bowles; A. Captain Donelan *Mar* 9 [38] 437

Ecclesiastical Ruins, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 926

Education

Agricultural, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1257

Cavan County, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 956

Deaf and Dumb Children, Qs. Mr. J. Dillon; As. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 7 [42] 925

Defects of the Act, Qs. Mr. W. Field, Dr. J. E. Kenny; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 226

Fee Grants, Q. Mr. Vesey Knox; A. Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 180. Qs. Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. H. C. Plunkett; As. Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 27, 272. Q. Mr. J. C. Flynn; A. Mr. Hanbury *April* 27, 1734. Qs. Mr. Vesey Knox; As. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 215; *May* 4, 437; *May* 15, 1443; *June* 4 [41] 415; *June* 11, 834

Fee Grants (Supplementary), Qs. Mr. Vesey Knox; As. Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 457

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Education*—cont.
  - *Intermediate, Board of, Rules of Examination*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 846. *Q.* Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22, 1551
    (For Debate see INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD)
  - *Longford County*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 955
  - *National (Commissioners of)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 607
  - *Vote*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1112
- *Educational*
  - *Endowments*, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe, Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1427
  - *Results in*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 887. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 1021
- *Education (Ireland) Act 1892*, *Qs.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 923; *April* 16 [39] 1008
- *Education (Ireland) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 24 [39] 63. *Q.* Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 28 [40] 15. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7, 739. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 8, 883. *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 302. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11, 855. *Qs.* Mr. E. Blake; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 651
- *Ejectment Decrees (Down County)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1154
- *Electric Lighting*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 439
- *Electric Lighting (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 61
- *Employers' and Workmen's Act 1875 (Ballygawley)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *June* 1 [41] 220; *June* 5, 514
- *Endowed Schools*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 828
- *English and Irish Mails*, *Qs.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 601. *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3, 1343
- *Equivalent Grant*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1569. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 23 [41] 1690
- *Evicted Tenants*
  - *Act*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 241
  - *Clongorey (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 609
  - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Parnell, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 204
  - *Ponsonby Estates*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Carson, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 365. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1562

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill 1895*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 783
- *Evicted Tenants Reinstatement Bill* (see that Title)
- *Evictions*
  - *Cavan County Notices*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
  - *Derry County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1011
  - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1375. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2, 1483
  - *Lisgar Estate*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 3 [38] 26
  - *Monaghan County*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 270
  - *Waterford*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 873
- *Execution of Writs*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1720
- *Ex-Officio Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 138
- *Exports*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1550. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Ritchie, *May* 21 [41] 59
- *Fair Rent Applications* (see *Rents* below)
- *Farmers in Ulster*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. M. Healy, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 694
- *Fastnet Lighthouse*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1325; *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1100
- *Fee Grant Returns*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 24 [39] 62
- *Fertilisers Acts*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 269
- *Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland* (see that Title)
- *Fire-arms*
  - *Carrying (Mayo)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1232
  - *Incautious Use of*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 150
- *Fire*
  - *Mail Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 7 [44] 108
  - *National Federation Hall, Sheepbridge (Down County)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 35. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20, 137
- *Firing on the Highway*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 375
- *First Offenders*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1010
- *Fisheries*
  - *Close Season*, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1603
  - *Kilkenny*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1242
  - *Lough Foyle*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
  - *Suir*, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1034

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Fishing Industry*
  - *Ardmore (Waterford)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 167. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1035
  - *Dooagh*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 451
- *Fitzgibbon (Lord Justice)*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1442
- *Flax*
  - *Crop (Ulster)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1346
  - *Growing Districts (Ulster Landlords)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 703
  - *Industry (Ulster)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 383
- *Foreign Animals Wharf (Belfast)*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 789
- *Free Education Grant*, *Qs.* Mr. P. C. Doogan, Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Hanbury; [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 23 [38] 1600
- *Galway*
  - *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1427
  - *Electors*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 762. *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16, 1015.
  - *Farren, J.P. (Mr.), Action of, in the Case of Michael Hennessy*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 519. *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10, 677
  - *Featherston Estate*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 24 [39] 50
  - *Hennessy (Michael), Case of*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 519. *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10, 677
  - *Infirmary*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 354
  - *Lough Corrib*, *Q.* Mr. W. O'Malley; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 454
  - *Police Protection (Clanricarde Estate)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1071. *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 57
  - *Queen's College*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 760. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 372. *Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20, 1264; *May* 7 [40] 740; *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 4, 413
  - *Trawling in the Bay*
    - *Illegal*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 9 [38] 454
    - *Steam*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 376
  - *Tryhill Estate*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1368
- *Giant's Causeway*, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 265. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 7, 925. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 9, 1110. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 13, 1314. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 140

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Glebe Tenants*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1152
- *Glendalough Postal Arrangements*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien: *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1160
- *Government*
  - *Bills (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. E. Blake; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 652
  - *Contracts* (see *Title* CONTRACTS)
  - *Printing Contracts*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 784. *Qs.* Mr. M. Davitt, Mr. W. J. Corbet; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1690
  - *Property Valuation*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 23 [38] 1606
- *Grand Canal*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1501
- *Grand Juries*
  - *Appointment of Officers*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 879
  - *Carlow*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1025; *April* 21, 1365; *April* 27, 1733. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 5 [40] 538. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 21 [43] 255; *July* 23, 461
  - *Donegal*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 265
  - *Kilkenny County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 30 [43] 1035
  - *Laws*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. Swift MacNeill; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 818. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 197. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 442
  - *Monaghan County*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; *June* 18 [41] 1336; *June* 23, 1680; *July* 17 [43] 27
  - *Secretaries' Salaries*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1322
  - *Tenders, Advertising for*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 670. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13, 749.
- *Grand Juries Bill (Ireland), Secretaries of* (see that Title)
- *Gransha Asylum (Londonderry)* (see *Londonderry* below)
- *Grants to*, *Q.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 358
- *Great Britain, Financial Relations with* (see FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND)
- *Great Northern of Ireland Railway*
  - *Castleblaney Station*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
  - *Destruction of Mail Van*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
  - *Mails Destroyed*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 26 [42] 144
  - *Mountjoy Station*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5, [38] 214; *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1047
  - *Postal Parcels Destroyed*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1113
- *Grouping of Military Forces* (see ARMY)

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Guaranteed Land Stock*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1255. *Q.* Mr. T. Lough ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 218
- *Guaranteed Land Stock (Land Purchase [Ireland] Act 1891)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 686
- *Gun Licence (Achill Island)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1625
- *Halifax and Kilfinane Petty Sessions (Limerick County)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 655

- *Harbours*
  - *Commissioners (Westport)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 431
  - *Donaghadee*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1431. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 386
  - *Greencastle*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 31 [39] 520
  - *Greystones*, *Q.* Mr. W. Corbet ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 333
  - *Killybegs (Board)*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill ; [Mr. Speaker ;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1332
  - *Kingstown*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 335 ; *Mar* 26 [39] 169
  - *Newcastle*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1065. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. W. Johnston ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 607. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1154 ; *July* 23 [43] 455
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan ; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
  - *Royal Canal (Longford)*, *Q* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1718. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 298. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *As* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930 ; *July* 30 [43] 1053
  - *Wicklow*, *Q.* Mr. W. Corbet ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 334

- *Haulbowline Dockyard*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Captain Donelan ; *As.* Mr. Macartney *May* 1 [40] 345. *Qs.* Captain Donelan ; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *May* 7, 738. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 15 1434. *Qs.* Captain Donelan ; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Macartney *June* 18 [41] 1317. *Qs.* Captain Donelan ; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 264
- *High Sheriffs*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 445. *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster ; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 12 [40] 1132

- *Horse*
  - *Breeding*, *Qs.* Captain McCalmont ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1606 ; *Mar* 27 [39] 267. *Qs.* Sir R. Penrose FitzGerald, Captain Donelan ; [Mr. Speaker ;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1170. *Q.* Mr. T. Curran ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 77. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 1, 214. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 16 1158. *Q.* Captain McCalmont ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 665

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IRELAND—cont.

  - *Fair (Spancelhill)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1112 ; *July* 17 [43] 25
- *Houses in Towns Bill* (see that Title)
- *House Tenure in Towns*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 20 [38] 1469
- *Housing of the Working Classes*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy , *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 21 [37] 821. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24, 936
- *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Idiots and Imbeciles*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 62
- *Imbecile Children*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 836
- *Incautious Use of Fire-arms*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 150
- *Income Tax*
  - *Collectors*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 432
  - *Dundalk*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 4 [43] 1440 ; *Aug* 6, 1698
- *Industrial Schools*
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 609
  - *Baltimore*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 777 ; *Mar* 16, 1024

- *Infirmaries*
  - *Carlow*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 818 ; *Feb* 24, 947 ; *Mar* 9 [38] 446 ; *May* 18 [40] 1555 ; *May* 21 [41] 66 ; *June* 12, 962 ; *July* 20 [43] 132 ; *July* 23, 460
  - *County (Ireland) Audit of Accounts*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 611
  - *Galway*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 354
  - *Workhouse (Infectious Cases)*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1241

- *Inishowen Union*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
- *Interest on Loans*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. W. Crombie ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1552
- *Intermediate Education Board*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1219. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 204
- *Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Closing) Act*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1012
- *Irish Church Act 1869 Amendment (Repayment of Advances) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Irish Education Act 1892 Amendment Bill* (see that Title)

- *Irish*
  - *College (Paris)*, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3 [43] 1345
  - *Estimates*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon ; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1119
  - *Fee Grant*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 786 ; *July* 13, 1317

- *Irish Land Bill*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon ; *A.* Mr. G Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1118
- *Irish Land Commission* (see that Title)

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Irvinestown Union (Charge against Official)*, *Q.* Mr. R. M. Dane; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1159
- *Johnstown Post Office (Kilkenny)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 833
- *Judicial*
  - *Bench*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 173
  - *Establishment*, *Qs.* Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 697
  - *Rents*
    - *Armagh County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 61
    - *Downpatrick*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1383
    - *Income Tax and*, *Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 11 [44] 482
    - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. S. Morris, Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. Vesey Knox; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1234
    - *Monaghan County*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 489
    - *Schedule*, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 478
    - *Tyrone County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 63
- *Jurors*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 23 [39] 1526
- *Jurors Bill* (see that Title)
- *Juvenile Offenders*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1148
- *Kenmare Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Farrell; *A.* M. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 148
- *Kerry County*
  - *Aremberg Chute Estate*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Roche, Mr. D. Kilbride, Mr. M. J. Flavin; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 253
  - *Constabulary*, *Q.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 829
  - *Listowel Union*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 477
  - *Perjury (Charge of)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Roche; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 128
- *Kilbride Rifle Range*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 106
- *Kildare County*
  - *Charges of Trespass*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 391
  - *Clongorey Estate*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1109
- *Kilkenny City (Collection of Rates)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1715
- *Kilkenny County*
  - *Castlecomer Coal Mines*, *Qs.* Mr. Patrick McDermott; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1008; *July* 21 [43] 260
  - *Fisheries*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1242
  - *Grand Jury*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 30 [43] 1035

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- *Killybegs*
  - *Harbour Board*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1332
  - *Pier*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1012
- *King's County Drainage Works*, *Q.* Mr. W. E. T. Sharpe; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 12 [40] 1134
- *Kinsale*
  - *Old Head of*
    - *Postmaster*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 680
    - *Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 826
  - *Pier*, *Q.* Dr. A. Commins; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 958
- *Labasheeda Pier (Clare)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104
- *Labourers*
  - *Acts (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 549. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21, 807. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27, 1212. *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28, 1391. *Q.* Mr. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 3 [38] 17. *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12, 746. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. D. Sullivan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 20, 1468. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1025 *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1179. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1316. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104. *Q.* Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 730
  - *Cottages*
    - *Cavan County*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 695
    - *Distribution of Grant*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1725
    - *Donegal County*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1373
    - *Downpatrick Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 408
    - *Fermoy Union*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 613
    - *Grant in Aid*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 415
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 223. *Qs.* Captain Chaloner, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20, 691. *Qs.* Mr. M. Austin, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 208
    - *Kells Union*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 366
    - *Monaghan Union*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *May* 18, 1561

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- *Labourers*—cont.
  - *Cottages*—cont.
    - *Omagh Union,* Q. Mr. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1638
    - *Rathdown Union,* Qs. Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 674; *April* 23, 1531; *June* 29 [42] 262
    - *Tulla Union (Clare County),* Q. Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 811
  - *Scheme (Tipperary),* Q. Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 4 [43] 1440
- *Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill,* Qs. Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 76
  (For Debate see that Title)
- *Labourers (Ireland) Bill,* Q. Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 303. Qs. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 5, 506. Qs. Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23, 1687. Q. Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 561
- *Labourers' Plots, Tipperary Union,* Qs. Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 65
- *Land*
  - *Clauses Act,* Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 24 [37] 932
  - *Commission,* Q. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1381. Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1559. Q. Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
  - *Commissioners (Assistant),* Q. Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 481
  - *Judges' Court,* Q. Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 683
  - *Legislation,* Qs. Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 831
  - *Meetings (Ulster),* Qs. Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 211
  - *Process*
    - *Clare County,* Q. Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1484
    - *Monaghan County,* Qs. Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 721; *June* 11, 852
  - *Purchase*
    - *Acts,* Q. Sir T. Esmonde; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 13 [42] 1307. Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 595
    - *Cork County,* Q. Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1222
    - *Ireland,* Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 16 [41] 1155
    - *Longford,* Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
    - *Monaghan,* Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1218
    - *Waterford,* Q. Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 517. Q. Mr. P. J. Power; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 1248
  - *Sales,* Qs. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1253

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- *Landed Estates,* Qs. Sir J. Colomb; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 263
- *Land Law (Ireland) Act 1881,* Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1070. Qs. Mr. S. Young, Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 358. Qs. Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1313
- *Land Law (Ireland) Bill,* Q. Mr. J. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 950. Qs. Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. P. Farrell, Dr. Tanner, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 609. Qs. Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12, 767. Q. Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13, 885. Qs. Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16, 1019. Qs. Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19, 1356. Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 891. Qs. Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. J. Redmond; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1023. Q. Mr. J. Redmond; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23, 1534. Qs. Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 9 [41] 724. Q. Mr. R. M. Dane; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15, 1071. Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 261. Q. Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9, 1103. Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10, 1229. Qs. Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 14, 1434. Qs. Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. E. H. Carson, Mr. H. Labouchere; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 15, 1513. Q. Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. Speaker *July* 20 [43] 153. Q. Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 818. Q. Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 450
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Land Law (Ireland) Bill (Purchase Clauses),* Q. Sir T. Esmonde; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 470
- *Landing of Live Cattle at Belfast,* Qs. Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 24 [43] 603
- *Land Purchase (Ireland) Act 1891 (Guaranteed Land Stock),* Qs. Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 686
- *Law of Settlement,* Q. Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 201
- *Leenan Head Defence Works (Donegal),* Qs. Mr. T. B. Curran, Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 7 [44] 97
- *Lennard Estate (Clones, Monaghan County),* Qs. Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1048; *Aug* 11 [44] 488
- *Letters*
  - *Belfast from,* Qs. Mr. S. Young; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1429; *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
  - *Carriage of (Irish Railways),* Q. Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 810

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  Letters—cont.
    Carrier (Cavan County), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1311
    Deliveries (Cavan and Belturbet), *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 505
  Licence Duties (Dublin), *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 29
  Lighthouse-keepers (Irish), *Petition from*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 919. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 435. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12, 761. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1159
  Light Railways (see Title RAILWAYS)
  Light Railways (Ireland) Bill, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 5 [41] 511. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23, 1689. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 796. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 14, 1431. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 250
    (For Debate see Title of Bill)
  Lights
    Belfast Lough, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 564. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21, 806. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27, 1216; *Mar* 2, 1465
    Board, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. G. W. Wolff, Colonel Waring; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
    Coal Supply, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 29 [42] 259
    Keepers (Petition from), *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 919. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 435. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12, 761. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1150
  Limerick
    Ballicrana (Postal Facilities), *Q.* Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 730
    Board of Guardians, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551
    County
      Asylum, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 26
      Militia, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 2 [37] 1473
    Croom Union Labourers' Order, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437
    Halifax and Kilfinane Petty Sessions, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 655
    Mails, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1380. *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1264
    Post Office, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
    Roxborough Road Schools, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 451. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16, 1008. *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q.* Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1054

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IRELAND—cont.
  Limerick—cont.
    Smallpox Hospital, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1240
    Troops at, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
  Linsport Boat-slip, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 221
  Liquor Traffic, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W. Redmond; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1614
  Lisgar Estate (Cavan County), *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1064; *Mar* 3 [38] 26
  Lismore
    Railway (Waterford and), *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 2 [37] 1485
    Union, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
  Listowel Union (Kerry County), *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 477
  Loan Funds
    Associations, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 651
    Ballygawley Office (Tyrone), *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [42] 394
    Ballyshannon (Donegal), *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1334
    Bundoran (Donegal), *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 3, 653. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31 [43] 1255
    Castleblaney (Monaghan), *Qs.* Mr. R. M. Dane, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1066
    Charitable (see above)
    System, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1233
  Loans
    Banks, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 738
    Board of Works, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 765
    Decrees, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1565
    Fishermen, to, *Q.* Mr. P. J. Power; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 603
    Interest on, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. W. Crombie; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1552
    Irish Railway Companies, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1643
    Lunatic Asylums, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1639
    Landlords, to, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 33
    Local, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1511
  Local Government, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1253
  Local Government Board, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 847
  Local Government Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill, (see that Title)

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- *Local Government Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 10 [38] 616
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Local Taxation, etc.*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 4 [43] 1447
- *Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill* (see that Title)
- *London and Dublin Night Mail Service*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1259

Londonderry
- *Asylum (Gransha)*, *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1108. *Q.* Mr. J. Pinkerton; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16, 1622. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 459
- *Drapers' Company's Estate*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 58
- *Militia Barracks*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 9 [42] 1111

Londonderry Improvement Bill (see that Title)

Longford
- *Annaly Estate*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 258
- *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 343. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7, 734
- *Croshea Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
- *Education*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 955
- *Land Purchase (Ballymahony)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
- *Letter-Gunnell (School Accommodation)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
- *Military Canteen*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1426
- *Postal*
  - *Arrangements (Croshea)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1153
  - *Facilities*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 34
- *Royal Canal*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 548
- *Royal Canal Harbour*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1718. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 298. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930; *July* 30 [43] 1053
- *St. Mel's Cathedral*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1153; *June* 19 [41] 1431; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
- *Union*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1368

Lough
- *Belfast* (see *Belfast* above)
- *Corrib*, *Q.* Mr. W. O'Malley; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 454

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IRELAND—cont.

Lough—cont.
- *Erne Drainage Works*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1255. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 25 [42] 63. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 7 [44] 95. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10, 384. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13, 732. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14, 830
- *Foyle Fisheries*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
- *Key*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1315
- *Neagh*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 19 [40] 1679

Lunacy
- *Asylum Boards*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1020
- *Asylums*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. J. Clancy, Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 125
- *Belfast Workhouse Lunatics*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1547
- *Carlow County Asylum*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 760
- *County Asylums*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 191
- *Derry* (see *Londonderry* below)
- *District Lunatic Asylums*
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1313
  - *Castlebar*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1053
  - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 689; *June* 11 [41] 847
  - *Mullingar*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 744; *June* 18 [41] 1309
- *Limerick County Asylum*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 26
- *Loans to Lunatic Asylums*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1639
- *Londonderry Asylum, Gransha*, *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1108. *Q.* Mr. J. Pinkerton; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16, 1622. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 459
- *Lunatics in Workhouses*, *Q.* Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 932. *Q.* Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 731
- *Pauper Lunatics*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1640. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1733. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1560
- *Portrane Asylum*, *Q.* Mr. T. Harrington; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 685
- *Purdysburn Asylum (Belfast)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 466; *Aug* 3, 1347

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IRELAND—cont.

Lunacy—cont.
Sligo and Leitrim Asylum, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1238
Transfer of Lunatics, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 147

Mails
American and Irish, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 34
Carriage of, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 382. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. A. D. Provand; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16, 1020
Clare Island, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 445
Contracts, *Qs.* Viscount de Vesci, Lord Sudeley; *As.* Duke of Norfolk *July* 14 [42] 1415
Delay of Deliveries, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 798. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16, 1625
Destroyed, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 26 [42] 144
Destruction of Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway), *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
Dublin and London, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31, 1259
English and Irish, *Qs.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 601. *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3, 1343. *Qs.* Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 7 [44] 103
Fire in Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway), *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 7 [44] 108
Holyhead and Kingstown Service, *Qs.* Mr. P. J. Power, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 556. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20, 713; *Feb* 24, 938. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27, 1225
Irish, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1552. *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. M. Healy, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 373. *Qs.* Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 11, 486. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13, 749. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14, 836
Irregular Deliveries of, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 750. *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 196
Limerick, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1380. *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1264
Meath Service, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 434

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IRELAND—cont.

Mails—cont.
New Contract, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 149
Newry and Poyntzpass, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1244
Service, *Qs.* Sir T. Esmonde, Captain Donelan, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 597. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30, 1054
Sligo Postings, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1309
Sunday Despatch of, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 2 [42] 530

Mallow Union (Appointment of Engineer), *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1052
Manhood Suffrage Bill (see that Title)
Manslaughter (Carlow County), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 8 [40] 874
Maryborough Prison (James Morry), *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1048. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1177. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21, 1379

Mayo County
Ballindine Postal Arrangements, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1633
Carrying Fire-arms, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1232
Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1053
Royal Irish Constabulary (Newport), *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1630
Woman Shot in, *Qs.* Mr. D. Crilly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1554; *June* 11 [41] 852

Midland Great Western Railway, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 602

Military
Church Parade (Holywood, Down County), *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 25 [42] 65
Deserters (Belfast), *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 22 [41] 1561

Militia Barracks
Cavan, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1633
Londonderry, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 9 [42] 1111

Mill Street Union Election (Cork County), *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 4 [43] 1445
Mitchelstown Union, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1013
Model Schools (Munster), *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
Mohill Union, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 698

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Monaghan County*
  - *Alleged Trespass*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 212. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 19, 1350; *April* 13 [39] 744. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. T. J. Condon; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 16, 1033. *Q* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 20, 1265
  - *Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 12 [38] 756
  - *Ballytrain Polling District*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 432
  - *Bath Estate*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1508; *May* 4 [40] 431; *June* 12 [41] 962
  - *Carrickmacross Workhouse* (see above)
  - *Castleblaney*
    - *Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1141
    - *Land Commission*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
    - *Loan Fund*, *Qs.* Mr. R. M. Dane, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1066
    - *Sale of Holding*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 254
    - *Station (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
  - *Contempt of Court*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1061
  - *Drumbrackin Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1258
  - *Dunraymond Postmaster*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 132
  - *Eviction*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 270
  - *Grand Jury*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1336; *June* 23, 1680; *July* 17 [43] 27
  - *Judicial Rents*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 489
  - *Labourers' Cottages*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *May* 18, 1561
  - *Land*
    - *Process*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 721; *June* 11, 852
    - *Purchase*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1218
  - *Lennard Estate (Clones)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1048; *Aug* 11 [44] 488
  - *Magistracy*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 189; *April* 28 [40] 7. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1132
  - *Newbliss*
    - *Court House*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 2 [42] 526; *July* 9 1114; *July* 21 [43] 267; *July* 27, 698
    - *Petty Sessions (Charge of Trespass)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3 [43] 1344

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Monaghan County*—cont.
  - *Road*
    - *Contractors*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 824
    - *Repair*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
  - *Town Land Improvement*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 681
  - *Union*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *Mar* 16, 1018; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *May* 18, 1561
- *Morry James (Maryborough Prison)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1048. *Qs.* Mr P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1177. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21, 1379
- *Mountain Road (Donegal County)*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
- *Mullingar*
  - *Asylums Board*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 744
  - *District Lunatic Asylum*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1309
- *Municipal Franchise*, *Q.* Lord Herschell; *A.* Earl of Ranfurly *Mar* 24 [39] 5
- *Municipal Franchise Bill* (see that Title)
- *Munster*
  - *Agricultural Institute*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1477
  - *Model Schools*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
- *Murder* (see *Charges* above)
- *National*
  - *Education*, *Qs.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 758; *Mar* 23, 1596. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 974
  - *Education*
    - *Commissioners of*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 607
    - *Commissioners' Report*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261
  - *Foresters' Band*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1682
  - *Gallery (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1153; *April* 20 [39] 1258
  - *Gallery of Ireland*, *Qs.* Sir T. Esmonde; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31 [43] 1250; *Aug* 7 [44] 106
  - *School*
    - *Books*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1684
    - *Salaries*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 557
    - *Teachers*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1063. *Q.* Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2, 1478. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker] *Mar* 3 [38] 21. *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10, 602. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour

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IRELAND—cont.

National—cont.

School—cont.

Teachers—cont.

Mar 12, 749. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12, 768. *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23, 1596. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Dr. R. Ambrose; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 411. *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12, 960. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18, 1312. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 32; *July* 20, 151. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3, 1354. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 838

Teachers' Pensions (Cork County), *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 149

Teachers' Residences, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 151. *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27, 690

Work Mistresses, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1678

Schools, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1159. *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Sir J. Gorst *April* 27 [39] 1723. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 732. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 832

Newbliss

Court House, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 2 [42] 526; *July* 9, 1114; *July* 21 [43] 267

Petty Sessions,

Court, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 968

Trespass (Charge of), *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3 [43] 1344

Newbridge Dispensary Committee, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1324

Newcastle (Down County)

Harbour, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1065. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 607. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 455

Pier, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 772

Newtown Cunningham Post Office (Donegal County), *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 833

Night Mail Service (London and Dublin), *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1259

Omagh Assizes (Charge of Murder), *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 31, 1256. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 498

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IRELAND—cont.

Orange Demonstration at Bessbrook (Disorderly Conduct), *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 14 [42] 1423. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 36

Ownership of Land Amendment Bill (see that Title)

Pasture Holdings, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 485

Paupers

Children, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 26 [39] 167

Deportation into Ireland, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 922. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; [Mr. Speaker;] Dr. Tanner, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 25, 1078. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 3 [38] 16. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 12, 776. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1169. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1688. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 828

Lunatics, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1640. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1733. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1560

Technical Instruction for, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 206

Pawnbroking Laws, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 27 [39] 1727

Payment of Jurors Bill (see that Title)

Pembroke Township Commissioners, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 450

Pension Fund (Teachers'), *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 612. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23, 456

Pensions

Army (see Pensions)

Belfast Postmaster, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1384

National School Teachers' (Cork County), *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 149

Police (Cork County), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1007

Teachers (see Pensions)

Perjury (Charges of)

Cork Assizes, *Q.* Mr. E. Crean; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 474. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31, 1254. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 7 [44] 99

Kerry County, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Roche; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 128

Petty Sessions

Carrickmacross, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 98

Clerks, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 816

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Petty Sessions*—cont.
    - *Halifax and Kilfinane (Limerick County)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 655
    - *Newbliss*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 968. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3 [43] 1344
- *Philipstown Reformatory*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 836
- *Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Piers*
    - *Accommodation (Donegal)*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1517
    - *Killybegs*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1012
    - *Kinsale*, *Q.* Dr. A. Commins; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 958
    - *Labasheeda, at (Clare County)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104
    - *Newcastle (Down)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 772
    - *Portavogie (Fishermen and)*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 424. *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1679
- *Police*
    - *Charges against Officers*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 691
    - *Compensation to*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Colonel Waring, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr J. Atkinson *July* 20 [43] 123
    - *Dublin Metropolitan*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551
    - *Establishment (Cavan County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1522
    - *Pensions (Cork County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1007
    - *Protection*
        - *Clanricarde Estate, (Galway County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1071. *Qs.* Mr. P. McDermott; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; *June* 25 [42] 57
        - *Clare County*, *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 848
        - *Dromod (South Monaghan)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 597
    - *Royal Irish Constabulary* (see below)
    - *Swanlinbar (Complaint against)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 1430; *Aug* 14 [44] 829
- *Ponsonby*
    - *Estates*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Carson, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 365
    - *Evicted Tenants*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1562
- *Poor Law Guardians (Women) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Poor Law*
    - *Amalgamation of Unions*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1070; *June* 23, 1689; *July* 16 [42] 1629; *Aug* 4 [43] 1447

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Poor Law*—cont.
    - *Croshea*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1153
    - *Guardians (Election of)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
    - *Valuation (Downpatrick)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 596
    - *Officers' Superannuation Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1632. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1142
    - *Union Rate Collector (Skibbereen)*, *Q.* Mr. E. Berry; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 679
    - *Unions*, *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 889. *Q.* Mr. E. Blake; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 262. *Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20, 1260
- *Portavogie Fishermen and Pier (Down County)*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 424. *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1679
- *Portrane Asylum*, *Q.* Mr. T. Harrington; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 685
- *Postal*
    - *Arrangements*
        - *Antrim County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 596
        - *Ballindine*, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1633
        - *Carlow County*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 133
        - *Ennis*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1234
        - *Glendalough*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1160
        - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 821. *Qs.* Mr. S. Young; Mr. O'Keeffe; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28, 1369
    - *Deliveries (Rural)*, *Q.* Serjeant Hemphill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1461
    - *Facilities*
        - *Ballinerana (Limerick County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 730
        - *Ballycotton, Cork County*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 1 [40] 342
        - *Clare County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1517. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 258
        - *Donegal County*, *Q.* Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 205
        - *Longford*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 34
        - *Telegraphic and*, *Qs.* Mr. W. O'Malley, Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. Tully, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 247
    - *Parcels Destroyed (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1113
    - *Service (Donoughmore)*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 261
- *Postmasters*
    - *Belfast (Pension)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1384

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IRELAND—cont.
Postmasters—cont.
Dismissal of, at Rock (Tyrone), *Qs.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 359
Dunraymond (Monaghan), *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 132
Head, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1459
Kinsale (Old Head of), *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 680
Postmen (Preliminary Examinations), *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1333
Post Offices
Appointments, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 459
Athlone (Mayor of Sligo and), *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Speaker *May* 18 [40] 1561
Aughrim, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
Ballymoney (Situation of), *Q.* Col. McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 57
Belfast
Employment of Telegraph Youths, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
Telegraph Department, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
Telegraphic Arrangements, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1545
Telegraphists
Female, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1683
Male, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 845; *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 377
Castlecomer, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 809
Castle Knock (Dublin County), *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1072
Croshea (Longford County), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
Deradda, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
Drumbrackin (Carrickmacross, Monaghan), *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1258
Dublin
Destroying Telegrams, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1318
Female Clerks, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683
General, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 652
Promotions, *Q.* Mr. T. Harrington; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 120
Sorting Clerks, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 219. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553
Sorting Office, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *Q.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
Telegraphists, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966

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Post Office—cont.
Ennis, Mill Street, *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 170
Enniskillen (Accommodation at), *Qs.* Mr. J. Jordan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 829; *Feb* 24, 948; *Feb* 25, 1080; *April* 17 [39] 1160
Johnstown (Kilkenny), *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 833
Kinsale (Old Head of), *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 826
Limerick, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
Newtown Cunningham (Donegal County), *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 833
Scale of Pay, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1331
Sligo
Erection of New, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1071
Sampson (Mr.), Transfer of, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 443.
Site of, *Q.* Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1726
Sorters, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1259

Potatoes
Crop, *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 388
Disease, *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1110
Disease (Cavan County), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1685
Spraying, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1332. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15, 1441

Presentation Convent (Thurles), *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 2 [42] 543

Prisons
Cork County, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1433
County, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1064
Disused, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1546
Maryborough (see above)
Officers, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1684.
Tullamore, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 552
Warders, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 553

Probate Duties Grant, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1382
Probates, *Qs.* Earl of Ranfurly; *As.* Lord Halsbury; [*Obs.* Earl of Rosebery] *June* 11 [41] 825
Public Health Bill (see that Title)
Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill (see that Title)
Public Works (Leitrim County), *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1072
Purchase of Holdings, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 497

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- *Purdysburn Asylum (Belfast)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 466; *Aug* 3, 1347
- *Queen's Colleges*
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 372
  - *Cork*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 937. *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 215. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 372. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1332; *May* 21 [41] 56
  - *Galway*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 760. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 372. *Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20, 1264; *May* 7 [40] 740; *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 4, 413
- *Queenstown*
  - *Bigamy Case*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 894. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1432; *May* 18, 1557
  - *Custom House*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 334
  - *Harbour*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
  - *Industrial School*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 609
  - *Training Ship at*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1568
  - *Visit of Channel Fleet*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 15 [40] 1433
- *Rabies*, *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1179; *May* 15 [40] 1440
- *Railway*
  - *Extension in*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 460
  - *Rates*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 337. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 66
  - *Rates (Great Northern Railway, Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1549
  - *Tariffs*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1372
- *Railways* (see RAILWAYS)
- *Rate*
  - *Apportionment*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1604
  - *Collection*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 599
  - *Collector (Poor Law Union)*, *Skibbereen*, *Q.* Mr. E. Barry; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 679
- *Rates, Collection of (Kilkenny City)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1715
- *Rating (Ireland) Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 154
- *Reade* v. *Purcell (Chancery Redemption Suit)*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 2 [42] 531
- *Record Department*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 939

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- *Registration of*
  - *Births and Deaths (Belfast)*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1240; *May* 18 [40] 1545
  - *Title (Donegal County)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 6 [42] 785
  - *Titles*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1178
- *Remission of Sentence*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 18 [40] 1557
  (See also *Queenstown Bigamy Case*)
- *Rents*
  - *Agricultural*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 223
  - *Collections (Cavan County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 840
  - *Down County*, *Q* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 361
  - *Fair*
    - *Applications for*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1430. *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 294. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23, 1691. *Q.* Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1621. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 31. *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24, 600. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30, 1037
    - *Cases of*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1167
    - *Listowel*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 740
  - *Judicial*
    - *Armagh*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [43] 61
    - *Downpatrick*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1383
    - *Income Tax and*, *Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 11 [44] 482
    - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. S. Morris, Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. Vesey Knox; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, *Feb* 27 [37] 1234.
    - *Monaghan*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 489
    - *Schedule*, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 478
    - *Tyrone*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 63
  - *Reductions*
    - *Down and Ulster*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13 [39] 735. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20, 1250
    - *Ulster*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 256
- *Rents in Ireland* (see under Title IRELAND below)
- *Resident Magistrates*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 543
- *Result Fees in*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1349

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- *Reversioners*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Morris; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1040
- *Revision Courts*, *Q.* Mr. W. Corbet; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 707
- *Rifle Ranges*
  - *Down County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 21 [43] 256
  - *Downpatrick*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 23 [39] 1520
  - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 9 [38] 439. *Q.* Mr. P. Ffrench; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 10 [39] 675
  - *Kilbride*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 7 [44] 106
- *River Suck Drainage*
  - *Acts*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 219
  - *Works*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Foster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 453. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 546
- *Road*
  - *Construction (Cavan)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 340
  - *Contractors (Monaghan)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 824
  - *Mountain (Donegal)*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
  - *Repair (Monaghan)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
- *Roscommon County*
  - *Contempt of Court*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1323
  - *Floods in*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1593
  - *Homicide*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1160
- *Rossmore Estate, Assault Case*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 378
- *Roxborough Road Schools* (see under *Limerick* above)
- *Royal Canal*
  - *Company*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Tuite; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 138; *July* 23, 465
  - *Longford*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 548; *April* 27 [39] 1718. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 298. *Qs.* Mr J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 16 1157; *June* 22, 1545. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930; *July* 30 [43] 1053
  - *State of*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 10 [42] 1226. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14, 1431
  - *Steam Dredges for*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 6 [38] 352
- *Royal*
  - *College of Science and Art (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 773. *Q.* Earl of Mayo; *A.* Duke of Devonshire *June* 12 [41] 943. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 20 [43] 130
  - *Dublin Society*. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 729
- *Royal Irish Constabulary*
  - *Case of Mr. Twomey*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1133
  - *Clothing Contract*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1546

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IRELAND—cont.
- *Royal Irish Constabulary*—cont.
  - *Examinations*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 921. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1157
  - *Inspector Bain's Books*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 539. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. T. H. Cochrane, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11, 1001
  - *Newport (Mayo)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1630
  - *Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 426. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1002. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 16 [42] 1638
  - *Promotions*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 542. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 365. *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Carson, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 963. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1026
  - *Recruits*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 166
  - *Scariff (Clare)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 787
  - *Strength*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 542
  - *Swanlinbar (Cavan)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1430; *Aug* 14 [44] 829
  - *Weights and Measures Act*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 609
  - (See also *Constabulary* above)
- *Royal Irish Military Tournament (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 29 [42] 263
- *Rural Letter Carriers*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1520
- *St. Mel's Cathedral (Longford County)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1431; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
- *Sale of*
  - *Drink (Down County)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1033
  - *Estates*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1347
  - *Holdings*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 768
  - *Intoxicating Liquors Bill* (see that Title)
- *Salmon Fisheries Bill* (see that Title)
- *Salters and Drapers Companies' Estates*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1596
- *Schools*
  - *Accommodation*
    - *Letter-Gunnell, Longford County*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
    - *Mayo*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 437
  - *Attendance, Blackrock, Dublin*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 266
  - *Baltimore Industrial*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 777; *Mar* 16, 1024

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IRELAND—cont.

- *Schools*—cont.
  - *Belfast*
    - *Christ Church*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1377
    - *Technical*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 877
  - *Central Model*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1315
  - *Christian Brothers*, *Qs.* Major Jameson, Colonel Waring, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 224. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 451
  - *Endowed*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 828
  - *Erasmus Smith*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 880
  - *Evening*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 143
  - *Fee Grant*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 270
  - *Grants*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1329
  - *Irish National*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1159. *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Sir J. Gorst *April* 27 [39] 1723. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 732
  - *Managers*, *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 647
  - *Mistresses*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 819
  - *Multyfarnham National (Westmeath County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1624
  - *Munster Model*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
  - *National* (see above)
  - *Roxborough Road (Limerick)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 451. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16, 1008. *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keefe; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q.* Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1054
  - *Teachers*, *Qs.* Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13 [39] 740. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24, 1643. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Dr. Ambrose; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 411. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 788
  - *Vested*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 757
- *Science Teaching in*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 16 [38] 993
- *Shamrock*
  - *Soldiers and the*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 10 [38] 592
  - *Troops in Ireland and*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. J. E. Redmond; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 27 [39] 275
- *Shannon*
  - *Drainage*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1014. *Q.* Mr. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 13 [39] 741. *Q.* Mr. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1322

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IRELAND—cont.

- (*Shannon*)
  - *Estuary Warship*, *Q.* Major Jameson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 13 [44] 738
  - *Navigation*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1726
- *Sheriff's Sale (Wexford County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1344
- *Shirt Trade (Derry) and the Factory Act*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Johnston, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1027
- *Skibbereen*
  - *Magistracy*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1684; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
  - *Poor Law Union Rate Collector*, *Q.* Mr. E. Barry; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 679
- *Sligo*
  - *Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 27 [37] 1232
  - *Borough Police Court*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. J. Tully; *As* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 909
  - *Charge of Murder*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 605
  - *Leitrim Lunatic Asylum, and*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1238
  - *Mayor of, and Athlone Post Office*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Speaker *May* 18 [40] 1561
  - *Postings (Irish Mails)*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1309
  - *Post Office*
    - *Erection of New*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1071
    - *Site of*, *Q.* Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1726
  - *Sampson (Mr.), Transfer of*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 443
  - *Street Preaching in*, *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 928; *Feb* 27, 1233. *Q.* Mr. T. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 758. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 381. *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. J. C. Flynn; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1044. *Qs.* Mr. B. Collery, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. J. C. Flynn; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1331. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1689
- *Slyne Head*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 497
- *Soldiers and the Shamrock* (see *Shamrock* above)
- *Solicitors' Bill* (see that Title)
- *Spancelhill Horse Fair (Ennis)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1112; *July* 17 [43] 25
- *Stamp Duties (Exemptions)*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1255
- *Stipendiary Magistrates Bill*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 11 [40] 1009 (For Debate see Title of Bill)

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IRELAND—cont.
Stone-throwing at Passenger Trains (Mullingar), *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 759. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
Stranorlar and Glenties Railway (see RAILWAYS)
Street
  Preaching (see *Sligo* above)
  Quarrel (Swanlinton, Cavan Connty), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 839
Sub-Postmasters
  Qualifications, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 57
  Salaries and Allowances, *Qs.* Mr. Arthur O'Connor; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 163
Suck Drainage
  Acts, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 219
  Works, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 453. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 546. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 973
Suir Fisheries, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1034
Swine Fever, *Q.* Mr. P. Ffrench; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1243. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 21 [41] 70
Taxation of Occupiers, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1236
Teachers
  National School, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1063. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2, 1478. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 3 [38] 21. *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10, 602. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12, 749. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12, 768. *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23, 1596. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Dr. R. Ambrose; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 411. *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12, 960. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18, 1312. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 32; *July* 20, 151. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3, 1354. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 838
  Pension Fund, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 612. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23, 456
  School, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Dr. R. Ambrose; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 411
Technical
  Education, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1382. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 364
  Instruction for Paupers, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 206
  School (Belfast), *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 877

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IRELAND—cont.
Telegrams
  Destroying (Dublin) *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1318
  Undelivered, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1628
  Workhouse, *Q.* Mr. W. Corbet, Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 18 [37] 547
Telegraph
  Arrangements (Belfast), *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1545
  Department (Belfast), *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
  Facilities
    Achill Island, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 608
    Cavan County, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1630
    Down County, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 26
    Dublin County, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 181
  Staff (Cork), *Q.* Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1072
  Stations, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 650
  Youths (Post Office Employment of, Belfast), *Qs.* Mr. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
Telegraphists
  Belfast, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 845. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1683. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 377
  Dublin, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966
Tenant
  Farmers, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 541. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1331
  Purchasers, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. J. Daly, Captain Donelan, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 452
Tenants
  Future, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 340
  Glebe, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1152
  Town (Land Bill and), *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1683
Tenants' Improvements, *Q.* Mr. J. Pinkerton; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 3 [38] 36. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9, 439
Throwing a Stone at a Train, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 759. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
Thurles (Presentation Convent), *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 2 [42] 543
Tipperary Labourers' Scheme, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 4 [43] 1440
Tithe Rent-charges, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr G. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 438. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9 [41] 714. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12, 965. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 16, 1162. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1310

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IRELAND—cont.
- *Town*
  - *Clerkship (Athlone)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 818
  - *Land Improvement (Monaghan County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 681
  - *Tenants*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 697
- *Towns*
  - *Commissioners Bill*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy ; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 20 [37] 713
  - *Commissioners (Boyle)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 967
  - *House Tenure in*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 20 [38] 1469
  - *Parks in*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 599
- *Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854 (Newbridge)*, *Q.* Mr. M. J. Minch ; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 469
- *Training Ships*
  - *Belfast Lough*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff ; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1151. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir J. Haslett ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1037
  - *Lough Foyle*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran ; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1151
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan ; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1568
- *Tralee*
  - *Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche ; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 30 [40] 206
  - *Railway (Dingle and)* *Q.* Captain Donelan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 729
- *Tramways (Ireland) Acts*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 200
- *Transfer of Lunatics*, *Q.* Captain Donelan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 147
- *Treason-felony*
  - *Convict Devany*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 1004
  - *Prisoners*, *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. W. Field ; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1441. *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh ; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 18, 1570. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 839. *Qs.* Mr. J. Redmond ; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 270 ; *July* 2, 529. *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. M. Davitt ; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 612. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27, 698. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 28, 831. *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. M. Davitt ; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 31, 1265. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 13 [44] 752
- *Trespass* (see *Charges* above)
- *Troops*
  - *Ireland, in*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 11 [40] 1002
  - *Limerick, at*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe ; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
  - *Shamrock and* (see *Shamrock* above)
- *Tullamore Prison*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 552
- *Tyrone County*
  - *Ballygawley Loan Office*, *Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 394

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IRELAND—cont.
- *Tyrone County*—cont.
  - *Death of a Boy at Cookstown*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
  - *Dismissal of Postmasters*, *Qs.* Mr. P. C. Doogan ; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 359
  - *Judicial Rents*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 63
  - *Omagh Assizes (Charge of Murder)*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan ; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese ; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 31, 1256. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 498
- *Ulster*
  - *Canal*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1556
  - *Farmers in*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. M. Healy, Captain Donelan ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 694
  - *Flax*
    - *Crop*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1346
    - *Industry*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 383
  - *King of Arms (Records)*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 683
  - *Landlords (Flax-growing Districts)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 703
  - *Land Meetings*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 211
  - *Rent Reductions* (see *Rent Reductions* above)
- *Unions*
  - *Amalgamation of Poor Law* (see *Poor Law* above)
  - *Carrickmacross*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1048 ; *April* 17, 1177 ; *April* 20, 1259
  - *Cavan*
    - *Defaulting Rate Collector*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 751. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1140
    - *Labourers' Acts*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104
  - *Croom (Labourers' Order)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437
  - *Dublin (South)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. T. M. Healy ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 548
  - *Fermoy (Labourers' Cottages)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 613
  - *Inishowen*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
  - *Irvinestown (Charge Against Official)*, *Q.* Mr. R. M. Dane ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1159
  - *Kells (Labourers' Cottages)*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 366
  - *Lismore*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
  - *Listowel (Kerry)*, *Q.* Colonel Waring ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 477
  - *Longford*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1368

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- *Unions*—cont.
  - *Mallow (Appointment of Engineer)*, Q. Mr. W. Abraham; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1052
  - *Mitchelstown*, Qs. Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. W. Abraham; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1013
  - *Mohill*, Q. Mr. J. Tully; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 598
  - *Monaghan*, Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *Mar* 16, 1018; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *May* 18, 1561
  - *Monaghan (Labourers' Cottages)*, Qs. Mr. D. Macaleese; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *May* 18, 1561
  - *Omagh (Labourers' Cottages)*, Q. Mr. Murnaghan; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1638
  - *Poor Law*, Qs. Mr. J. O'Connor; As. Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 889. Q. Mr. E. Blake; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 262. Q. Mr. T. J. Condon; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20, 1260
  - *Rathdown (Labourers' Cottages)*, Qs. Mr. J. O'Connor; As. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 674; *April* 23, 1531; *June* 29 [42] 262
  - *Tipperary (Labourers' Plots)*, Qs. Mr. J. Dillon; As. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 65
  - *Tulla (Labourers' Cottages)*, Q. Mr. W. Redmond; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 811
  - *Westport (Congested Districts)*, Q. Dr. R. Ambrose; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13 [39] 745
  - *Youghal (Cork)*, Qs. Captain Donelan; As. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 72
- *Vaccination Prosecutions*, Q. Mr. Vesey Knox; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 26 [39] 179
- *Veterinary College*, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 922. Qs. Mr. W. Field, Mr. W. Johnston; As. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 896. Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1438. Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 717. Qs. Mr. W. Johnston; As. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15, 1061; *July* 2 [42] 541
- *Voters' Lists*, Q. Mr. H. C. Plunkett; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 447
- *Waterford*
  - *Ardmore Fishing Industry*, Q. Captain Donelan; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 167. Q. Mr. J. J. Shee; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1035
  - *Corporation Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Eviction Proceedings in*, Q. Mr. J. J. Shee; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 873
  - *Infirmary Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Land Purchase*, Q. Mr. J. C. Flynn; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 517. Q. Mr. P. J. Power; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20, 1248
  - *Lismore Union*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
  - *Railway (Lismore and)*, Qs. Mr. J. J. Shee; As. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 2 [37] 1485
  - *Telegraph Department*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 940

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- *Waterford and Limerick Railway (Level Crossing)*, Q. Mr. D. Kilbride; A. Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817
- *Weights and Measures Inspectors (Derry County)*, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 210
- *Westmeath County (Multyfarnham National Schools)*, Q. Mr. J. Tuite; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1624
- *Westport*
  - *Harbour Commissioners*, Q. Dr. R. Ambrose; A. Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 431
  - *Union (Congested Districts)*, Q. Dr. R. Ambrose; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13 [39] 745
  - *Workhouse*, Qs. Dr. R. Ambrose; As. Mr. G Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1471; *Mar* 5 [38] 203
- *Wexford (Sheriff's Sale)*, Q. Mr. J. O'Connor; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1344
- *Whisky Strength*, Q. Mr. J. Daly; A. Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 22 [41] 1550
- *Wicklow*
  - *Artillery Range*, Q. Mr. J. O'Connor; A. Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
  - *Copper Mines*, Q. Mr. J. H. Parnell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 204
  - *Delgany Graveyard*, Q. Mr. J. L. Carew; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1102
  - *Greystones Harbour*, Q. Mr. W. Corbet; A. Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 333
  - *Harbour*, Q. Mr. W. Corbet; A. Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 334
  - *Winter Assizes*, Q. Mr. W. Corbet; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 708
- *Winding-up Proceedings*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 13 [44] 739
- *Woman Shot at Bangor Erris (Mayo County)*, Qs. Mr. D. Crilly; As. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1554; *June* 11 [41] 852
- *Workhouse*
  - *Administration*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 718
  - *Ballyvaughan*, Q. Sir T. Lea; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 231. Q. Mr. W. Redmond; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21, 819
  - *Belfast (Inmates)*
    - *Deaths*, Qs. Mr. S. Young, Mr. M. McCartan; As. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1633. Qs. Mr. M. McCartan; As. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 257. Q. Mr. S. Young; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30, 1036
    - *Lunatics*, Q. Mr. S. Young; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1547
    - *Removal of*, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 699
  - *Buildings*, Q. Mr. A. O'Connor; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 14 [37] 347
  - *Carrickmacross*, Q. Mr. J. Daly; A. Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 18 [37] 554. Qs. Mr. J Daly, Dr. J. E. Kenny; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20, 692. Q. Mr. J. Daly; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28, 1372. Qs. Mr. J. Daly, Mr. M. McCartan, Colonel Waring; [Mr. Speaker;] As. Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2, 1461. Q. Mr. J. Daly; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1684; *June* 26 [42] 142
  - *Classification of Inmates*, Q. Mr. Murnaghan; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1639

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Infirmaries (Infectious Cases), Q. Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1241

Killarney, Q. Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2 [37] 1482

Lunatics, Q. Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1622. Q. Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 731

Lurgan, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 805

Schools, Q. Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 371

System, Qs. Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1060

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Workhouses, Q. Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 456. Q. Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18, 546. Qs. Mr. M. McCartan, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20, 695

Works (Irish Board of), Q. Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1027

Irish Church Act (1869) Amendment (Repayment of Advances) Bill

l. 2R. Earl of Belmore, 739, 744; Marquess of Londonderry, 741; Earl of Ranfurly, 744; (*Adj. sine die*) *July* 6 [42]

2R. Earl of Ranfurly, 1097; Earl of Belmore 1098 *July* 9

Read 2ª *July* 9, 1098

Ireland

Agricultural Produce, Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 14 [39] 849

Evicted Farms, Copy of Return Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 27 [39] 261

National Education (Conscience Clause), Copy Pres. (*c*) *Mar* 2 [37] 1498

Purchase of Land, Return Ordered (*c.*) *Feb* 17 [37] 439

Sligo Post Office (Transfer of Mr. Sampson) Return of Correspondence Ordered (*c.*) *Feb* 18 [37] 539

Supreme Court of Judicature, Copy of Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 11 [37] 70

Treason-felony Prisoners, Petition Pres. (*c.*) by Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Bar *May* 12 [40] 1128

Ireland (Rents in)

Viscount Templetown, 10, 23; Duke of Abercorn, 16; Viscount Clifden, 17; Earl of Rosse, 18; Earl of Winchilsea, 19; Earl of Ranfurly, 20; Earl of Mayo, 21; Marquess of Lansdowne, 22; Earl of Arran, 23; Lord Halsbury, 23 *July* 17 [43]

Irish Church Act (1869) Amendment (Repayment of Advances) Bill

l. Pres. Earl of Belmore; Read 1ª *June* 22 [41] 1517

Irish Education Act (1892) Amendment Bill

c. Mr. G. Balfour, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 647; Mr. J. Dillon, 647, 652; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 653 *May* 5 [40]

Intro. Mr. G. Balfour; Read 1º *May* 5, 654

Irish Education Bill (see EDUCATION [IRELAND] BILL)

Irish Land Commission

Mr. J. C. Flynn, (*Motion*) 878; Mr. J. Dillon, 880; Mr. G. Balfour, 884, 889, 891; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 887; Mr. J. Daly, 889, 890; Mr. M. McCartan, 890, 891 *Feb* 21 [37]

Earl of Belmore, (*Motion*) 1194; Earl of Ranfurly, 1194 *July* 10 [42]

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ISAACSON, Mr. F. WOOTTON, *Tower Hamlets, Stepney*

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Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 741, 746

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South Africa (Native Risings) *June* 30 [42] 393

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JACKSON, Right Hon. W. L., *Leeds, N.*
  Light Railways Bill *May* 14 [40] 1323; *June* 1 [41] 268, 271; *June* 4, 469
  Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 426

JACOBY, Mr. J. A., *Derbyshire, Mid*
  Employers' Liability Bill *June* 18 [41] 1327
  Itinerant Street Musicians *April* 23 [39] 1508
  Street Noises Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 360

JAMES OF HEREFORD, LORD (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster)
  Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7
  Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 7 [44] 14, 15, 70, 79
  London Water Supply *Mar* 12 [38] 717
  Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, Intro. *Mar* 16 [38] 972; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 157, 178, 179, 182, 189; In Com. *May* 18, 1516, 1520, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533; 3R. *July* 6 [42] 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753
  Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R. *Mar* 20 [38] 1439

Jameson, Dr. (see AFRICA)

JAMESON, Major J. EUSTACE, *Clare, W.*
  British Residents
    India *July* 3 [42] 649
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  Constabulary *June* 12 [41] 957
  Fair Rent Applications (Ireland) *July* 16 [42] 1621
  Manning of British Merchant Vessels *July* 3 [42] 661
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  Military Reinforcements for the Cape *April* 21 [39] 1374
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  Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 580
  Shannon Estuary (Warship) *Aug* 13 [44] 738
  South Africa (Transvaal) *Feb* 13 [37] 224, 225
  Tower Hamlets Volunteers (Royal Engineers) *July* 3 [42] 659

JEBB, Mr. R. C., *Cambridge University*
  Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 551; 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1045

JEFFREYS, Mr. A. F., *Hants, Basingstoke*
  Agricultural
    Commission *Mar* 3 [38] 36; *Mar* 5, 223
    Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1307
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1303; 2R. *April* 29 [40] 102; *April* 30, 266, 268; In Com. *May* 14, 1352; *May* 18, 1648; *May* 19, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1714; *May* 20 [41] 6; *May* 21, 103; *June* 25 [42] 87; *June* 29, 297, 321, 324
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  Allotments Managers *Feb* 14 [37] 347

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JEFFREYS, Mr. A. F.—*cont.*
  Army Estimates
    £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 292
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  Army Returns *April* 17 [39] 1159
  Budget *April* 16 [39] 1095
  Diseases of Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 20 [37] 779
  Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1670; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 358; 3R. *June* 22, 1629, 1630
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  Foreign-fed and Home-fed Meat *Mar* 3 [38] 21
  Grants to Ireland *Mar* 6 [38] 358
  Light Railways (Advances), In Com. *Mar* 19 [38] 1420, 1421
  Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 754; *June* 1 [41] 253; *July* 2 [42] 616
  Parish Council
    Elections *Feb* 24 [37] 942
    Meetings *Feb* 25 [37] 1077
    Water Supply *June* 15 [41] 1055
  Questions to Ministers *Mar* 23 [38] 1613
  Registration Duties on Grain *April* 27 [39] 1729
  Supply: £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 429
  Tithe Redemption (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *May* 15 [40] 1445

JENKINS, Sir J. J., *Carmarthen Boroughs*
  Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 593
  Llanelly Harbour Bill *July* 16 [42] 1620

JERSEY, Earl of
  Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill *April* 23 [39] 1489; *May* 8 [40] 841; In Com. *May* 18, 1533

JESSEL, Captain H. M., *St. Pancras, S.*
  Aldershot
    East and West Cavalry Barracks *July* 27 [43] 693
    Militia Encampment *July* 27 [43] 681
  Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1479
  Cavalry Drill Books *Mar* 17 [38] 1166
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Jhalawar (Maharaja of)
  On Motion for Adjournment: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 277, 278, 279, 285, 292; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 277, 291; [Mr. Speaker, 278, 291, 292;] Lord G. Hamilton, 279, 285, 288; Mr. Bhownaggree, 285; Sir W. Wedderburn, 286; Dr. Clark, 291; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 291; Captain Norton, 292; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 292; (*Motion withdrawn*, 292) *July* 21 [43]
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JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Mr. J. E., *Leicester, Loughborough*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 29 [42] 329, 349, 351
- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 24 [40] 488; In Com. *July* 7 [42] 981
- Shepshed Urban District Council (Leicestershire) *Mar* 5 [38] 185

JOHNSTON, Mr. W., *Belfast, S.*
- Africa (Importation of Drink) *Feb* 27 [37] 1214
- American Mails *Mar* 13 [38] 881
- Belfast
  - Christ Church Schools *April* 21 [39] 1378
  - Telegraphic Arrangements *June* 22 [41] 1545
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 338, 344, 345, 346, 347; In Com. *Mar* 10, 587, 588; *June* 23 [41] 1662, 1664, 1665
- British Colonies *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
- Business of the House *June* 23 [41] 1693
- Cabs (London) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 407
- Carlow County Asylum *Mar* 12 [38] 761
- Channel Squadron *May* 18 [40] 1545
- Christian Brothers Schools *Feb* 13 [37] 224
- County Surveyorship (Ireland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1689
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1341, 1342; *Aug* 6, 1662
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) *Mar* 5 [38] 284
- Expiring Laws Continuance Bill *Aug* 8 [44] 267
- Foyle College and Londonderry Academical Institution (Amalgamation) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 5 [38] 183; 3R. *May* 15 [40] 1421
- House of Commons (Smoking Accommodation) *Mar* 2 [37] 1494
- Hyde Park
  - Disturbances *Feb* 21 [37] 872
  - Meetings *Feb* 20 [37] 704
  - Preaching and Play-acting in *May* 11 [40] 1012
- Irish Intermediate Education Board *April* 30 [40] 204
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 570
- Liquor Traffic
  - Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 389; *Mar* 31, 522, 523
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- Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 347; *Mar* 10, 561; In Com. *Mar* 11, 671
- Magistracy (South Monaghan) *May* 12 [40] 1133
- Malta (Marriages in) *May* 15 [40] 1444
- Merchandise Marks Act *Mar* 20 [38] 1459
- Model Schools (Munster) *June* 23 [41] 1675
- Navy Estimates
  - £81,300 for Educational Services *June* 26 [42] 203
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 482
- Newcastle Harbour (Down County) *Mar* 10 [38] 607

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JOHNSTON, Mr. W.—*cont.*
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359; 2R. *Feb* 18, 629; In Com. *Feb* 19, 677
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1274
- Potatoes (Spraying) *May* 15 [40] 1442
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1543
- Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 372
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 272
- Railway Signals *Feb* 24 [37] 921
- Roxborough Road Schools (Limerick) *Mar* 9 [38] 452
- Sale of Drink (Down County) *July* 30 [43] 1033
- Sanitary Inspectors (Examining Board) *Aug* 13 [44] 735
- Seal Fishery *May* 21 [41] 61
- Shamrock (Troops in Ireland and) *Mar* 27 [39] 275
- Shirt Trade (Derry) and Factory Act *April* 16 [39] 1027
- Sligo
  - Borough Police Court *Feb* 24 [37] 909, 911
  - Mayor of, and Athlone Post Office *May* 18 [40] 1561, 1562
  - Post Office *Feb* 17 [37] 443, 444; *Feb* 18, 539
  - Street Preaching in *April* 16 [39] 1044; *June* 18 [41] 1332; *Aug* 6 [43] 1689
- Small-pox at Gloucester *Mar* 19 [38] 1339
- Smoking Accommodation (House of Commons) *Mar* 2 [37] 1494
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 45, 67
  - £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 949
  - £41,825 for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1137
  - £2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 651, 652, 659
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 750
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1676
- Veterinary College (Dublin) *April* 14 [39] 896; *June* 15 [41] 1061; *July* 2 [42] 541
- Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1048
- Westminster Hall (Signing Petitions in) *May* 19 [40] 1693

JOHNSTONE, Mr. J. HEYWOOD, *Sussex, Horsham*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1639; *May* 20 [41] 22; *May* 21, 80
- Christ's Hospital *July* 28 [43] 815
- Extradition of C. J. Daintry *April* 27 [39] 1719
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1037; *July* 14, 1509
- Land Tax *June* 9 [41] 715
- Parish Council Stock *Feb* 14 [37] 345
- School Grants *Mar* 10 [38] 593
- Vaccination Commission
  - Meetings of *Mar* 5 [38] 220
  - Report (Delay of) *Feb* 28 [37] 1388

Joicey, Sir James, Bart., *Durham, Chester-le-Street*
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Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1308
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Jones, Major E. Pryce- (see Pryce-Jones)

Jones, Mr. D. Brynmor, *Swansea District*
Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1584
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£5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 565
£38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 369
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Jones, Mr. L. Atherley (see Atherley-Jones)

Jones, Mr. W., *Carnarvon, Arfon*
Education Bill (Special Aid Grant and Education Authority) *June* 18 [41] 1338
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Prison Governors *April* 30 [40] 212
Seats in the House *May* 14 [40] 1309
Supply: £14,918 for Public Record Office, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 509
Wales (Self Government) *Feb* 19 [37] 635

Jordan, Mr. J., *Fermanagh, S.*
Army Food Supplies (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1044
Enniskillen Post Office *Feb* 21 [37] 829; *Feb* 24, 948; *Feb* 25, 1080; *April* 17 [39] 1160
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1654; *July* 21 [43] 320; *July* 23, 509, 524, 559, 563; *July* 28, 878
London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R *April* 14 [39] 855

Judicial Trustees Bill
c. Intro. Sir H. Vincent; Read 1° *Feb* 18 [37] 569
Read 2° and com. *Mar* 25 [39] 141
Order for Com. Read and Discharged; com. to Standing Com. on Law *April* 15, 993
Rep. from Standing Com. on Law *May* 15 [40] 1445
On the Order for Consideration of Bill as Amended by Standing Com. on Law, etc.: Sir H. Vincent, 1297; Sir H. Fowler, 1297, 1298; Sir R. T. Reid, 1298; Sir R. Webster, 1298; (*Consideration deferred*) *June* 17 [41]
Considered as Amended: Sir R. T. Reid, 1047; Sir H. Fowler, 1047, 1048, 1050 *July* 8 [42]
Read 3° and Passed *July* 8, 1050
l. Read 1ª *July* 9, 1053
2R. Lord Halsbury, 117; Lord Herschell, 118 *July* 20 [43]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 20, 118
In Com., Lord Ashbourne, 588, 589, 590; Lord Halsbury, 589, 590 *July* 24
Amendts. made; re-com. to Standing Com. *July* 24, 591
Amendts. Rep.; Further Amendts. made *July* 31, 1145
Read 3ª with Amendts.; Further Amendts. made; Passed, and Returned to Commons *Aug* 4, 1439
c. Lords' Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 93
l. Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 7, 5
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823
(For Questions see Law and Justice and Police)

Jurors (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. R. M. Dane; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356

Justices of the Peace Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Luttrell; Read 1° *Feb* 19 [37] 678
Withdrawn *April* 16 [39] 1148

Juvenile Offenders (Whipping) Bill
l. Rep. from Com. without Amendts. *Mar* 24 [39] 2
Amendts. Rep. *May* 8 [40] 863
3R. Lord Halsbury, 991, 992; Lord Norton, (*Amendt.*) 991; (*Amendt. negatived*, 992) *May* 11
Read 3ª and Passed *May* 11, 992
c. Read 1° *June* 4 [41] 405
Withdrawn *July* 16 [42] 1699

Kabarega (see Africa)

Kafiristan (see India)

Kassala, see Foreign Office)

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Right Hon. Sir U., Bart., *Lancashire, N.E., Clitheroe*
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 24 [37] 987
- Education Bill (Half-time Scholars) *May* 11 [40] 1001
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1390
- Naval Cadetships *Mar* 6 [38] 356
- Navy Estimates
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1456
  - £81,300 for Educational Services, Expenses of *May* 15 [40] 1480; *June* 26 [42] 196, 201, 202
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 385
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1493
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 186
  - £1,369,600 for Victualling and Clothing *May* 15 [40] 1478
  - £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 857, 859
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs *May* 15 [40] 1472, 1478
- Navy (New Construction) *Mar* 12 [38] 765
- Personal Statement *Feb* 25 [37] 1088
- Public Business *Mar* 3 [38] 36

KEARLEY, Mr. H. E., *Devonport*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1350, 1351; *June* 23 [41] 1752; *June* 24 [42] 2, 10
- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1304
- Boatswains (Royal Navy) *July* 28 [43] 814
- Butter
  - Definition of *Feb* 25 [37] 1066, 1067
  - Imported *Mar* 27 [39] 262
- Cocoa Butter *July* 2 [42] 571; *July* 7, 931
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 884, 927, 928; *June* 15, 1131
- Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 139
- *H.M.S. Magpie* *July* 28 [43] 814
- Leaseholders' (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1402, 1405
- Naval Officers (Plain Clothes) *June* 15 [41] 1051
- Naval Works Bill, 3R. *Mar* 30 [39] 423
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 295
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *July* 2 [42] 621
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 841, 844
  - £1,369,600 for Victualling and Clothing *May* 18 [40] 1651
  - £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 859, 861
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 598, 602, 603, 611
- Royal Patriotic Fund *Feb* 20 [37] 796; *Feb* 25, 1102
- Shops (Early Closing) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 674

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KEARLEY, Mr. H. E.—*cont.*
- Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *April* 21 [39] 1428
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 522
- Veterinary Department *July* 2 [42] 527
- Warrant Officers (Pay and Status) *Mar* 27 [38] 262
- Ways and Means (Cocoa Butter) *July* 2 [42] 571
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 163

Kelty Water Provisional Order Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

KELVIN, Lord
- London University Commission Bill, 2R. *July* 23 [43] 449

KEMP, Mr. G., *Lancashire, S.E., Heywood*
- Enlistment *July* 23 [43] 472

KENNAWAY, Sir JOHN H., Bart., *Devonshire, Honiton*
- Armenian
  - Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 46
  - Prisoners (Release of) *May* 14 [40] 1340
- Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 689
- City and South London Railway Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 581
- Durand Agreement (Kafir Country) *Feb* 13 [37] 234
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1399, 1400
- Friendly Societies (Money and Postal Orders) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 18 [38] 1312
- Kumasi Gold Ornaments *May* 14 [40] 1324
- Local Government (Highways) Bill, Intro. *May* 5 [40] 555
- Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts (1887 and 1891) Amendment Bill, Intro. *April* 24 [39] 1647
- Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (Summer Vacation) *June* 8 [41] 603

KENNY, Dr. J. E., *Dublin, College Green*
- Army Medical Department *Feb* 27 [37] 1246, 1247
- Bankruptcy Fees (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 936
- Carrickmacross Workhouse *Feb* 20 [37] 693
- Coroners' (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359; 2R. *Feb* 19, 638, 639, 640, 641, 643, 644
- County Court Fees (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 939
- Deportation of Paupers to Ireland *Feb* 25 [37] 1079
- Education in Ireland *Feb* 13 [37] 226
- Insanity *Feb* 14 [37] 342
- Judicial Establishment (Ireland) *Feb* 20 [37] 697
- Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 18 [37] 631
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 273, 275; *Feb* 14, 429, 431, 433
- Workhouses in Ireland *Feb* 20 [37] 696

KENNY, MR. W. (Solicitor General for Ireland), *Dublin, St. Stephen's Green*
Sworn *Feb* 11 [37] 62

Kensington (James Street Area) Improvement Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

KENSINGTON, Lord
Infant Life Protection Bill *April* 23 [39] 1496

Kent and Surrey Permanent Benefit Building Society Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Kent Water Board Bill
c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. Abel Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. Negatived *Mar* 24 [39] 40

Kent Water (Transfer) Bill
c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. Abel Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. Negatived *Mar* 24 [39] 39

KENYON, Mr. J., *Bury*
Bombay and Madras Cotton Trade *July* 30 [43] 1042
Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1215
East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 808
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1126
Statistics of Cotton, Woollen, and Iron Trades *July* 30 [43] 1041
Truck Bill *July* [43] 30, 1082
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 176

KENYON-SLANEY, Colonel W., *Shropshire, Newport*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 94; In Com. *May* 18, 1613, 1615, 1636, 1637; *May* 19, 1710
Army Estimates
  £51,400 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *Mar* 27 [39] 302
  £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, and Other Charges *Mar* 16 [38] 1108
Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 99, 130
Budget *April* 16 [39] 1125
Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 911, 931
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1633
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 996; *July* 8, 1013; *July* 9, 1127
Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1465
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1391; *April* 23, 1532, 1533
Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *April* 21 [39] 1431

Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

KILBRIDE, Mr. D., *Galway, N.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 29 [42] 366, 367
Aremberg Chute Estate (Kerry County) *July* 21 [43] 253
Army Estimates: £2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies *June* 22 [41] 1654
Belfast
  Corporation *May* 7 [40] 749
  Purdysburn Asylum *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 466; *Aug* 3, 1347
Carlow County Asylum *Mar* 12 [38] 761
Custom House Appointments *July* 3 [42] 649
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1639
Donaghadee Harbour *Aug* 10 [44] 386
Education Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill *May* 7 [40] 739
Exports from Ireland *May* 18 [40] 1550; *May* 21 [41] 59
Galway
  Electors (North) *Mar* 12 [38] 762
  Queen's College *Mar* 12 [38] 760; *April* 20 [39] 1264; *May* 7 [40] 740; *May* 21 [41] 63; *June* 4, 413, 414
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1002; *July* 20 [43] 216, 225; *July* 22, 395; *July* 23, 514; *July* 28, 859, 860, 874, 879, 925
Level Crossing (Waterford and Limerick Railway) *July* 28 [43] 817
National School Teachers (Ireland) *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
Purdysburn Asylum (Belfast) *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 466; *Aug* 3, 1347
Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 530
Supply
  £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1218, 1219
  £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 754, 755
Swine Fever (Ireland) *May* 21 [41] 70

Kilmarnock Corporation Water Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

KIMBER, Mr. H., *Wandsworth*
Admiralty Clerical Staff *Mar* 9 [38] 435
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 262
Anderson *v.* Gorrie and Others *Aug* 10 [44] 395
Arrest of Stoker (*H.M.S. Charybdis*) *Aug* 10 [44] 380
Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 110
Civil Service
  Clerks *Mar* 5 [38] 207
  "Personal Clerks" *Aug* 7 [44] 100
  Technical and Professional Offices *April* 30 [40] 200
Clerkships (Government Departments) *May* 12 [40] 1134

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KIMBER, Mr. H.—*cont.*
Indian Mints *Mar* 26 [39] 183, 184
Metropolitan Magistracy *Aug* 14 [44] 829
Post Office (Weston-super-Mare) *April* 13 [39] 746
South African Republic *Mar* 2 [37] 1491, 1492
Supply
  £773,712 for Customs *April* 13 [39] 840
  £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 612
Telegrams (British Guiana) *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
Transvaal *Mar* 5 [38] 222
Westminster Police Court *Aug* 14 [44] 841

KIMBERLEY, Earl of
British South Africa Company (Dr. Jameson) *June* 15 [41] 1041
Cabs (London) Bill, 2R. *June* 25 [42] 51
Chimney Sweepers Bill, 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1420
Congo Free State and British Subjects *July* 6 [42] 762
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *July* 6 [42] 745, 746; 3R. *July* 7, 908, 920
Divorce Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 984; In Com. *May* 19, 1664
Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 17 [38] 1133
Indian Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1594, 1600
Infant Life Protection Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 424, 425
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 154, 155
Jameson (Dr.), Trial of *July* 2 [42] 519
Locomotives on Highways Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1670
London University Commission Bill, 2R. *July* 23 [43] 450
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 237; *July* 9 1093, 1097. 3R. *July* 10, 1202, 1203
Naval Works Bill, *Mar* 27 [39] 259
Parliamentary Papers *July* 6 [42] 737, 738
Retirement of Vestrymen (London) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1614
Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 718

King's College (see METROPOLIS)

KING, Sir H. SEYMOUR, *Hull, Central*
Death of McDonald at Chimoio *April* 30 [40] 194
East India (Establishment Charges) *Mar* 3 [38] 16
Emigration of Coolies from India *June* 16 [41] 1153
Exchange Compensation Allowance (India) *June* 16 [41] 1153
Indian
  Irrigation Department *Mar* 3 [38] 15
  Staff Corps *Mar* 3 [38] 14
Madras Infantry Regiments *July* 30 [43] 1023
Native Regiments (India) *May* 21 [41] 56; *June* 16, 1152
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KINGSALE, Lord
Right to Vote at Elections of Representative Peers for Ireland Established *Mar* 23 [38] 1577

King's Lynn Corporation Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

KINLOCH, Sir J. G. S., Bart., *Perth, E.*
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1302
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1466
Cattle
  Canadian Store *Feb* 24 [37] 920; *Mar* 20 [38] 1465
  Live (Landing at Belfast) *July* 24 [43] 603
  Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 17 [39] 1173
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1648; 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1630

Kirkcaldy and Dysart Water Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Kitchen Committee (see PARLIAMENT: COMMONS, subheading *Committees*)

KITSON, Sir JAMES, Bart., *York, W.R., Colne Valley*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 182

KNOWLES, Mr. LEES, *Salford, W.*
Habitual Drunkards *Mar* 3 [38] 14; *Mar* 31 [39] 513
Horseflesh *May* 7 [40] 729
Inebriates *April* 16 [39] 1010
Jury Service (Colliery Managers) *June* 11 [41] 827
London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 866
Plumbers' Registration Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354; 2R. *Mar* 13 [38] 962, 963, 964; *April* 10 [39] 732
St. Stephen's Church (Devonport) *April* 16 [39] 1007
Salisbury Cathedral *Mar* 2 [37] 1480; *Mar* 13 [38] 878
Sanitary Inspectors *Mar* 31 [39] 521
Tuberculosis (Royal Commission) *Mar* 3 [38] 126; *May* 15 [40] 1436; *June* 4 [41] 405; *June* 11, 828; *July* 9 [42] 1115

KNOX, Mr. E. F. VESEY, *Londonderry City*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1265, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1277, 1280; *May* 21 [41] 105, 106
Belfast Corporation and Londonderry Improvement Bills *April* 16 [39] 997, 1002, 1003
Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 310, 315, 316, 318, 345, 346; In Com. *Mar* 10, 563, 577, 578; *Mar* 17, 1164; *June* 23 [41] 1667, 1668
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KNOX, Mr. E. F. VESEY—*cont.*
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1319, 1320, 1325, 1343, 1352, 1353
Central Ireland Railway Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1023
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 877
Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, 3R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1692
Cornwall (Fishery Disturbances in) *May* 18 [40] 1656
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1673
Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 9 [42] 1099, 1100; *July* 13, 1305; *July* 14, 1418; *July* 31 [43] 1235, 1243, 1244; *Aug* 6, 1671, 1672, 1675; *Aug* 13 [44] 724

Education
  Fee Grant
    Ireland *Mar* 30 [39] 472, 480; *April* 30 [40] 215; *May* 4, 437, 438; *May* 15, 1443; *June* 4 [41] 415; *June* 11, 834; *July* 6 [42] 786; *July* 13, 1317
    Return *Mar* 24 [39] 62; *Mar* 26, 180; *Mar* 27, 272

  Grants *Mar* 30 [39] 378; *June* 19 [41] 1438
  National (Ireland), Commissioners of *June* 8 [41] 607; *July* 21 [43] 261
  Vote (Ireland) *July* 9 [42] 1112

Equivalent Grant (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1569
Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 480, 483; In Com. *July* 7 [42] 948, 949, 950, 952
Fitzgibbon (Lord Justice) *June* 19 [41] 1442
Foyle College and Londonderry Academical Institution (Amalgamation) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 5 [38] 183, 184
Free Education Grant (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1600, 1602
Gas Meters *July* 13 [42] 1306
Giant's Causeway *July* 7 [42] 926; *July* 9, 1110; *July* 13, 1314

Government
  Bills *July* 7 [42] 934
  Printing Contracts *July* 6 [42] 784

Guaranteed Land Stock *Feb* 27 [37] 1255

Irish
  Board of Works *April* 16 [39] 1027
  Teachers' Pension Fund *July* 21 [43] 261; *July* 23, 456

Judicial Rents (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1236
Labourers' Cottages (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1725; *June* 4 [41] 415, 416
Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1020; 1R. *April* 13 [39] 815; In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1013; *July* 16 [42] 1656, 1669, 1673, 1674, 1687, 1691, 1696; *July* 20 [43] 207, 220, 234; *July* 21, 300, 304, 309, 360; *July* 22, 366, 368, 369, 388, 389, 392; *July* 23, 513, 555, 559, 574; *July* 28, 834, 838, 877, 878, 887, 895, 923, 924; *Aug* 12 [44] 592, 593, 603, 609, 630, 646, 647, 649
Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 488
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 27 [39] 260; *April* 15, 945, 946, 949, 950; *April* 22, 1446
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill, 1R. *Mar* 12 [38] 742

KNOX, Mr. E. F. VESEY—*cont.*
Londonderry
  Asylum (Gransha) *July* 23 [43] 459
  Militia Barracks *July* 9 [42] 1111

Londonderry Improvement Bill, 1R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1054; 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 348; *Mar* 10, 542, 558, 562; In Com. *Mar* 11, 661, 667, 671, 672; *July* 6 [42] 765, 777, 778
Lough Erne Drainage Board *Aug* 13 [44] 733
Malta, Marriages in *May* 15 [40] 1444
Mission Schools (Zululand) *July* 31 [43] 1264

National
  Education (Ireland), Commissioners of *June* 8 [41] 607; *July* 21 [43] 261
  Schools (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1723

Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 203, 232; 3R. *Mar* 30, 431
Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 463
Pauper Children (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [39] 167
Plumbers' Registration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 13 [38] 962
Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1145
Post Office Appointments (Ireland) *July* 23 [43] 459
Pretoria Trials *April* 30 [40] 218
Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1550, 1551
Public Health (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1699
Railway Rates (Ireland) *Mar* 17 [38] 1164
Registration of Title (Donegal County) *July* 6 [42] 785
Rinderpest
  Bechuanaland Protectorate *June* 8 [41] 606
  Importation of Hides *June* 11 [41] 840, 841
Royal Irish Constabulary *Mar* 26 [39] 166; *July* 6 [42] 787
Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 940
Shirt Trade (Derry) and the Factory Act *April* 16 [39] 1027
Supplementary Fee Grants *July* 23 [43] 457, 458
Supply
  £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 775
  £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 81, 85; *July* 24, 616, 617, 619, 621, 623, 631, 633
  £595,922 for Public Education in Scotland *Aug* 8 [44] 252
  £6,316 for Valuation and Boundary Survey (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1228
  £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 356, 358
Swine Fever *April* 16 [39] 1028
Teachers' Pension Fund (Ireland) *June* 8 [41] 612
Vaccination Prosecutions (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [39] 179
Vote on Account *Mar* 23 [38] 1700
Welsh Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 503

KNUTSFORD, Viscount
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 1R. *Mar* 16 [38] 983; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 188; In Com. *May* 18, 1518, 1521, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1531

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Korea (see FOREIGN OFFICE)

Kruger (President) (see AFRICA; sub-head *Transvaal*)

Kumasi (see AFRICA; sub-head *Ashanti*)

LABOUCHERE, Mr. H., *Northampton*
- Adjournment of the House (The Derby) *June* 2 [41] 307
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 128, 131; *April* 30, 305; In Com. *June* 23 [41] 1745, 1746, 1747; *June* 24 [42] 31; *June* 29, 282, 342, 343
- Agricultural Rates (Ireland) Bill *July* 16 [42] 1648
- Ango-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 516, 518, 523, 526, 529
- Army Estimates
  - £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 828
  - £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1460, 1487, 1489, 1494, 1496
- Bright (John) Statue (Houses of Parliament) *Mar* 2 [37] 1475, 1476; *Mar* 20 [38] 1472
- British South Africa
  - Appointment of Select Committee *July* 30 [43] 1060, 1061, 1065
  - Company
    - Administration *Mar* 17 [38] 1170; *May* 14 [40] 1331; *June* 29 [42] 252
    - Cash *April* 27 [39] 1729
    - Raid Correspondence *May* 4 [40] 443, 444
    - Return of Accounts and Shareholders *Feb* 14 [37] 339, 340
- Buluwayo (Natives Shot as Spies) *June* 18 [41] 1327
- Business of the House
  - Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 403, 404, 409
  - General *June* 11 [41] 860
  - Government *April* 27 [39] 1764, 1765, 1766; *July* 20 [43] 185, 187
  - Supply *Feb* 19 [37] 637; *Feb* 20, 717, 720; *Feb* 25, 1112, 1113, 1128; *Feb* 27, 1310, 1334
  - Twelve o' Clock Rule *July* 17 [43] 40
- Colonial Office Vote *May* 4 [40] 450, 451
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 16 [38] 1031, 1048, 1049; *Mar* 19, 1361; *Mar* 24 [39] 59; *Mar* 26, 178; *Mar* 27, 273
- East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 643
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 22 [41] 1598
- Egypt
  - Indian Troops, in *June* 2 [41] 300, 302
  - Italy and *Mar* 17 [38] 1171
  - Map of *April* 13 [39] 751
  - Notice of Motion *Feb* 19 [37] 636
  - Occupation of *Mar* 13 [38] 894, 895, 896, 898; *Mar* 19, 1353, 1354
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 952, 961, 962, 964, 967, 984; *July* 8, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1034, 1037; *July* 9, 1133, 1141; *July* 14, 1505
- Guiana-Venezuelan Boundary Negotiations *April* 23 [39] 1527, 1528

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LABOUCHERE, Mr. H.—*cont.*
- Indian Troops
  - Egypt *June* 2 [41] 300, 302
  - Suakim *May* 11 [40] 1014; *May* 12, 1145 *May* 14, 1339
- Italian Troops, Disembarkation of, in East Africa *June* 2 [41] 298
- Italy
  - Egypt and *Mar* 17 [38] 1171
  - Great Britain and *Mar* 19 [38] 1354, 1355
- Jameson's (Dr.) Letter *May* 12 [40] 1138
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 15 [42] 1514
- Matabeleland *April* 14 [39] 891, 892; *April* 17, 1174, 1175; *May* 12 [40] 1137; *July* 16 [42] 1645
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1392
- Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 353
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 486, 492, 509, 525
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding and Repairs (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 844, 845
- Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 462
- Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 733, 736, 737
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1545, 1546, 1548; *July* 21 [43] 274, 275
- Queen's
  - Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 113; *Feb* 13, 282, 295 323; *Feb* 14, 406; *Feb* 17, 508
  - Taxes *Feb* 27 [37] 1240
- Rhodes (Mr. Cecil) *June* 22 [41] 1554
- Schoolmaster Dismissed (Hemingford Green) *Mar* 30 [39] 368
- Smoking Accommodation (House of Commons) *Mar* 23 [38] 1598
- Soudan
  - Correspondence *June* 1 [41] 218
  - Expedition to *Mar* 30 [39] 487, 492, 494; *June* 19 [41] 1443, 1444
  - Military Operations in *April* 14 [39] 892, 893; *June* 8 [41] 619
- South African Affairs *May* 1 [40] 348, 349; *May* 5, 554
- Suakim (Indian Troops for) *May* 11 [40] 1014; *May* 12, 1145; *May* 14, 1339
- Supply
  - £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 952, 953, 958, 965
  - £38,366 for Diplomatic and Consular Services (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1405
  - £7,000 for Inland Revenue (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1426
  - £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 581, 582
  - £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Services (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1406, 1413
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1490, 1512, 1513, 1523, 1560, 1561; *Mar* 27 [39] 352
- Tax Notices *Mar* 17 [38] 1169
- Troops in South Africa *April* 23 [39] 1523
- Uganda Railway Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 705, 707, 709, 710, 711
- Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund), In Com. *July* 2 [42] 558, 560

Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. T. Harrington ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355

Labourers (Ireland) Bill
c. Mr. G. Balfour, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 1507 ; Dr. Tanner, 1507 *May* 15 [40]
Intro. Mr. G. Balfour ; Read 1° *May* 15 1508
2R. Dr. Tanner, 1650 ; Mr. G. Balfour, 1650 ; Mr. J. Dillon, 1651 *June* 22 [41]
Read 2° and com. to Standing Com. on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure *June* 22, 1651
Rep. from Standing Com. on Law, etc. *June* 30 [42] 384
Considered as Amended *July* 21 [43] 364
Read 3° and Passed *July* 21, 364
l. Read 1ª *July* 23, 417
2R. Earl of Ranfurly, 1008, 1012, 1013 ; Lord Sudeley, (*Amendt.*) 1010, 1012 ; Viscount de Vesci, 1011 ; Earl of Courtown, 1011 ; Marquess of Lansdowne, 1011 ; Earl of Mayo, 1012 ; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1012) ; Lord Castletown, 1012 *July* 30
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 30, 1013
In Com., Earl of Arran, 1421, [*New Clause*] 1421, 1425 ; Earl of Ranfurly, 1421, 1423, 1426 ; Viscount de Vesci, 1421, 1422, 1426 ; Earl of Mayo, 1422, 1424 ; Lord Clarina, 1423 ; Lord Ashbourne, 1424 ; (*Division*, 1425) *Aug* 4
Standing Com. negatived *Aug* 4, 1427
Amendts. Rep., 269 ; Earl of Ranfurly, 270, 271, 272 *Aug* 10 [44]
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 10, 272
c. Lords' Amendts. Considered : Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 12, 670
Committee Appointed to draw up Reasons for disagreeing with one Amendt. *Aug* 12, 671
l. Returned from Commons with one Amendt. disagreed with *Aug* 12, 577
Lord Ashbourne, (*Motion*) 712 ; Earl of Arran, 713 ; Earl of Mayo, 713 ; Viscount de Vesci, 714 ; Commons' Amendt. Agreed to, 715 *Aug* 13
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823
(For Questions see Labour Questions, etc.)

LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.
Accidents
Admiralty Workman, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil ; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 5 [38] 229
Boiler Explosion (H.M.S. Blake), *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner ; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 4 [43] 1442. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery ; *A.* Mr. G. Goschen *Aug* 6, 1688
Coal-mine, *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 521
Colliery Explosions
Brancepeth, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1519
Tylorstown, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas ; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [38] 1385

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LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.
Accidents—cont.
Death of a Workman (Glasgow), *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1253
Hoist, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1674
Industrial, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Reckitt ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 362
Railway
Collision (London Bridge Station), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar.* 3 [38] 34
Preston, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir W. Lawson ; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 14 [42] 1430. *Q.* Lord Balcarres ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
Sapperton Tunnel (Four Platelayers Killed), *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
Servants, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing ; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384 ; *April* 13, 739 ; *April* 14, 896
Telegraph Messenger Killed, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 365
Worker, *Q.* Sir W. Dunn ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 422
Agricultural
Labour Correspondent (Ireland), *Qs.* Mr. M. Austin ; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 656 ; *July* 6, 795
Labourers' Out Relief (Medicine Post), *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 51
Apprentices (Mercantile Marine), *Q.* Mr. C. W. Cayzer ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 483
Army
Boots, *Q.* Captain Jessel ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1078. *Qs.* Colonel Russell, Mr. J. Burns ; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 27, 1227
Clothing, *Q.* Captain Norton ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 9 [38] 428. *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 11 [40] 1005
Coal Transport, *Qs.* Mr. W. T. Doxford, Mr. W. Allan ; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 12 [40] 1129
Contract (Uniform), *Q.* Colonel Russell ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 27 [37] 1227. *Q.* General Laurie ; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 27, 1228
Artisans' Dwellings Act (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1560
Bacon Trade (Ireland) and Foreign Competition, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour, *Mar* 19 [38] 1348
Bakehouses, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 27 [43] 692
Barry Island Fort, *Q.* Major Wyndham-Quin ; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
Beer Bottling (Factory Regulations), *Q.* Mr. W. Allen ; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 829
Board of Works Loans (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. Engledow ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 765

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LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

- *Brass Trade (Inspection)*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 535
- *British Trade*, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. H. Lewis; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 112
- *Civil Service*
  - *Abstractors*, *Qs.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 1004. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14, 1316
  - *Male Shorthand Writers and Typists*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966
  - *Personal Clerks*, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 7 [44] 100
- *Claim by Check-weighman (Wakefield)*, *Q.* Mr. B. Pickard; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1261
- *Clerks*
  - *Civil Service "Personal"* (see above)
  - *Customs*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1150. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 1 [40] 341
  - *Labour (London)*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 367
  - *Posting (Stationery Office)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 782
  - *Post Office*
    - *Female*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683
    - *Sorting*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 219. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553
  - *Prison*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 441. *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1029
  - *Relief (Telegraphists)*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 30 [42] 387
  - *Typewriting (Education Department)*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 268
- *Coal*
  - *Mine Accident*, *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 521
  - *Trade*
    - *Depression*, *Qs.* Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 734
    - *Export*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 27 [39] 269
  - *Trimmers' Employment*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 23 [38] 1600
  - *Westphalian*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1239
- *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1887 Amendment (No. 2) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1565. *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 525
- *Cockling Industry*, *Q.* Mr. R. F. Cavendish; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 370

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LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

- *Colliery*
  - *Explosions at*
    - *Brancepeth*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1519
    - *Tylorstown*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [38] 1385
  - *Detaching Safety Hooks*, *Qs.* Mr. T. Burt, Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 10 [38] 605
  - *Dispute (Lancashire)*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 848
- *Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 4 [40] 436
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Congo, Recruiting of Labourers*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 771. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17 [39] 1151
- *Contracts* (see *Government* below)
- *Coolies, Emigration of, from India*, *Q.* Sir H. S. King; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 16 [41] 1153
- *Correspondents*
  - *Agricultural (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 656; *July* 6, 795
  - *Lady (Scotland)*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 524
  - *North Wales*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas, *April* 10 [39] 673
- *Crofters' Holding (Scotland) Act 1886*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 267
- *Croom Union Labourers' Order*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437
- *Customs*
  - *Clerks*, Q. Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1150. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 1 [40] 341
  - *Dismissal of an Officer*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 225
  - *Employés*, *Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. L. P. Hayden; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 269
  - *Extra Men (Liverpool)*, *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 778
  - *Labourers*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 433
  - *Officers*
    - *Assistant, Examination of*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 1003
    - *Examining (Second Class)*, *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 15 [40] 1422
    - *Extra*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 766. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 216. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 974

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LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.
- *Customs*—cont.
  - *Officers*—cont.
    - *Outdoor, Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1641. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3 [43] 1354
    - *Permanent Extra, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 662
- *Death of Workman at Glasgow, Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1253
- *Distress from Want of Employment, Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Mr. W. Allen; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 239. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 17, 467. *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 750
  (See also Title)
- *Dock Works, Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 25 [37] 1062
- *Dockyards*
  - *Haulbowline Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *May* 1 [40] 345. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *May* 7, 738. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 15, 1434. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Macartney *June* 18 [41] 1317. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 264
  - *Overtime Work, Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 6 [42] 783
  - *Pay and Pensions, Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 12 [41] 975
  - *Pembroke, Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 24 [39] 64
  - *Sheerness (Engineering Staff), Q.* Mr. T. Richardson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 28 [40] 11
  - *Workmen, Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 423
- *Dublin*
  - *Ordnance Survey Department, Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 15 [40] 1436
  - *Post Office*
    - *Female Clerks, Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683
    - *Sorting Clerks, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 219. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553
- *Employers' Liability Bill, Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 616. *Q.* Mr. H. J. Reckitt; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1334. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Jacoby; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1327
- *Employers' and Workmen's Act 1875 (Ballygawley), Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *June* 1 [41] 220; *June* 5, 514
- *Enfield Small Arms Factory, Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1076. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 51. *Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 14 [42] 1422
- *Engineering Students (Navy), Q.* Mr. J. Penn; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 27 [37] 1251

LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.
- *Factories*
  - *Chief Inspector of, Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 20 [39] 1263
  - *Cotton-weaving, Q.* Mr. G. Whiteley; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 917
  - *Government, Q.* Major H. F. Bowles; *A.* Mr Powell-Williams *June* 22 [41] 1543
  - *Ordnance* (see ARMY)
  - *Workshops and (Sanitary Accommodation), Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 15 [41] 1064
- *Factories and Workshops Acts 1895, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 444
- *Factory*
  - *Act, Shirt Trade (Derry) and the, Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Johnston, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1027
  - *Acts, Qs.* Mr. G. Drage, Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 812
  - *Enfield Small Arms, Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1076. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 51. *Q.* Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 14 [42] 1422
  - *Inspection*
    - *Particulars Clause, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1323
    - *Report, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 603
    - *Sanitary Regulations, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 12 [41] 961
    - *Sweating Districts, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1547
  - *Regulations (Beer Bottling), Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 829
  - *Work (Relaxation of Rules), Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 751
- *Factory and Workshop Act 1878 Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Factory and Workshops Acts (Consolidation), Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 12 [41] 961
- *Fair Wages*
  - *Clause in Admiralty Shipbuilding Contracts, Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 21 [37] 808
  - *Resolution, Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1268
- *Fisheries*
  - *Kilkenny, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1242
  - *Lough Foyle, Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
  - *Scotland (East Coast), Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 4 [41] 422. *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8, 614
  - *Suir, Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1034

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LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

- *Fishing Industry*
  - *Ardmore (Waterford)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 167. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1035
  - *Dooagh*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 451
- *Foreign-made Chairs (House of Commons)*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Maclure; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 483
- *Foreign Trade Competition*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Brigg; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 24 [38] 45
- *Government Contracts (Current Rate of Wages)*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 20 [38] 1473. *Qs.* Sir A. K. Rollit, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. R. Ascroft; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 184
- *Graving Dock*
  - *Belfast*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *April* 23 [39] 1513
  - *Colombo*, *Qs.* Sir J. Leng; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen *Mar* 27 [39] 265
- *Half-time Workers*, *Q.* Mr. J. Rutherford; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 551
- *Halkyn Quarries (Flintshire)*, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 28 [40] 9
- *Hampton Court Gardeners*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 28 [40] 14; *June* 19 [41] 1446
- *House of Commons*
  - *Chairs (Foreign-made)*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Maclure; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 483
  - *Officials* *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 4 [41] 409; *June* 9, 714. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 23, 1673
- *Housing of the Working Classes Bill* (see that Title)
- *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. W. Crombie; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1552
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill* (see that Title)
- *India-rubber Works*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 837
- *Industrial School Children as Half-timers*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
- *Insanitary Offices and Entering Rooms*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 30 [40] 219
- *Irish*
  - *Board of Works*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1027
  - *Light-keepers* (see IRELAND)
- *Jury Service (Colliery Managers)*, *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 827
- *Labour (Prison)*, *Q.* Sir J. B. Stone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 3 [38] 28

[*cont.*

LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

- *Labourers*
  - *Acts (Cavan Union)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104 695
  - *Acts (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 549. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21, 807. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27, 1212. *Q.* Mr. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28, 1391. *Q.* Mr. D. Sullivan: *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 3 [38] 17. *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12, 746. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. D. Sullivan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 20, 1468. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1025. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1179. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1316. *Q.* Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 730
  - *Congo, Recruiting of*, *Q.* Mr. P. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Mar* 12 [38] 771. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17 [39] 1151
  - *Plots (Tipperary Union)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 65
  - *Scheme (Tipperary)*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 4 [43] 1440
  - *Woolwich Arsenal*, *Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 25 [42] 75
- *Labourers' Cottages*
  - *Cavan County*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43]
  - *Distribution of Grant*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1725
  - *Donegal*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1373
  - *Downpatrick Board of Guardians*, *Q.* Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 408
  - *Fermoy Union*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 613
  - *Grant in Aid (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 415
  - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 366. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1725. *Qs.* Mr. M. Austin, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 208. *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 262
  - *Kells Union*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 366
  - *Monaghan Union*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *May* 15 [40] 1438; *May* 18, 1561
  - *Omagh Union*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1638
  - *Rathdown Union*, *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 674; *April* 23, 1531
  - *Tulla Union*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 811

[*cont.*

LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill, Qs. Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 76

Labourers (Ireland) Bill, Q. Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 303. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 5, 506. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23, 1687. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 561
(For Debate see Title of Bill)

Lead Poisoning (Enamel Industry), Q. Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 13 [39] 743

Leenan Head Defence Works, Q. Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 26 [39] 172. *Qs.* Mr. T. B. Curran, Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 7 [44] 97

Linen and Jute Industries, Qs. Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 370

Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes) Bill (see that Title)

Mechanics and Labourers (Royal Parks), Q. Mr. J. Stuart; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 496

Militia
  Boots, Q. Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 51. *Q.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 6 [42] 788
  Clothing and Equipment, Qs. Mr. A. Wylie, Viscount Cranborne; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 5 [40] 542
  Uniform, Q. Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 7 [40] 747

Miners
  Eviction of (Durham), Qs. Mr. J. Wilson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1330
  Nystagmus, Q. Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1512

Mines
  Committee (Merionethshire), Q. Mr. T. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 30 [43] 1054
  Copper (Wicklow), Q. Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 204
  Madagascar, in, Q. Sir C. Dilke, *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1628
  Minerals and (Statistics), Q. Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 14 [39] 895
  Regulation Act, Q. Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1087

National Portrait Gallery Staff, Q. Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 56

Naval Service, Qs. Colonel Sandys, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 17 [37] 461

Navy Stokers, Q. General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 19 [41] 1438

Nedds Point Fort (Donegal), Q. Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 58

New Construction (Navy), Q. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 12 [38] 765

[*cont.*

LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

Ordnance Factories (see Army)

Outdoor Labour Test, Q. Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 20 [37] 686

Patent Agents, Q. Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1239

Pembroke Dockyard, Q. General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 24 [39] 64

Pensions (Old Age), Q. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 220

Plymouth Breakwater, Q. Mr. F. B. Mildmay; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 4 [41] 421

Postmen and Election Work, Q. Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 239

Post Office
  Dublin
    Female Clerks, Q. Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683
    Sorting Clerks at, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 219. *Q.* Mr. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553
  Port Talbot, Q. Mr. Brynmor Jones; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 993
  Sick Pay, Q. Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1317
  Sorters, Q. Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1259

Printing and Allied Trades, Q. Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1221

Prison
  Industries
    Comptroller of, Q. Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1423
    Supervision of, Q. Mr. H. J. Gladstone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 495
  Labour, Q. Sir J. B. Stone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 3 [38] 28
  Officers
    Hours of Duty, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 834
    Pensions, Qs. Mr. H. C. F. Luttrell; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 267

Prison-made Goods, Qs. Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 16 [38] 1017. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1261

Prison-made Goods Importation Bill, Q. Mr. Tomlinson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 779

Public Works Department, Q. Mr. J. W. Maclure; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 13 [44] 744

Public Works Loan Bill (see that Title)

Railways (see that Title)

Railway Servants, Qs. Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 918

Road
  Construction (Cavan), Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 340
  Contractors (Monaghan), Q. Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 824

[*cont.*

LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.

Road—cont.
  Repairs
    Glamorganshire, Qs. Mr. W. P. Morgan; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 10 [44] 383
    Monaghan, Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
    Newhaven and Seaford, Q. Admiral Field; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1544
Romney Marsh Sea Wall, Q. Mr. L. Hardy; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1713
Science and Art Department (Sick Pay and Superannuation), Q. Captain Norton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 14 [40] 1335
Seamen's Wages and Effects (see *Seamen*, under subhead *Wages*)
Sheerness Dockyard (Engineering Staff), Q. Mr. T. Richardson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 28 [40] 11
Shipbuilding
  Belfast, Qs. Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen; [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 9 [38] 449
  Thames, on the, Qs. Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 26 [42] 146
Shipwrights (Royal Navy), Q. Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 28 [43] 826
Shirt Trade (Derry) and the Factory Act, Qs. Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Johnston, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1027
Shop Assistants' Half Holiday Bill (see that Title)
Shuttle Guards, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1509. *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 837
Soldiers and Sailors
  Civil Departments, Q. Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 436. *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 62. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9, 721
    (For Debate see that Title)
  Civil Employment, Q. Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 8 [40] 879
Steaming in Weaving Sheds, Q. Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1044
Stokers (Navy), Q. General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 19 [41] 1438
Strike (Messrs. Thornycroft's Works), Q. Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 751
Temporary
  Assistants (Education Department), Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 6 [42] 782
  Typewriting Clerk (Education Department), Q. Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 268
Thames Licensed Watermen, Q. Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1335
Trade Disputes, Q. Mr. R. A. Ward; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 13 [38] 888. *Qs.* Mr. T. Richardson, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. A. J Balfour, Mr. Ritchie *May* 12 [40] 1150

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LABOUR QUESTIONS, ETC.—cont.
Truck
  Acts, Q. Sir J. T. Woodhouse; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1263. *Q.* Mr. R. B. Haldane; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
  Bill, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 10 [39] 669
    (For Debate see Title of Bill)
  System, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 14 [37] 334
Typewriting, Q. Mr. E. A. Goulding; *A.* Mr. J. Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446
Wages
  Fines and Deductions from, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1456
  Payment of, in Public-houses, Q. Earl Stanhope; *A.* Lord Belper *Mar* 23 [38] 1578
  Seamen
    Effects, and, Q. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 4 [41] 421
    Transmission of, Q. Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1249. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 293. *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley, Colonel Denny, Mr J. Havelock Wilson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1681
Wages and Hours of Labour in Foreign Countries (see Title STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR)
Westminster Abbey (Workmen at), Q. Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 19 [38] 1337
Women Bar Assistants (Limitation of Hours) Bill (see that Title)
Wool-sorting, Q. Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 16 [42] 1628
Woolwich Arsenal, Qs. Major Rasch; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 25 [37] 1060. *Q.* Capt. Norton; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 23 [38] 1591. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 7 [40] 730. *Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *June* 25 [42] 75
Working Men's Dwellings Bill (see that Title)
Workmen in Government Departments, Q. Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 7 [40] 742

LAFONE, Mr. A., *Southwark, Bermondsey*
  London and East India Docks Joint Committee *Mar* 3 [38] 28; *Mar* 5, 235
  Rhodes (Mr. Cecil) *June* 29 [42] 271
  Supply: £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 759

LAMBERT, Mr. G., *Devon, South Molton*
  Agricultural
    Holdings *Feb* 27 [37] 1267
    Land (Rating) *Mar* 23 [38] 1614, 1615
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 13 [40] 1305; *May* 14, 1372, 1391 *May* 20 [41] 12; *May* 21, 168, 169, 182, 187; *June* 23, 1732; *June* 24 [42] 30
  Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1287

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LAMBERT, Mr. G.—*cont.*
Agriculture (Royal Commission on) *Mar* 5 [38] 223; *June* 25 [42] 80
Business of the House *May* 11 [40] 1017; *May* 21 [41] 82
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1369
Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1479
Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 19 [38] 1425
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 14 [39] 904
Ministers (Directors of Public Companies) *May* 21 [41] 84
Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 928
Spraying Potatoes *May* 21 [41] 74
Supply: £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 403, 404
Volunteer Class Firing (Compensation for Injuries) *July* 20 [43] 121

Lambeth Water Bill
l. Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *June* 8 [41] 597
Read 2ª and com. *June* 16, 1149
Rep. without Amendt. *June* 19, 1425
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 23, 1657
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Lambeth Water (Suspended) Bill
c. Committed to Select Com. on London Water Companies Bills *Mar* 24 [39] 42

Lambeth Water (Transfer) Bill
c. Withdrawn *Mar* 24 [39] 40

Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North Western Railway Companies Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Lancashire Derbyshire and East Coast Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Land Charges Bill
l. Pres. Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *Mar* 12 [38] 717
2R. Lord Halsbury *May* 11 [40] 989
Read 2ª *May* 11, 990
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 15, 1414
Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *May* 19, 1657
Read 3ª; Amendts. made; Passed and Sent to Commons *July* 14 [42] 1413

Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill
l. Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 23 [41] 1658
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Land Law (Ireland) Bill
c. Mr. G. Balfour (*Motion for leave to Intro.*), 779, 780, 783, 786, 789, 795, 798, 800, 802, 804, 805, 806, 814, 815, 822, 825, 827, 828, 834, 836; Mr. T. M. Healy, 780, 786, 789, 794, 804, 806, 814, 838; Mr. J. Morley, 783, 795, 802, 804, 820, 822, 825, 827, 828; Colonel Waring, 800; Mr. J. Dillon, 805, 829, 834, 836; Serjeant Hemphill, 814; Mr. Vesey Knox, 815; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 837, 838 *April* 13 [39]
Intro., Mr. G. Balfour; Read 1° *April* 13, 838
2R. Mr. G. Balfour, 622, 624, 625, 632, 633, 634; Mr. J. Morley, 622, 624, 625, 626, 630, 633, 634, 688; Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, 626; Mr. T. W. Russell, 629, 654; Mr. D. P. Barton, 640; Mr. T. M. Healy, 642, 649, 651, 656, 688; Mr. D. H. Coghill, 649, 669; Colonel Saunderson, 651, 655, 656; Mr. J. Redmond, 659, 668; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 667, 668, 682, 687, 688; Mr. W. Redmond, 672, 683; Mr. R. M. Dane, 672, 674; Mr. J. Atkinson, 674; Mr. J. Daly, 675; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, 677, 681; Mr. J. Dillon, 681, 683, 688; Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, 686; Mr. E. H. Carson, 688; Mr. J. Lowther, 688 *June* 8 [41]
Read 2° *June* 8, 688
Motion to Refer to Standing Com. on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure: Mr. T. M. Healy, (*Motion*) 688, 689, 700; [Mr. Speaker, 689, 698;] Mr. D. Sullivan, 690; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 690, 693, 698, 699, 700; Mr. J. Morley, 693; Colonel Saunderson, 694; Mr. G. Wyndham, 695; Sir W. Harcourt, 697, 698, 699; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 699, 700; Mr. T. Lough, 700; (*Division*, 700); (*Motion negatived*, 700); Mr. G. Balfour, 701 *June* 8
Committed to Com. of Whole House *June* 8, 701
On the Order to go into Com., Instructions to Com., two in number, stood in the names of Sir J. Colomb and Mr. H. C. Plunkett; [Mr. Speaker ruled both Instructions out of Order, and the House proceeded to Committee] *June* 12, 977
In Com., [Chairman, 979, 982, 1015;] Mr. T. H. Robertson, 979, 1020, 1026; Mr. G. Balfour, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 994, 997, 1000, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1033; Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, (*Amendt.*) 979, 1024, 1031; Sir Penrose FitzGerald, 981, 1023, 1024, 1030; Mr. T. M. Healy, 981, 982, 983, 984, 999, 1000, 1001, 1009, 1015, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1026, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1034, (*Amendt.*) 1035; Colonel Saunderson, 981, 989, 1006, 1022, (*Amendt.*) 1028, 1031; Mr. E. H. Carson, 981, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1024, (*Amendt.*) 1025, 1028, 1031, 1034; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 982; (*Amendt. negatived*, 982); Sir J. Colomb, 982, 1009; Mr. J. Dillon, (*Amendt.*) 984, 988, 1009, 1017; Mr. M. Healy, 988, (*Amendt.*) 1012, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1029;

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Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Mr. J. Morley, 991, 993, 999, 1001; Colonel Waring, 993, (*Amendt.*) 1018, 1023, 1024; Mr. J. O'Kelly, 997; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1001, 1008; Sir T. Lea, 1002; Mr. D. Kilbride, 1002; Mr. J. A. Rentoul, 1005, 1006, 1028, 1035; Serjeant Hemphill, 1007, 1008, 1014, 1017, 1023, 1027; Mr. Redmond, 1011; (*Division*, 1012); Mr. W. Vesey Knox, 1013; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1013, 1016; Mr. J. Atkinson, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1029; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1017); Mr. M. McCartan, 1024; (*Division*, 1025); (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 1026); Mr. Swift MacNeill, 1031; Mr. T. Shaw, 1034; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1035); R.P. *June* 12

On Motion for Adj.: Mr. J. Dillon, 1408; Mr. G. Balfour, 1408 *July* 13 [42]

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Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill
c. Intro. and Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 351
2R. Mr. R. J. Price, 1447, 1466; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 1454, 1462, 1465; Mr. V. Cavendish, (*Amendt.*) 1458; Mr. Vicary Gibbs, 1461, 1462, 1465, 1466; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 1465; Mr. F. A. Channing, 1467; Mr. J. L. Wharton, 1472; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1472, 1485; Mr. A. H. Smith, 1475; Mr. G. Lambert, 1479; Mr. W. Long, 1481, 1485; Mr. L. Courtney, 1485; (*Division*, 1486;) Main Question as Amended Agreed to, 1486 *April* 22 [39]
Read 2° *April* 22, 1486

Land Transfer Bill (see MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS)

Land Values (Taxation by Local Authorities) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. C. Harrison; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357

Land in Wales, Royal Commission (see WALES)

LANGLEY, MR. BATTY, *Sheffield, Attercliffe*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 264; *June* 24 [42] 15, 16
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1647

LANSDOWNE, MARQUESS OF (Secretary of State for War)
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *July* 9 [42] 1078
Army (Annual) Bill, 1R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1587; 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 4
Army Service in India *Feb* 28 [37] 1359, 1361
Artillery Guns (Horse and Field) *May* 18 [40] 1511
Indian Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1588, 1604
Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1011
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1146, 1188; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1563, 1571, 1576, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1584, 1585, 1589, 1591, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1608, 1627, 1634, 1642, 1645, 1650; *Aug* 7 [44] 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 59, 63, 66, 67, 69, 71, 76, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92; *Aug* 10, 310, 313, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 340, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 349; 3R. 357; *Aug* 13, 682, 691, 696, 698, 710, 711, 712
Malta (Camp Arrangements at) *Mar* 23 [38] 1581
Regimental Commands *Mar* 13 [38] 870
Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 22
Reserve Forces Bill, Intro. *May* 8 [40] 843; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 49
War in the Soudan *June* 8 [41] 598
Yeomanry (Long Service Medal) *July* 20 [43] 115

Larceny Bill
l. Pres. Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *April* 27 [39] 1705
2R. Lord Halsbury *May* 12 [40] 1125
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 12, 1125
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 21 [41] 48
Amendt. Rep. *June* 11, 823
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 12, 944
c. Read 2° and com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1756
In Com., Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 258; Sir R. Webster, 258 *Aug* 8 [44]
Rep. *Aug* 8, 259

[*cont.*

Larceny Bill—cont.
Considered as Amended: Mr. T. Lough, (*Amendt.*) 453, 454; [Mr. Speaker, 454;] Sir R. Webster, 454; Mr. T. M. Healy, 454; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 454) *Aug* 10
Read 3° and Passed with Amendts *Aug* 10, 454
l. Commons Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *Aug* 13, 679
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

LAURIE, General J. W., *Pembroke and Haverfordwest*
Army Estimates
£1,357,800 for Pensions, etc. *Mar* 27 [39] 304
£2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 289
£253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1493
Army Uniform *Feb* 27 [37] 1228
Ashanti Expedition *April* 17 [39] 1164, 1165
British Colonies *Feb* 28 [37] 1366
Canadian Service
Fast Steamship *May* 8 [40] 877
Mail *April* 17 [39] 1162
Colonial Marriages Bill, Intro. *Feb* 18 [37] 569
Diseases of Animals Acts (1894) Amendment Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 779
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 348, 349, 351
Dockyards (Pay and Pensions) *June* 12 [41] 975
Extra Regimental Appointments *June* 25 [42] 78
Infantry Battalions *June* 11 [41] 834
Mercantile Marine Fund Committee *Feb* 27 [37] 1239
Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 203, 211
Navy Estimates
93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 397, 399
£2,104,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. (*Personnel*) *June* 26 [42] 190
£618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1461
Navy Stokers *June* 19 [41] 1438
Pembroke Dockyard *Mar* 24 [39] 64
Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 920
Street Accidents (Covered Vans) *June* 18 [41] 1317
Supply: £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1290

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill
c. Read 2° *April* 28 [40] 100
In Com., Rep. *May* 14, 1409
Considered as Amended *June* 10 [41] 810
3R. Mr. J. Caldwell, 631; Mr. H. V. Duncombe, 631; Sir L. McIver, 631 *July* 2 [42]
On Motion for 3R.: Debate Arising (*Adj.*) *Aug* 10 [44] 460
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 13, 819
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 13, 716
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 14, 822
Rep. without Amendts. *Aug* 14, 822
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 14, 822
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE
Achill Island (Gun Licence), *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1625
Adulterated Butter, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24 [39] 1627
[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.
Agrarian and Treason-felony Prisoners, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 831
Alleged
Homicide (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 518
Trespass (Monaghan), *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 212. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 19, 1350; *April* 13 [39] 744. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. T. J. Condon; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 16, 1033. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 20, 1265
Allotments Managers, *Q.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Feb* 14 [37] 347
Anderson v. *Gorrie and Others (Immunity of Judges)*, *Q.* Earl of Stamford; *A.* Lord Halsbury *Aug* 10 [44] 302. *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 10, 395. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14, 844
Appeal
Court of, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. J. F. Oswald; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. B. Finlay *Aug* 14 [44] 850
Drunkenness (Against Conviction for), *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1258
Armagh County Constabulary, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 338
Arrests
Debtors Act (Under), *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 176
Drunkenness (Liverpool), *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1213. *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1026
Stoker (H.M.S. Charybdis), *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 10 [44] 380
Yusufuddin (Mr.), *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 8 [41] 602
Assault
Dumbarton, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 10 [44] 379
Edinburgh, *Q.* Mr. W. McEwan; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 18 [41] 1306
Roscommon Estate (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 374
Rossmore Estate, Ireland, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 378
Assizes
Arrangement, *Qs.* Lord E. Manners, Mr. E. H. Hulse, Mr. A. F. Godson, Mr. A. Strauss, Mr. W. W. Carlile, Mr. C. G. Pym, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *As.* Sir R. Webster *July* 21 [43] 272
Cork (see *Charges*, *Perjury* below)
Monaghan, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese: *A.* Mr. Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 12 [38] 756
Omagh (see *Charges*, *Murder* below)
Oxford, *Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Sir R. Webster *June* 22 [41] 1569
Sligo, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 27 [37] 1232
Stafford, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Shaw; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 30 [43] 1055
System, *Q.* Mr. A. F. Warr; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 9 [42] 1117
Tralee, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 30 [40] 302
[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Australia (Judicial Committee)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 71; *July* 27 [43] 696
- *Bankruptcy*
  - *Brighton Court* (see below)
  - *Cases*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Feb* 27 [37] 1241
  - *Fees*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 935
  - *Statutory Oath of*, *Qs.* Mr. J. McLeod, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 367
- *Bankrupt Estates (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. W. O'Malley; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 1 [41] 219
- *Belfast*
  - *Constabulary*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 254
  - *Recorder's Court and County Business*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 23 [39] 1530. *Q.* Sir J. Haslett; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 24, 1642
- *Bigamy Case (Queenstown)*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 894. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams, Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1432; *May* 18, 1557
- *Bombay Small Cause Court*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 2 [42] 522
- *Brighton Bankruptcy Court*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Sir R. Webster *June* 26 [42] 152
- *Burglary Bill* (see that Title)
- *Carlow County*
  - *Compensation for Malicious Injury to a Cabin*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1502
  - *Grand Jury*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1025; *April* 21, 1365; *April* 27, 1733. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 5 [40] 538. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 21 [43] 255; *July* 23, 461
  - *Manslaughter in*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 8 [40] 874
- *Carrickmacross Petty Sessions*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- *Carrying*
  - *Fire-arms (Mayo County)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 10 [42] 1232
  - *Gun without Licence*, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1033
- *Chancery Redemption Suit (Reade v. Purcell)*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 2 [42] 531
- *Charges*
  - *Assault*
    - *Dumbarton*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 10 [44] 379
    - *Edinburgh*, *Q.* Mr. W. McEwan; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 18 [41] 1306
    - *Rossmore Estate (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 378
  - *Burglary (St. Helens)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 825; *Aug* 3, 1352
  - *Firing a Gun*, *Q.* Mr. O'Kelly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1594
  - *Irish Police Officers (Against)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 691

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Charges*—cont.
  - *Murder*
    - *Omagh Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 31, 1256. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 498
    - *Scotland*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 20 [37] 693
    - *Sligo County*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 605
  - *Perjury*
    - *Cork Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. E. Crean; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 479. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31, 1254. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 7 [44] 99
    - *Kerry County*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Roche; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 128
  - *Police Officers (Against)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 691
  - *Publicans (Against)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. J. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 809; *Feb* 24, 943; *Feb* 28, 1386; *Mar* 2, 1493
  - *Theft (Mill Street, Cork County)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *June* 26 [42] 146
  - *Trespass*
    - *Kildare County*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 391
    - *Monaghan*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 212. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 19, 1350; *April* 13 [39] 744. *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. T. J. Condon; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 16, 1033. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 20, 1265
    - *Newbliss Petty Sessions*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3 [43] 1344
- *Civil Bill Processes for Rent*
  - *Cavan County*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1681
  - *Down County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 28 [40] 8. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30, 214; *May* 5, 545
- *Claims*
  - *Check-weighman, by (Wakefield)*, *Q.* Mr. B. Pickard; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1261
  - *Malicious Injury, for (Cork County)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 11 [40] 996
- *Colchester Magistracy (Mr. S. P. Gilbert)*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Sir R. Webster *May* 21 [41] 80
- *Colonial Law Officers*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Feb* 18 [37] 541
- *Commissioners of Irish Lights (Action for Wrongful Dismissal)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049; *July* 31, 1260
- *Compensation*
  - *Malicious Injury to Cabin (Carlow)*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1502
  - *Malicious Injury (Louth)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1315

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Compensation*—cont.
  - *Police (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Colonel Waring, Captain Douglas; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 20 [43] 163
- *Complaint against Police at Swanlinbar (Cavan)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1430; *Aug* 14 [44] 829
- *Constabulary*
  - *Armagh County*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 338
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 254
  - *Bucks*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 25 [42] 71
  - *Clare*
    - *County*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. P. O'Brien, Major Jameson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; *June* 12 [41] 956. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15, 1068
    - *Escort*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 209
  - *Cork County*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 829
  - *Dungarvan (Grant to)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1437
  - *Kerry County*, *Q.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1319
  - *Lanarkshire*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 23 [38] 1590
  - *Regulations (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 474; *July* 24, 610
  - *Royal Irish* (see below)
  - *Station (Carnlough)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. R. T. O'Niell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 601
- *Contempt of Court*
  - *Committals*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir R. Webster *April* 20 [39] 1266
  - *Monaghan*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1061
  - *Right of Appeal*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 545
  - *Roscommon*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1323
- *Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill* (see that Title)
- *Convictions under Explosives Acts*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 14 [37] 335
- *Convict Prison Warders*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 16 [42] 1634. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 130; *July* 30, 1043
- *Convicts on Licence*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1074. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 747
- *Cork County*
  - *Claim for Malicious Injury*, *Q.* Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 11 [40] 996
  - *Gaol Inquiry*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1566
  - *Prison*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1433
- *Coroners' Inquests (Attendance of Accused Persons)*, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 887

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Corrupt Commission*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 31 [43] 1267
- *County Court*
  - *Fees*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr, Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 828. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Dr. J. E. Kenny; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24, 938. *Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1694. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 850
  - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 463
  - *Judges*, *Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Sir R. Webster *April* 30 [40] 219
  - *Judgeship (Down County)*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 1 [40] 344. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 414. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1035; *Aug* 14 [44] 831
  - *Malton*, *Q.* Mr. Grant Lawson; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 7 [44] 110
  - *Sittings*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 463
- *County of London Sessions Court*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 3 [42] 647
- *Court of Appeal*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. J. F. Oswald; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. B. Finlay *Aug* 14 [44] 850
- *Court-house Accommodation*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 18 [40] 1554. *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 74
- *Criminal*
  - *Causes Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 721
  - *Law and Procedure Act 1887 Repeal Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Statistics*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 17 [39] 1168; *April* 28 [40] 12
- *Cruelty to Horses (London)*, *Q.* Mr. H. Fell Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 997
- *Daly (John), Prisoner at Portland*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1513; *April* 27, 1717
- *Deaths*
  - *Boy at Cookstown (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1687; *Aug* 11 [44] 484
  - *Custody, while in*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 601
  - *Illegal Operation, from (Derby)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1222
  - *Workman (Glasgow)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1253
- *Debts (Recovery of)*, *Q.* Mr. D. H. Coghill; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 30 [39] 388
- *Depositions (Magistrates' Court)*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 19 [38] 1330
- *Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies*, *Qs.* Earl Stanhope; *As.* Lord Belper *Mar* 23 [38] 1579
- *District Council Chairmen*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Strachey Mr. Luttrell, Sir J. T. Brunner; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 12 [40] 1130

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Dogs*
  - *Muzzling of*, *Qs.* Mr. R. S. Donkin, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 13 [37] 227. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 27, 1229. *Q.* Colonel Mellor; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 3 [38] 35. *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 16, 1024. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 343. *Q.* Sir L. McIver; *A.* Mr. W. Long *June* 18 [41] 1326. *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 16 [42] 1627. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [44] 482
  - *Rabid (Bites from)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1039
- *Down County*
  - *Civil Bill Processes*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 28 [40] 8. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 30, 214; *May* 5, 545
  - *Court Judgeship*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 1 [40] 344. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 4 [41] 414. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1035; *Aug* 14 [44] 831
  - *Ejectment Decrees*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1154
- *Drunkenness*
  - *Appeal against Conviction for*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1258
  - *Arrests for*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1026
  - *Liverpool*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- *Dublin*
  - *Castle (Chapel Royal)*, *Q.* Mr. P. A M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1550
  - *Metropolitan Police*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551
- *Dyer (Mrs.)*, *Case of*, *Q.* Mr. Brynmor Jones; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 620
- *Eastbourne Magistracy*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 2 [37] 1494
- *Election Petition Trials*, *Q.* Mr. J. E. Gordon; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Feb* 27 [37] 1263. *Q.* Sir H. Howorth; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 5 [38] 239. *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9, 427. *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 19, 1358. *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1050. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *A.* Sir R. Webster *April* 17, 1181. *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir R. Webster *May* 21 [41] 80
- *Employers' and Workmen's Act 1875 (Ballygawley)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. J. Atkinson *June* 1 [41] 220; *June* 5, 514
- *Estate Duty (Settled Property)*, *Qs.* Captain Pretyman, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 3 [42] 664
- *Evictions*
  - *Kirkintilloch*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 8 [41] 613; *June* 11, 834; *June* 15, 1056
  - *Miners (Durham)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Wilson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1330

LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Evictions*—cont.
  - *North Uist*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 2 [42] 537
  - *Notices (Cavan County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
  - *Ponsonby Tenants*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1562
  - *Proceedings (Waterford County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 873
- *Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir R. Webster *April* 10 [39] 678. *Q.* Mr. H. D. Greene; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 17, 1180 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Exchequer Court*, *Q.* Mr. R. Cox; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 20 [43] 121
- *Execution of Writs (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1720
- *Executions at Newgate*, *Qs.* Mr. H. D. Davies; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 5 [41] 511
- *Farren, J.P. (Mr.)*, *Galway County*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 519. *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 677
- *Feus and Leases (Scotland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. McLeod; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- *Firing on the Highway (Ireland)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 375
- *First Offenders*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1010
- *Galway*
  - *Police Protection*, *Clanricarde Estate*, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1071. *Q.* Mr. P. McDermott; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 57
  - *Trawling (Illegal)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 9 [38] 494
- *Gilbert (Mr. S. P.)*, *Case of*, *Q.* Mr. R. McKenna; *A.* Sir R. Webster *May* 21 [41] 80
- *Grand Juries*
  - *Appointment of Officers*, *Qs* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 879
  - *Carlow County*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1025; *April* 21, 1365; *April* 27, 1733. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour; [Mr. Speaker;] *May* 5 [40] 538. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 21 [43] 255; *July* 23, 461
  - *Donegal*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 265
  - *Kilkenny County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 30 [43] 1035
  - *Laws*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. Swift MacNeil; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 818. *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 197. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 442
  - *Monaghan County*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 27
  - *Secretaries' Salaries*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 14 [40] 1322
  - *Tenders, Advertising for*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 670. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 13, 749
- *Grand Juries Bill (Ireland)*, *Secretaries of* (see that Title)

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Gun Licence (Achill Island)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 12 [42] 1625
- *Habitual Criminals*, *Q.* Mr. A. Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 924
- *Halifax and Kilfinane Petty Sessions (Limerick County)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 655
- *Hennessy (Michael), Case of*, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 519. *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10, 677
- *High Court Sittings*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Feb* 24 [37] 948
- *High Sheriffs*
  - *Fees*, *Q.* Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 31 [43] 1257
  - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 445. *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr J. Atkinson *May* 12 [40] 1132
- *High Treason (Punishment for)*, *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 552. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7, 750
- *Holloway Gaol*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1226
- *Hornsey Murder*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 18
- *House of Commons (Police Duty)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 846
- *Illegal Trawling*
  - *Galway Bay*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 9 [38] 494
  - *Scotland*, *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 3 [42] 657
- *Immunity of Judges (Anderson* v. *Gorrie and Others)*, *Q.* Earl of Stamford; *A.* Lord Halsbury *Aug* 10 [44] 302. *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 10, 395. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14, 844
- *Incorporated Law Society*, *Q.* Sir H. Fowler; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 994
- *India*
  - *Lapsed Estates*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 30 [42] 386
  - *Prison Mortality*, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 18 [37] 551
- *Indictable Offences*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1233
- *Industrial Schools Act*, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 999
- *Inebriates*
  - *Inveterate Misdemeanants and*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 9 [38] 466
  - *Treatment of*, *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1010
- *Inland Revenue Prosecution (Highgate)*, *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 674
- *Irish*
  - *Agrarian and Treason-felony Prisoners*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 831
  - *Probates*, *Qs.* Earl of Ranfurly; *As.* Lord Halsbury; [*Obs.* Earl of Rosebery] *June* 11 [41] 825

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Jameson (Dr.) and Others, Trial of*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Walton, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. R. G. Webster; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir R. Webster *June* 22 [41] 1568. *Qs.* Lord Herschell; [*Obs.* Lord Kimberley;] *As.* Lord Halsbury, Marquess of Salisbury *July* 2 [42] 516
- *Judicial*
  - *Bench*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Macaleese, Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 173
  - *Committee (Colonial Judge)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 25 [42] 71; *July* 27 [43] 696
  - *Rents*
    - *Armagh County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 61
    - *Income Tax and (Ireland)*, *Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 11 [44] 482
    - *Monaghan County*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 489
    - *Schedule*, *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 478
    - *Tyrone County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 63
- *Judicial Trustees Bill*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 831 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Jurors*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 23 [39] 1526
- *Jury*
  - *Law*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 12 [41] 968
  - *Service (Colliery Managers)*, *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 827
- *Justices of the Peace*
  - *General Committees*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 1019
  - *Metropolis*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
  - *Retired Officers as*, *Qs.* Viscount Sidmouth; *As.* Lord Halsbury; [*Obs.* Lord Herschell;] *May* 12 [40] 1126
- *Juvenile Offenders*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 1012. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1148. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 19 [41] 1445
- *Juvenile Offenders (Whipping) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Kirk Session of Laurencekirk*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 3 [43] 1342
- *Lanarkshire Constabulary*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 23 [38] 1590
- *Land*
  - *Judges' Court (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 683
  - *Process (Monaghan County)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 9 [41] 721; *June* 11, 852
- *Land Law (Ireland) Act 1881*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1313
- *Law of Settlement*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 201
- *Licensing Laws* (see LIQUOR LICENSING LAWS)
- *Liverpool Court of Passage Bill* (see that Title)
- *Loan Decrees (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1565

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *London*
  - *Criminal Statistics, Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 17 [39] 1168; *April* 28 [40] 12
  - *Cruelty to Horses, Q.* Mr. H. Fell Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 997
  - *Executions at Newgate, Qs.* Mr. H. D. Davies; Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 5 [41] 511
  - *High Court Sittings, Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Feb* 24 [37] 948
  - *Highgate (Inland Revenue Prosecution), Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 674
  - *Holloway Gaol, Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1226
  - *Hornsey Murder, Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21 [37] 816
  - *House of Commons (Police Duty), Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 846
  - *Justices of the Peace, Q.* W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
  - *Metropolitan*
    - *Police* (see that subhead below)
    - *Police Court*
    - *Magistracy, Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 829
      - *Penge, Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 232
      - *St. Pancras, Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1543
      - *West London, Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337
      - *Westminster, Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14 [44] 841
  - *Middlesex Sessions (Convict on Licence), Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 63
  - *School Board Prosecutions, Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1009
  - *Street Fights, Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 440
  - *Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 540
- *Lunatics (Trade Debts), Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 4 [43] 1452
- *Lothaire Trial, Qs.* Mr. J. F. Oswald, Sir A. K. Rollit; *As.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 10 [44] 386
- *Lyons* v. *Wilkins (High Court of Justice), Qs.* Sir C. Dilke, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 13 [39] 733
- *Madras City Civil Court, Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1029
- *Magistracy*
  - *Eastbourne, Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 2 [37] 1494
  - *Metropolitan, Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 829
  - *Monaghan, Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 189; *April* 28 [40] 7. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1132

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Magistracy*—cont.
  - *Skibbereen, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1684; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
- *Malton County Court, Q.* Mr. Grant Lawson; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 7 [44] 110
- *Maybrick (Mrs.), Case of, Qs.* Dr. Clark; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 12 [40] 1136; *June* 4 [41] 423. *Qs.* Dr. Clark, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1265. *Q.* Mr. W. P. Morgan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 383
- *Mayo County*
  - *Bangor Erris (Woman Shot at), Qs.* Mr. D. Crilly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1554; *June* 11 [41] 852
  - *Newport (Royal Irish Constabulary), Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1630
- *Medical Witnesses, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 17 [39] 1171
- *Metropolitan*
  - *Magistracy, Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 829
  - *Police*
    - *Boots, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446. *Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27, 1230; *Mar* 2, 1480; *Mar* 5 [38] 198; *Mar* 19, 1358; *Mar* 23, 1611; *April* 30 [40] 204
    - *Clothing, Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 428. *Qs.* Mr. R. G. Webster, Sir A. K. Rollit, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1542. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 23 [43] 471
    - *Courts Bill* (see that Title)
    - *Dublin, Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551
    - *Offences, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 7 [44] 95
    - *Sunday Duty, Qs.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 754
    - *Uniform, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1245
- *Middlesex Sessions (Convict on Licence), Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 63
- *Miscarriage of Justice, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 23 [39] 1500
- *Monaghan*
  - *Alleged Trespass* (see subhead *Alleged*)
  - *Assizes, Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 12 [38] 756
  - *Charge of Trespass* (see *Charges* above)
  - *Magistrates, Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 189; *April* 28 [40] 7. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12, 1132
  - *Newbliss*
    - *Charge of Trespass, Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3 [43] 1344
    - *Court-house (Monaghan County), Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1114
    - *Petty Sessions Court, Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 698
- *Money-lending, Q.* Colonel Denny; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 16 [39] 1022

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Murder*
  - *Charges*
    - *Omagh Assizes*, Q. Mr. G. Murnaghan; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 475. Q. Mr D. Macaleese; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 31, 1256. Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 11 [44] 498
    - *Scotland*, Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; A. Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 20 [37] 693
    - *Sligo County*, Q. Mr. J. Tully; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 605
  - *Wigan (Detective Kidd)*, Q. Sir C. Dilke; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21[41] 59
- *Mussulman Law in India*, Qs. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Halsbury; As. Earl of Onslow *June* 29 [42] 227
- *Muzzling Dogs* (see *Dogs* above)
- *North Uist (Evictions)*, Qs. Mr. J. G. Weir; As. Mr. Graham Murray *July* 2 [42] 537
- *Oxford Assizes*, Q. Mr. Elliott Lees; A. Sir R. Webster *June* 22 [41] 1569
- *Pawnbroking Laws (Ireland)*, Q. Mr. D. Sheehy; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 27 [39] 1727
- *Perjury Charges*
  - *Cork Assizes*, Q. Mr. E. Crean; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 479. Q. Mr. T. M. Healy; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 31, 1254. Q. Captain Donelan; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 7 [44] 99
  - *Kerry County*, Qs. Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Roche; As. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 2 [43] 128
- *Petty Sessions*
  - *Carrickmacross*, Q. Mr. J. Daly; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 98
  - *Clerks*, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 816
  - *Halifax and Kilfinan (Limerick)*, Q. Mr. M. Austin; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 655
  - *Newbliss*, Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; A. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 968. Q. Mr. D. Macaleese; A. Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 3, 1344
- *Police*
  - *Army and Navy Pensioners and*, Q. Sir J. Fergusson; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 433
  - *Charges against Officers*, Q. Mr. W. Redmond; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 691
  - *Compensation to (Ireland)*, Qs. Mr. M. Healy, Colonel Waring, Captain Donelan; As. Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 20 [43] 123
  - *Court*
    - *Penge*, Q. Mr. W. Field; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 5 [38] 232
    - *St. Pancras*, Q. Mr. R. G. Webster; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1543
    - *West London (Temperance Pledge)*, Q. Sir W. Lawson; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337
  - *Dublin Metropolitan*, Q. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; A. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1551
  - *Establishment (Cavan County)*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1522
  - *Fixed Point Duty*, Q. Captain Norton; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 764
  - *Metropolitan* (see above)
  - *Pensions*
    - *Amendment of Act of 1890*, Q. Sir J. Fergusson; A. Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1238
    - *Cork County*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1007

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Police*—cont.
  - *Pensions*—cont.
    - *English and Scottish Regulations*, Q. Colonel Denny; A. Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 186
    - *Scotland*, Qs. Captain Pirie; As. Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11 [41] 853; *June* 12, 971
  - *Protection*
    - *Clanricarde Estate (Galway County)*, Q. Mr. J. Roche; A. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1071. Q. Mr. P. McDermott; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 57
    - *Clare County*, Q. Mr. P. McDermott; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 848
    - *Dromod (South Monaghan)*, Qs. Mr. J. Daly, Dr. Tanner; As. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 597
  - *Sanitary Regulations, and* (see that Title)
  - *Supervision*, Qs. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; As. Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1498; *July* 21 [43] 271
- *Prisoners' Aid Societies*, Q. Mr. T. M. Healy; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20 [43] 131; *Aug* 11 [44] 494
- *Prison-made Goods, Importation of*, Qs. Sir H. Vincent; As. Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 1 [40] 347
- *Prisons*
  - *Bengal*, Q. Mr. S. Smith; A. Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 27 [37] 1226. Q. Mr. H. J. Wilson; A. Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 2, 1481
  - *Clerks*, Q. Sir A. K. Rollit; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 441. Q. Mr. Luttrell; A. Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1029
  - *Commission*, Q. Mr. H. S. Foster; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1257
  - *Commissions (Scotland)* (see SCOTLAND)
  - *Committee*, Q. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 13 [37] 237
  - *Cork County*, Qs. Mr. M. Healy; As. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1433
  - *County*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1064
  - *Disused*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1546
  - *Governors*, Q. Mr. W. Jones; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 30 [40] 212
  - *Hereford*, Q. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 11 [37] 541
  - *Ill-treatment (Alleged)*, Q. Mr. F. A. Newdigate; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 748
  - *Industries*
    - *Comptroller of*, Q. Sir H. Vincent; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1423
    - *Supervision of*, Q. Mr. H. J. Gladstone; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 495
  - *Ireland*
    - *County*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1064
    - *Disused*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; A. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1546
  - *Labour*, Q. Sir J. B. Stone; A. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 3 [38] 28
  - *Maryborough (Morry, James)*, Q. Mr. W. Redmond; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1048. Qs. Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] As. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1177. Q. Mr. W. Redmond; A. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21, 1379
  - *Mauritius Military*, Q. Admiral Field; A. Mr. Brodrick *June* 4 [41] 408

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Prisons*—cont.
  - *Mortality in India*, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 18 [37] 551
  - *Officers*
    - *Hours of Duty*, *Q.* Mr. P. OBrien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 834
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1684
    - *Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 267
    - *Schoolmasters*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 998
    - *Treatment of Dr. Jameson and his Colleagues*, *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1269
  - *Tullamore*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 552
  - *Warders*
    - *Convict*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 20, [43] 130; *July* 30, 1043
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 553
  - *Wormwood Scrubbs*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 540
- *Property Escheated to Crown*, *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 811
- *Quarter Sessions (London) Bill*, *Q.* Sir A. R. Scoble; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1356
- *Rates, Payment of (Oldham)*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 75
- *Reform*
  - *Committee Prisoners (Pretoria)*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Captain Bethell, Mr. J. McLeod; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 10 [44] 388
  - *Leaders (Johannesburg)*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *Aug* 13 [44] 753
- *Retired Officers as Justices of the Peace*, *Qs.* Viscount Sidmouth; *As.* Lord Halsbury; [*Obs.* Lord Herschell;] *May* 12 [40] 1126
- *Royal Irish Constabulary*
  - *Case of Mr. Twomey*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1133
  - *Clothing Contract*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1546
  - *Examinations*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 921. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1157
  - *Inspector Bain's Books*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 539. *Qs.* Mr. J. Daly, Mr. T. H. Cochrane, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11, 1001
  - *Newport (Mayo)*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1630
  - *Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 426. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1002. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 16 [42] 1638
  - *Promotions*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 542. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 365. *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Carson, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 963. *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1026

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Royal Irish Constabulary*—cont.
  - *Recruits*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 166
  - *Scariff (Clare)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 787
  - *Strength*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 18 [37] 542
  - *Swanlinbar (Cavan)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1430; *Aug* 14 [44] 829
  - *Twomey (Mr.), Case of*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Abraham; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1133
  - *Weights and Measures Act*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 609
- *St. Pancras (Police Court Accommodation)*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1543
- *Sale of*
  - *Estates (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1347
  - *Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament and Law Courts)*, *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 3 [42] 662. *Q.* Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7, 931. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson: *As.* Lord Stanley *July* 14, 1421
  - *Intoxicating Liquors in Trains*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
  - *Newspapers (Margate)*, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Willox; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1306
- *School Board Prosecutions (London)*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1009
- *Scotch Oath (Midhurst Bench)*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 14 [42] 1432
- *Settled Property (Estate Duty)*, *Qs.* Captain Pretyman, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 3 [42] 664
- *Sheep-worrying (Dublin)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1257
- *Sheriff Clerk of*
  - *Inverness-shire*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 15 [41] 1073
  - *Sutherland*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 15 [41] 1063
- *Sheriff's Court (Sutherland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 27 [39] 1713
- *Skibbereen Magistracy*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1684; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
- *Solicitors*
  - *Income Tax*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, *Feb* 25 [37] 1085
  - *Licence Duty*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 24 [37] 937
- *Statute Law Revision Bills, etc.* (see that Title)
- *Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *May* 11 [40] 1009
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Stone-throwing at Passenger Trains (Mullingar)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 759. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
- *Street Quarrel (Swanlinton)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 839

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Temperance Pledge (West London Police Court)*, *Q.* Sir W Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337
- *Throwing a Stone at a Train*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 759. Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
- *Tithe Rent-charge (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 965
- *Town*
  - *Clerkships (Athlone)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 28 [43] 818
  - *Improvement (Ireland) Act 1854 (Newbridge)*, *Q.* Mr. M. J. Minch; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 23 [43] 469
- *Tralee Assizes*, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *April* 30 [40] 206
- *Transvaal Raid*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir R. T. Reid; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Sir R. Webster *July* 30 [43] 1042
- *Treason-felony*
  - *Convict Devany*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 16 [38] 1004
  - *Prisoners*, *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1441. *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 18, 1570. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 839. *Qs.* Mr. J. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 270; *July* 2, 529. *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. M. Davitt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 612. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27, 698. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 28, 831. *Qs.* Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. M. Davitt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 31, 1265. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 13 [44] 752
- *Treasury Counsel*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Feb* 18 [37] 567
- *Trial of Causes (Carlisle)*, *Q.* Mr. R. A. Allison; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1226
- *Vaccination*
  - *Acts (Seizure under)*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 996
  - *Prosecutions*
    - *Andover*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 30 [42] 392
    - *Bradford-on-Avon*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 29 [42] 257
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 26 [39] 179
    - *Oundle*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 24 [39] 55
  - (See also under Title VACCINATION)
- *Waterford County Eviction Proceedings*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 873
- *Welsh Wills (Translation)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3 [43] 1348
- *Westminster Police Court*, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14 [44] 841
- *Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Parish Meeting)*, *Q.* Mr. Seale-Hayne; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *June* 23 [41] 1677

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LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE—cont.

- *Winding-up Proceedings (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Aug* 13 [44] 739
- *Woman Shot at Bangor Erris (Mayo County)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. Crilly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1554; *June* 11 [41] 852
- *Writs, Execution of (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27 [39] 1720
- *Yusufuddin (Mr.), Arrest of*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 8 [41] 602

LAWRENCE, Mr. EDWIN, *Cornwall, Truro*

- Building Laws (Towns and Villages) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354
- Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 914, 915, 937
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 853
- Finance Bill *July* 14 [42] 1500
- Foyle College and Londonderry Academical Institutes (Amalgamation) Bill, 3R. *May* 15 [40] 1421
- Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 501
- Supply
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 428
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 640
- Workhouses (Admittance of Children to) *May* 4 [40] 428

LAWRENCE, Mr. WILLIAM F., *Liverpool, Abercromby*

- Arrests for Drunkenness *April* 16 [39] 1026
- Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1577
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 800; Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 864
- Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways Bill, 3R. *Mar* 12 [38] 725
- Madras City Civil Court *July* 30 [43] 1029
- Niger Coast Protectorate *June* 9 [41] 711; *July* 30 [43] 1030; *Aug* 13 [44] 738
- Rules of the Road at Sea *May* 7 [40] 743
- Supply
  - £20,975 for British East Africa (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1419
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 727
- Telephone Terminal Charges *July* 6 [42] 787

LAWSON, MR. J. GRANT (Parliamentary Charity Commissioner), *York, N.R., Thirsk and Malton*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 27 [39] 1809; 2R. *April* 28 [40] 18; In Com. *May* 14, 1364; *May* 19, 1733, 1736, 1737; *June* 23 [41] 1732
- Bolton Hargrave *July* 3 [42] 654
- Charities
  - Harleston (Northants) *April* 23 [39] 1506
  - Llandilofawr *April* 30 [40] 198
  - Parish Dole *April* 14 [39] 888
  - Peap's (Northamptonshire) *July* 31 [43] 1248

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LAWSON, Mr. J. GRANT—*cont.*
Charities—*cont.*
St. Cross Hospital (Winchester) *July* 31 [43] 1255
Tottenham *Mar* 26 [39] 165
Tripplett (Woodhorn) *May* 11 [40] 996
Charity Commissioners' Reports *Feb* 17 [37] 441
Christ's Hospital *July* 28 [43] 816; *Aug* 7 [44] 102
Covent Garden Theatrical Fund *July* 21 [43] 259; *July* 27, 695
Diseases of Animals Bill *April* 13 [39] 747; 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1632
Donington Education Scheme *July* 17 [42] 39
Education Schemes *April* 16 [39] 1017
Endowed
Schools Acts (Cowley's Charity) *May* 7 [40] 840
School Schemes *Mar* 2 [37] 1470
Intermediate and Technical Education
Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1589, 1590
Gelligaer School *Mar* 2 [37] 1594
Kirkham Grammar School *Feb* 27 [37] 1215
Malton County Court *Aug* 7 [44] 110
Public Offices (Site) [Expenses] *April* 28 [40] 98
Russell School (Petersham) *June* 18 [41] 1325
Trinity Almshouses *June* 2 [41] 295

(Rulings as Chairman of Committee)

Agricultural Land Rating Bill
The Chairman said, the hon. Member would be in order in making such a speech on the Second Reading, but he did not think he was in order in making it on that Amendment *May* 19 [40] 1736
The Chairman said, there was an Amendment later down on the Paper which raised that specific point, and he could not allow it to be anticipated *May* 21 [41] 115
The Chairman said, that the next Amendment, standing in the name of Mr. Pickersgill, to insert in line 26, after “prescribed,” the words “by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State” was out of order *May* 21, 190
The Chairman said, if so the Amendment would be in order *May* 21, 190
The Chairman said, the hon. Member must confine himself more strictly to the subject of the Amendment under discussion *May* 21, 192

Education Bill
The Chairman said, the hon. Member was not in order in going back to the first Amendment. It would be convenient if the hon. Member for Islington would withdraw his Amendment and propose it again in the form in which he desired it to be put. That would make the hon. Member's remarks in order *June* 11 [41] 911
The Chairman said, it was quite true that the Amendment could not be withdrawn unless with unanimous consent, but he understood the hon. Member was speaking to the original Amendment *June* 11, 912

LAWSON, Mr. J. GRANT—*cont.*
(Rulings as Chairman of Committee)—cont.
Education Bill—cont.
The Chairman said, the question was the Amendment of the hon. Member for Islington—that was after “council” insert “and municipal borough” *June* 11, 913

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill
The Chairman thought that this question had better be raised on the Schedule *Aug* 8 [44] 260

Finance Bill
The Chairman called the hon. Member to order. He was not speaking to the Amendment before the House, which was to substitute the term of forty years for thirty years *July* 9 [42] 1160

Light Railways (Advances)
The Chairman said, that the Resolution before the House dealt with the allocation of money under any Act of Parliament passed during this Session dealing with Light Railways. It would not be in order to discuss the details of any particular Bill upon the subject *Mar* 13 [38] 960

Miscellaneous Rulings—April 28 [40] 98; *May* 19, 1733, 1736, 1737; *June* 2 [41] 367; *June* 11, 911, 912, 913; *July* 9 [42] 1171

LAWSON, Sir WILFRID, Bart., *Cumberland, Cockermouth*
Adjournment of the House (The Derby) *June* 2 [41] 306, 307
Alien Immigration *Mar* 23 [38] 1605
Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 551
Army Estimates: £73,000 for Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1510
Ashanti Expedition *Mar* 16 [38] 1017, 1018
Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 116
Bessbrook (Orange Demonstration at) *July* 14 [42] 1424
Brecon School Board *Feb* 25 [37] 1057
Business of the House *May* 21 [41] 83
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 868
Czar, Coronation of *May* 7 [40] 755, 756
Excursion Steamers (Drunkenness) *Aug* 3 [43] 1355
Honours and Titles *Mar* 31 [39] 513
Lee-Metford Bullet *April* 30 [40] 206
Liquor Traffic Commission *Mar* 6 [38] 368
Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359
Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 400, 404; *Mar* 9, 497
Preston (Railway Accident at) *July* 14 [42] 1431
Sale of Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament and Law Courts) *July* 3 [42] 662; *July* 7, 931; *July* 14, 1421
South Africa (Transvaal) *Feb* 21 [37] 817
Street Fights (London) *Mar* 9 [38] 440
Supply: £22,036 for House of Commons Offices, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 528, 529, 530
Temperance Pledge (West London Police Court) *May* 14 [40] 1387
Tied Public-houses *Mar* 10 [38] 615
Victoria Cross *Feb* 21 [37] 798

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LEA, Sir THOMAS, Bart., *Londonderry, S.*
- Assistant County Surveyors (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359
- Ballot for Bills and Notices of Motion *Feb* 12 [37] 167
- Ballyvaughan Workhouse (Clare County) *Feb* 13 [37] 230
- Belfast Corporation Bill, In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 589
- Education (Ireland) Bill *June* 2 [41] 302
- Expiring Laws Continuance Bill *June* 26 [42] 153
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1002; *July* 22 [43] 369; *July* 23, 563; *July* 28, 844, 876; *Aug* 12 [44] 632
- Liquor Traffic Commission *Mar* 6 [38] 368
- Londonderry Asylum *July* 9 [42] 1108
- Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 10 [38] 548, 552, 553; In Com. *Mar* 11, 666, 667, 668; *July* 6 [42] 775
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1551
- School Managers (Ireland) *July* 3 [42] 647

Leamington Corporation Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Leaseholders (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. H. E. Kearley; Read 1° *Feb* 19 [37] 678

LECKY, Mr. W. E. HARTPOLE, *Dublin University*
- Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 389
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 626; In Com. *July* 20 [43] 231; *July* 28, 899
- National Portrait Gallery *May* 4 [40] 450
- Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 531
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1277
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 494

Leeds Corporation Tramways Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Leeds Hydraulic Power Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

LEES, Mr. ELLIOTT, *Birkenhead*
- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1292
- Churchill (Lord Randolph) Memorial *Aug* 13 [44] 750
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1233
- Electric Lighting and Electric Traction *July* 30 [43] 1055
- Employment of Children *April* 27 [39] 1731
- *H.M.S. Acorn* (Whale Boat) *June* 8 [41] 615
- Liverpool Cattle Market and Railways Bill, 3R. *Mar* 12 [38] 728
- Naval Contracts *Feb* 20 [37] 713
- Oxford Assizes *June* 22 [41] 1569
- Supply: £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1278, 1280
- Yeomanry *June* 11 [41] 831

LEESE, Sir JOSEPH F., *Lancashire, N.E., Accrington*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [39] 36, 44; 3R. *July* 1 [42] 469
- Commons Regulation *Mar* 17 [38] 1169
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 919; *June* 17, 1270, 1281; *June* 18, 1407
- Indian Cotton Duties *Feb* 20 [37] 712
- Rhea Fibre *June* 4 [41] 419
- Science and Art Department (Attendances) *July* 30 [43] 1051
- Supply: £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 560

Leeward Islands
- Earl of Stamford, (*Motion*) 871; Earl of Selborne, 871 *Mar* 13 [38]

LEGH, Hon. T. WODEHOUSE, *Lancashire, S.W., Newton*
- Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 67, 91
- Army Pensions *Feb* 24 [37] 914
- Asiatic Turkey, Consular Posts in *Mar* 3 [38] 29
- Bulgaria (Prince Ferdinand of) *Feb* 24 [37] 940
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1340, 1343
- Cyprus *Mar* 19 [38] 1359
- Decorations for Military Mission to Vienna *April* 27 [39] 1734
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 992
- High Sheriffs *July* 31 [43] 1257
- Income Tax and House Duty (Farmers) *June* 11 [41] 848
- Members' Dinner Hour *Mar* 12 [38] 780
- Supply
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 690, 692, 722
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1518
- Treaty Engagements (Ottoman Empire) *Mar* 30 [39] 459

LEIGHTON, Mr. STANLEY, *Shropshire, Oswestry*
- Finance Bill *July* 14 [42] 1492
- Gelligaer School Scheme *Mar* 2 [37] 1593
- Museum Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 846
- School Sites Acts *May* 18 [40] 1548

LENG, Sir JOHN, *Dundee*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1353, 1357, 1358
- Canadian Fast Steamship Service *May* 11 [40] 994
- Cattle
  - Canadian Store *Mar* 9 [38] 447
  - New Zealand Sheep and *Mar* 19 [38] 1332, 1333; *May* 5 [40] 541
- Colombo Graving Dock *Mar* 27 [39] 265
- Crimean Pensions *Mar* 6 [38] 357
- Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 342, 345
- Factories and Workshops Acts (Consolidation) *June* 12 [41] 961
- Factory Inspection (Sanitary Regulations) *June* 12 [41] 961

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Fastnet Lighthouse *June* 18 [41] 1325; *July* 9 [42] 1100
Fog Signals and Lights *July* 9 [42] 1101
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Indian
Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1579, 1583
Jute Mills *Feb* 27 [37] 1217

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Relief Clerks *June* 30 [42] 387
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c. Intro. Mr. Luttrell; Read 1° *Feb* 19 [37] 678

Leuty, Mr. T. R., *Leeds, E.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 166, 197; *June* 23, 1722
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Lewis, Mr. J. Herbert, *Flint Boroughs*
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  Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 474 ; *June* 1 [41] 252, 258, 270, 272, 277, 278 ; *June* 4, 467, 468, 486 ; *June* 18, 1338 ; *Aug* 12 [44] 673, 676
  Local Government Elections Bill, 2R. *Feb* 27 [37] 1356
  London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 853 ; *April* 24, 1619, 1624
  Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1503 ; 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1407
  Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1397, 1402, 1403, 1407
  Museum
    Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 837, 844
    Purchases *Feb* 25 [37] 1081
  Naval Education *Feb* 27 [37] 1250
  Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1387, 1388 ; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 197, 204, 209, 210, 212 ; 3R. *Mar* 30, 430, 431
  Navy Cadetships *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
  Navy Estimates
    £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, etc. (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 850, 855
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  Parliamentary Committees *April* 10 [39] 678
  Pensions (Old Age) *April* 30 [40] 220 ; *Aug* 14 [44] 851
  Piers and Harbours (Wales) *Mar* 17 [38] 1147 ; *April* 14 [39] 907, 923
  Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 818
  Poor Law Schools *Mar* 20 [38] 1468
  Public Works Loan Bill *Aug* 8 [44] 232
  Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 615, 627
  Religious Bodies (Commissioners of Woods) *Aug* 10 [44] 394
  Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Trains *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
  Sheep Worried by Dogs (Wales) *May* 19 [40] 1678
  Slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba *Mar* 16 [38] 1022
  Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1542
  Supply
    £35,529 for Board of Agriculture, Salaries and Expenses ; Report *Aug* 11 [44]
    £20,000 for County Courts Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 567, 568, 571
    £41,375 for Harbours, Lighthouses, etc. ; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 502
    £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1294
    £32,036 for House of Commons Offices Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 7 [44] 171
    £23,900 for Houses of Parliament Buildings ; Report *April* 16 [39] 1145
    £1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 585 ; *April* 10, 705, 709
    £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 405 ; *June* 5 [41] 560, 562, 563, 565
    £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 360, 373

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    £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 431
    £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 375, 382, 385, 386
    £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 572, 573, 581
    £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 622
    £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1297
    £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1280 ; *July* 13, 1405
    £14,918 for Public Record Office, Salaries and Expenses ; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 511
    £74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 718, 721
    £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1284, 1292, 1296
    £376,571 for Stationery and Printing *Aug* 5 [43] 1551
    £204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 393, 400, 401
    £13,800 for Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Office, Salaries and Expenses ; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 513, 515
  Telegraphic Communication *July* 31 [43] 1261
  Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 24 [39] 1698
  Uganda Railway Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1094, 1097, 1098, 1105 ; 3R. *Aug* 1, 1318
  Vexatious Actions Bill, 2R. *Aug* 8 [44] 259 ; In Com. *Aug* 10, 457
  Wales
    Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 504
    Local Government Act (1888), and *Mar* 30 [39] 471
    Self Government *Mar* 31 [39] 512
  Welsh
    Land Commission *Aug* 14 [44] 845
    Mail Service *Aug* 14 [44] 845
    Wills (Translation) *Aug* 3 [43] 1348
  West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1753
  Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, In. Com. *Aug* 11 [44] 561, 562
  Woods and Forests Department Salaries *Aug* 10 [44] 393

Libel Bill

c. Intro. Mr. J. A. Willox ; Read 1° *Mar* 20 [38] 1475
  Withdrawn *July* 16 [42] 1700

Licensing Acts Amendment Bill

c. Intro. Mr. H. Broadhurst ; Read 1° *Feb* 18 [37] 568
  Withdrawn *Mar* 9 [38] 535

Licensing Acts Amendment Bill. [H.L.]

l. Intro. Earl of Wemyss ; Read 1ª *Feb* 28 [37] 1361
  2R. Earl of Wemyss, 245, 251, 253 ; Lord Belper, 251, 252 ; Lord Bishop of London, 252 ; Lord Rookwood, 253 ; Lord Herschell, 253 ; Duke of Devonshire, 254 ; (*Division* 255) ; (*Adj. sine die*) *Mar* 27 [38]
  (For Questions see LIQUOR LICENSING LAWS, ROYAL COMMISSION ON)

Licensing Bill
l. Intro. Lord Norton; Read 1ª *Feb* 28 [37] 1362
2R. Lord Norton, 255, 257; Earl Wemyss, 257; Lord Belper, 257; (*Adj. sine die*) *Mar* 27 [39]

Licensing Laws Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. C. E. Tritton; Read 1° *Mar* 10 [38] 617

Licensing Laws (see Liquor Licensing Laws, Royal Commission on)

Life Assurance Companies
Copy of Statements of Account Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 23 [38] 1588

Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court) Bill
l. Intro. Lord Macnaghten; Read 1ª *Mar* 2 [37] 1449
2R. Lord Macnaghten *Mar* 16 [38] 972
Read 2ª *Mar* 16, 972
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 19, 1329
Rep. without Amendt. *Mar* 24 [39] 3
Read 3ª and Passed *Mar* 26, 160
c. Read 1° *Mar* 27, 282
Read 2° and com. *April* 15, 994
Read 3° and Passed *April* 22, 1488
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Lighthouse, etc. (Local Inspections)
Copies of Reports Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 28 [37] 1365

Lighthouses Abroad
Account Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1056

Light Railways (Advances) Bill
c. Mr. W. Long *Mar* 9 [38] 421
In Com., Mr. Ritchie, (*Motion*) 956, 957, 959; Mr. J. Caldwell, 956, 959, 960; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 959, 961; [Chairman, 960;] Mr. S. T. Evans, 960; Sir M. Stewart, 961; Mr. J. G. Weir, 961 *Mar* 13
In Com., Mr. Ritchie, (*Motion*) 1413, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1423, 1424, 1427, 1428; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1428; [Chairman, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1428;] Mr. J. Bryce, 1417, 1420; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1419, 1424; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 1420, 1421; Mr. C. Harrison, 1421; Mr. E. Robertson, (*Amendt.*) 1422, 1427; Mr. G. Lambert, 1425; Mr. C. T. Murdoch, 1426 (*Amendt. Agreed to*); Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1428; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1428; (*Division*, 1428); Main Question Agreed to, 1429 *Mar* 19
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *Mar* 20, 1574

Light Railways Bill
c. Mr. Ritchie, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 736, 747, 749, 757, 758, 762, 771; Mr. J. Bryce, 745, 747, 749; Sir W. Hart Dyke, 750; Mr. W. Allan, 753; Sir G. O. Morgan, 754; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 754; Mr. C. T. Murdoch, 756; Mr. F. A. Channing, 757; Sir M. J. Stewart, 758; Mr. Vaughan Davies, 759; Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, 760; Mr. J. G. Weir, 761, 762; Sir A. K. Rollit, 763; Dr. Tanner, 763, 769; Mr. Luttrell, 766; Mr. R. J. More, 769 *Feb* 20 [37]
Intro., Mr. Ritchie; Read 1° *Feb* 20, 771
2R. Mr. T. Lough, (*Amendt.*) 1524, 1528, 1548, 1569; Mr. Ritchie, 1528, 1541, 1544, 1549, 1568, 1569, 1572; Mr. R. W. Perks, 1533; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 1536; Mr. R. Souttar, 1537; Major Pryce-Jones, 1540, 1541; Mr. C. Harrison, 1541, 1543, 1545; [Mr. Speaker, 1543;] Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, 1544; Mr. C. Gold, 1545; Mr. C. Bill, 1546; Mr. Vaughan Davies, 1547; Sir A. K. Rollit, 1548, 1549; Mr. E. Strachey, 1552, 1557; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1555; Mr. E. Bainbridge, 1556; Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, 1557; Mr. T. P. Whittaker, 1559; Major Rasch, 1561; Mr. J. Bryce, 1563, 1572; Mr. J. G. Weir 1573; (*Division*, 1574) *Mar* 2
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(*Division*, 1132); Mr. J. Caldwell, 1132 Sir C. Dilke, 1133 *July* 30 [43]

Read 3° and Passed *July* 30, 1134

l. Read 1ª *July* 31, 1233

2R. Earl of Dudley, 1429, 1433; Bishop of Salisbury, 1433; Lord Ashbourne, 1434; Earl of Morley, 1434 *Aug* 4

Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 4, 1438

On the Order for Com.: Earl of Morley *Aug* 10, 272 [44]

In Com., Earl of Camperdown, (*Amendt.*) 273, 276, 277, (*Amendt.*) 285, 288, 289, 293; Earl of Dudley, 274, 278, 279, 286, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, (*Amendt.*) 296, 299, 300; Earl of Rosebery, 275, 277, 280, 283; Marquess of Salisbury, 275, 277, 282; Lord Halsbury, 277; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 278); Lord Welby, (*Amendt.*) 278; (*Division*, 284); (*Amendts. negatived*, 285, 290); Lord Balfour, 298, 299; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 298); Standing Com. negatived, 300 *Aug* 10

Amendts. Rep. 469; Earl of Morley (*Amendt.*) 469, 474; Earl of Dudley, 471, 474, 475; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 474) *Aug* 11

Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 11, 475

c. Lords' Amendts. Considered: Mr. J. H. Lewis, 673, 676; [Mr. Speaker, 673;] Mr. Ritchie, 673, 675; Sir H. Fowler, 673; Mr. E. Strachey, 674; Mr. Tomlinson, 675; Sir R. B. Finlay, 675; (*Division*, 675); Mr. J. Caldwell, 675; Mr. Graham Murray, 676; (*Division*, 676) *Aug* 12

l. Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 12, 578

Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

(For Questions see Railways)

Light Railways Bill (Ireland) (see Railways)

Liquor Licensing Laws (Royal Commission on)

Q. Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 716. *Qs.* Sir J. Leng, Sir T. Lea, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 6 [38] 368. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 185. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. J. Redmond; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 27, 276. *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 389. *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 31, 522. *Qs.* Mr. W. Allen, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 10, 679. *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 21, 1376. *Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1691

Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill

c. Intro. Sir W. Lawson; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 359

Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. Colville; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 351
Withdrawn *July* 29 [43] 937

Liverpool Court of Passage Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. C. Bigham; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 350
Read 2° *Feb* 26, 1145
In Com. *Feb* 27, 1356
In Com., Rep. with Amendts. *June* 3 [41] 403
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Read 3° and Passed *June* 10, 781
l. 2R. Lord Pirbright, 515; Lord Halsbury, 516 *July* 2 [42]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 2, 516
In Com., Amendts. made; Standing Com. negatived *July* 10, 1193
Amendts. Rep. *July* 14, 1414
Read 3ª with Amendts.; Passed, and Returned to Commons *July* 20 [43] 111
c. Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *July* 23, 452
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Liverpool Electric Supply (Transfer) Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways Bill
c. 3R. Mr. W. Field, (*Obj.*) 661; [Mr. Speaker, 661;] *Adj. Mar* 11 [38]
3R. Mr. W. Field, (*Motion*) 719, 726, 729; [Mr. Speaker, 719;] Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 723, 727; Colonel Sandys, 724; Mr. W. F. Lawrence, 725; Mr. A. Spicer, 726; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 727, 728; Mr. Elliott Lees, 728; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 729) *Mar* 12
Read 3° and Passed *Mar* 12, 729
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Liverpool Warehousing Company Bill
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

LLANDAFF, Lord Bishop of
Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 966

Llanelly Harbour Bill
c. On Order for Consideration as Amended: Mr. Abel Thomas, (*Amendt.*) 1614, 1617; Mr. Lloyd Morgan, 1616; Colonel Gunter, 1617; Mr. D. Randell, 1618; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 1618; Sir J. J. Jenkins, 1620; (*Amendt. negatived*, 1620) *July* 16 [42]
Considered as Amended; Amendts. made *July* 16, 1620
Read 3° and Passed with Amendts. *July* 20 [43] 119
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to with Amendts.; Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *July* 21, 245
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Llanelly Harbour Bill
Report of Board of Trade Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 27 [39] 261

LLEWELLYN, Mr. E. H., *Somerset, N.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 145, 146; In Com. *May* 19, 1707
Diseases of Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 776
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1114, 1115
Matabeleland and Mashonaland (Food Supply) *July* 10 [42] 1232
Poor Law Guardians' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1268

LLEWELYN, Sir J. T. D., Bart., *Swansea Town*
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 601
Museum Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 845
South Wales, Royal Visit to *May* 14 [40] 1337
Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 368

LLOYD-GEORGE, Mr. DAVID, *Carnarvon Boroughs*
Adjournment (to May 22) *May* 21 [41] 86
Advances
  Light Railways *Mar* 19 [38] 1428
  Telegraphs *Mar* 19 [38] 1431
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 237, 241, 242; *May* 8, 881; *May* 13, 1266; In Com. *May* 13, 1295; *May* 14, 1344, 1349, 1353, 1357, 1378, 1379, 1399; *May* 18, 1635, 1636, 1637; *May* 19, 1714, 1728, 1738, 1740, 1745, 1750; *May* 20 [41] 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38; *May* 21, 91, 92, 97, 100, 101, 131, 135, 136, 137, 139, 142, 144, 145, 149, 151; *June* 24 [42] 34, 37, 39; *June* 25, 83, 84, 94, 102, 106, 107, 108, 111, 113, 116, 117, 118, 122, 124; *June* 29, 294, 295, 300, 307, 319, 320, 330 331, 334, 336, 345, 346, 362, 363, 368, 369; 3R. *July* 1, 505, 506
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Agricultural Rates Act 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 172, 175, 179, 190
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 5 [43] 1532
Army Estimates: £1,517,200 for Retired Pay, Half Pay, and Other Non-effective Charges, etc. *Aug* 7 [44] 151
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  Government *April* 27 [39] 1775, 1776
  Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 776
  Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1298, 1299, 1348
Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *June* 1 [41] 282; *June* 4, 498
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- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1125; *June* 16, 1231
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 943, 956, 957, 964, 967, 971, 975, 978, 979, 984, 985, 997; *July* 8, 1022, 1027, 1038; *July* 9, 1127, 1163, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1182
- Finance Bill (Budget Resolutions), In Com. *May* 11 [40] 1099
- Hyde Park, Preaching and Play-acting in *May* 18 [40] 1568
- Indian Army Pension Deficiency *May* 4 [40] 452
- Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 516
- Leenan Head Defence Works (Donegal) *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 235, 241, 255, 270, 278, 280; *June* 4, 434, 437, 438, 440, 441, 452, 461, 465, 466, 467, 485; *July* 2 [42] 609
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 852, 857, 862, 866, 867, 881; *April* 24, 1615, 1618, 1623, 1626; *April* 27, 1708; *May* 19 [40] 1675
- Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1409
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 234; *April* 14, 902, 903, 904; *April* 21, 1387, 1398, 1402, 1403, 1406, 1408, 1411
- Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1388; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 211, 212, 213, 216; 3R. *Mar* 30, 429, 430
- Navy Estimates: £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1477
- Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 462
- Petroleum Committee *Mar* 19 [38] 1432
- Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 918, 919
- Public Offices (Site) Bill *April* 14 [39] 906; In Com. *June* 1 [41] 281
- Public Offices (Site) [Expenses] *April* 24 [39] 1696; *April* 28 [40] 98; *April* 29, 152; *May* 4, 510, 514, 515
- Public Works Loan Bill *Aug* 8 [44] 232
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 626
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1539, 1541
- Stannaries Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1514
- Supply
  - £20,000 for County Courts, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 569, 570, 572
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1292, 1295
  - £1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses *April* 10 [39] 703, 707
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 401, 405; *June* 5 [41] 563, 564, 567
  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 356, 361, 362, 363, 365, 367, 371, 372, 374
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 400, 404
  - £40,927 for Metropolitan Police Pay and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 586
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 376, 377, 378, 380, 381, 383, 384, 386

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LLOYD-GEORGE, Mr. DAVID—*cont.*
- Supply—*cont.*
  - £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 575, 576, 577
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 612, 648, 656
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1298, 1309
  - £132,000 for Public Buildings (Great Britain) *April* 10 [39] 711
  - £281,400 for Revenue Departments (Great Britain) *April* 10 [39] 710, 711
  - £26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House *April* 10 [39] 712, 716, 717
  - £74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 717, 720
  - £204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 397, 398, 399
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 358
- Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 23 [39] 1604
- Uganda Railway Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1094, 1102, 1103, 1106
- Vote on Account *Mar* 23 [38] 1699
- Wales
  - Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 496, 497, 498, 499
  - Land Questions *Feb* 19 [37] 635
  - Local Government Act (1888) and *Feb* 19 [37] 634, 636; *Mar* 30 [39] 464
- War Office Contracts (Messrs. Kynoch and Co.) *July* 16 [42] 1642
- West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 362

Loan Fund Board (Ireland)
- Paper Pres. (*c.*) *June* 19 [41] 1427

Local Authorities (Scotland) Loans Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. J. P. Smith; Read 1° *May* 15 [40] 1445

Local Government Act (1888) Amendment Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. J. Bigwood; Read 1° *Mar* 3 [38] 125

Local Government Act (1894) Amendment Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. H. Hobhouse; Read 1° *Feb* 25 [37] 1102

Local Government Act (1894) Amendment (No. 2) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Sir A. K. Rollit; Read 1° *April* 9 [39] 668
  - 2R. Sir A. K. Rollit, 718; Mr. S. T. Evans, 719 *May* 6 [40]

Local Government (Aldershot and Farnborough) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. Powell-Williams; Read 1° *Mar* 26 [38] 187
  - Withdrawn *July* 20 [43] 242

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

President—Mr. H. Chaplin
Secretary—Mr. T. W. Russell

Adulterated Butter, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 14 [44] 843
Aged Poor Commission (Outdoor Relief), *Q.* Sir W. Foster; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 7, [42] 922
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1377. *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 23, 1515. *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1727. *Q.* Mr. T. Shaw; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 27, 1735. *Q.* Mr. T Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 30 [40] 210. *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30, 221. *Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8, 881. *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 12, 1146. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 18, 1563. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 19, 1681; *Qs.* Sir J. T. Brunner, Mr. E. Robertson; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 5 [41] 510. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Dr. Clark; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 6 [43] 1702
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Alien Immigration, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 31 [39] 519
(See also Miscellaneous Questions)
Allotments Acts 1887, *Q.* Sir W. Foster; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 873
Annual Report, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 10 [44] 394
Assistant Overseers, *Q.* Major Pryce-Jones; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 12 [38] 770
Bebington Burial Board (Cheshire), *Q.* Colonel Cotton-Jodrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 8 [41] 617
Caversham Urban District Council, *Q.* Mr. R. T. Hermon-Hodge; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *June* 9 [41] 709
Channelsea River (West Ham), *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 13 [44] 735
Children's Department, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 14 [44] 846
Church Rate, Voluntary (East Preston Guardians, Sussex), *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 20 [43] 134

Coal Trade
- *Depression*, *Qs.* Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 734
- *Export*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 27 [39] 269

Colwyn Bay Urban District Council, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 21 [37] 829
Compulsory Hiring of Land (Salop), *Q.* Sir W. Foster; *A.* Sir R. Webster *May* 8 [40] 882
County Councils (Harbours and Piers) Bill (see that Title)

County Councils
- *Dairy Schools*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1441

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.

County Councils—cont.
- *Foreign Produce, and*, *Q.* Mr. Wingfield-Digby; *A* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 1 [40] 347
- *Probate Duty Grant*, *Q.* Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 2 [37] 1490

Deaths
- *Pauper (West Ham Union)*, *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1506
- *Scarlet Fever at Battersea, from*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 542
- *Vaccination (Alleged, from)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1510

Diphtheria (Anti-toxic Serums), *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 30 [43] 1040
Diseased Meat (City of London), *Q.* Mr. T. J. Farrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 7 [42] 924

District Councils
- *Association (Parish and)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 6 [38] 355
- *Colwyn Bay Urban*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 21 [37] 829
- *Election (Droylsden)*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1712
- *Shepshed Urban*, *Q.* Mr. Johnson-Ferguson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 5 [38] 185

District Councils (Water Supply Facilities) Bill (see that Title)
Dulwich College Toll Gate, *Q.* Colonel Mellor; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 28 [43] 807

East London Water
- *Company*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 21 [43] 262. *Q.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 23, 484. *Qs.* Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 27, 702. *Qs.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield, Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 30, 1023
- *Supply*, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1268. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; [Postponement of Question] *Aug* 6, 1697. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 7 [44] 109

East Preston Guardians, Sussex (Voluntary Church Rate), *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 20 [43] 134

Elections
- *Droylsden District Council*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1712
- *Guardians*, *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24 [37] 912
- *General (Illiterates)*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1220
- *Parish Councils*, *Q.* Mr. R. A. Allison; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 18 [37] 558 *Qs.* Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24, 941. *Qs.* Mr. W. H. Myers, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 28, 1376. *Qs.* Mr. Luttrell; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 28, 1387

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.
- *Elections*—cont.
  - *Parish Councillors, Qs.* Mr. Luttrell; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 2 [37] 1496
  - *Vestry (London), Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
  - *Wrightington Parish Council Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 995
- *Elementary Schools (Infectious Disease), Qs.* Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. W. R. Greene, Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell, Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 13 [44] 726
- *Gifts of Property to Local Authorities, Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24 [37] 908
- *Guardians, Boards of*
  - *Co-opted Members, Q.* Capt. Bethell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 14 [39] 888
  - *Elections of, Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24 [37] 912
- *Hanwell Schools, Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 544. *Q.* Mr. E. Fowler; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1249
- *Heversham-with-Milnthorp Parish, Westmorland, Q.* Captain Bagot; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 9 [42] 1106
- *Illiterates (General Election), Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27 [37] 1220
- *Industrial Schools Act, Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 999
- *Licensing Legislation, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 615
- *Llandyssul Highway Authority, Q.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 878
- *Loans to Parish Authorities, Q.* Mr. Vicary Gibbs; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 675
- *Local*
  - *Authorities (Gifts of Property to), Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24 [37] 908
  - *Loans (Wales), Q.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1693
  - *Taxation*
    - *Royal Commission, Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 13 [44] 753
    - *Select Committee, Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 12 [40] 1150
- *Local Government Bills* (see their several Titles)
- *London*
  - *Battersea (Death from Scarlet Fever), Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 542
  - *Diseased Meat, Q.* Mr. T. J. Farrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 7 [42] 924
  - *Dulwich College Toll Gate, Q.* Colonel Mellor; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 28 [43] 807
  - *East London Water*
    - *Company, Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 21 [43] 262. *Q.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 23, 484. *Qs.* Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 27, 702. *Qs.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield, Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 30, 1023

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.
- *London*—cont.
  - *East London Water*—cont.
    - *Supply, Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1268. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; [Postponement of Question] *Aug* 6, 1697. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 7 [44] 109
  - *Fever Hospital, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 878
  - *Poor Law Schools*
    - *Accommodation in Workhouses, Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1014
    - *Forest Gate, Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 27 [39] 262
    - *Mile End, Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Metropolitan*
    - *Counties Water Board Bill, Qs.* Mr. B. L. Cohen, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland; *As* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 14 [42] 1433 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
    - *Railway Tunnels, Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *July* 6 [42] 784
  - *Salvation Army Shelter (Blackfriars), Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 12 [41] 954
  - *Stepney and Poplar Workhouse, Q* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 8 [41] 605
  - *South Metropolitan District School, Q.* Mr. G. Drage [Withdrawn] *April* 16 [39] 1023
  - *Vestry Elections*
    - *London, Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
    - *St. Mary, Newington, Q.* Mr. J. Bailey; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 21 [43] 252
  - *West Ham Union (Death of a Pauper), Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1506
- *Meat Inspection, Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 17 [38] 1147
- *Medical Officers of Health (Counties), Q.* Mr. E. Strachey; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 28 [37] 1380
- *Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, Qs.* Mr. B. L. Cohen, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 14 [42] 1433 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Metropolitan Railway Tunnels, Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *July* 6 [42] 784
- *Municipal Corporations Association, Q.* Lord Stanley of Alderley; *A.* Lord Harris *July* 14 [42] 1414
- *Newhaven and Seaford (Road Repairs), Q.* Admiral Field; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1544
- *New Romney Church Schools, Q.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1563
- *Notification of Diseases Act, Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24 [37] 907
- *Nottingham Poor Law Union, Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 538
- *Old Age Pensions, Qs.* Mr. A. K. Loyd, Mr. L. Holland; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 815

[*cont.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.

Outdoor Labour Test, Q. Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 20 [37] 686
Overseers (Assistant), Q. Major Pryce-Jones; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 12 [38] 770
Parish and District Councils Association, Qs. Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 6 [38] 355

Parish Council
  Accounts, Q. Major Pryce-Jones; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 16 [38] 1025
  Elections, Q. Mr. R. A. Allison; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 18 [37] 558. *Qs.* Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 24, 941. *Qs.* Mr. W. H. Myers, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 28 1376. *Qs.* Mr. Luttrell; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 28, 1387
  Election (Wrightington), Q. Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 995. *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1427
  Loans, Q. Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 28 [37] 1373
  Stock, Q. Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 14 [37] 345
  Water Supply, Q. Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 15 [41] 1055

Parish Meetings, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 14 [37] 343. *Qs.* Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, Mr. Wingfield-Digby; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 25, 1077. *Qs.* Mr. Luttrell, Mr. F. A. Channing, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 27, 1260. *Q.* Mr. W. H. Myers; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 16 [38] 1005. *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 24 [39] 63. *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16, 1013
Parish Rates (Combs, Suffolk), Q. Mr. Ian Malcolm; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 26 [39] 170

Paupers
  Deportation of, into Ireland (see IRELAND)
  Lunatics, Q. Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 10 [38] 596. *Q.* Mr. T. G. Ashton; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 15 [41] 1069
  Patients, Q. Sir M. J. Stewart; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 220
  School Children, Q. Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 512

Places of Entertainment (Rating), Q. Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 2 [37] 1472
Pollution of Rivers, Qs. Lord Norton; [*Obs.* Lord Thring, Viscount Clifden;] *As.* Lord Harris *July* 24 [43] 581

Poor Law
  Relief, Q. Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 20 [37] 702
  Union (Nottingham), Q. Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 538

Poor Law Schools
  Accommodation in London Workhouses, Q. Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1014

[*cont.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.

Poor Law Schools—cont.
  Children
    Canada, in Qs. Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 749
    Half-time Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 9 [38] 451. *Qs.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Lord Warkworth, Mr. J. Gretton, Mr. G. Drage, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 26 [39] 168. *Qs.* Mr. G. Drage; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16, 1014. *Qs.* Mr. G. Drage; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 17, 1154
    Hours of Labour of, Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1015
    Imbecile Q. Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 12 [40] 1147
  Educational Inspectors (Duties of), Q. Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1013
  Forest Gate, Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 27 [39] 262
  Inspection and Management of, Qs. Mr. G. Drage, Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Mr. W. W. Carlile; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 17 [39] 1156. *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *June* 25 [42] 79. *Qs.* Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 14, 1428
  Mile End, Q. Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1319
  Minutes of Evidence, Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 20 [39] 1261
  Report of Departmental Committee, Q. Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 9 [38] 451. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1468. *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 31 [39] 516

Preserved Peas, Qs. Mr. G. Whiteley; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1561
Preston Corporation, Q. Mr. C. Morley; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 9 [38] 431
Public Abattoirs, Q. Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 7 [44] 101
Rating of Agricultural Land (England) Amendment Bill (see that Title)
Rating Charges Inquiry, Q. Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 754
Real and Personal Property (Gifts to Local Authorities), Q. Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1566

River
  Brent Pollution, Qs. Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5, [41] 509; *June* 22, 1548
  Lea (Pollution) Act, Q. Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 507

Road Repair (Glamorganshire), Qs. Mr. W. P. Morgan; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 10 [44] 383
Romney Marsh Sea Wall, Q. Mr. L. Hardy; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1713
Royal Commissions on Tuberculosis and *Vaccination* (see those subheads below)
Salvation Army Shelter (Blackfriars), Q. Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 12 [41] 954
Sanitary Inspectors, Q. Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 31 [39] 521

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.

- *Sanitary Inspectors (Examining Board)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 13 [44] 735
- *Schools*
  - *Act (Industrial)*, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 999
  - *Hanwell District*, *Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 544
  - *Poor Law* (see above)
  - *South Metropolitan District*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage [Withdrawn] *April* 16 [39] 1023
- *Shepshed Urban District Council*, *Q.* Mr. Johnson-Ferguson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 5 [38] 185
- *Small-pox*
  - *Chepping Wycombe*, *Q.* Mr. Disraeli; *A.* Mr. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 881
  - *Gloucester*, *Qs.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, Mr. W. Johnston; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 19 [38] 1339. *Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 27 [39] 274. *Q.* Col. Russell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 30, 385. *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14, 893. *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 13 [44] 744
  - *Imported Rags*, *Q.* Mr. W. W. Carlile; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1329
- *South Metropolitan District School*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage [Withdrawn] *April* 16 [39] 1023
- *Staff*, *Q.* Sir C. Dalrymple; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin, *Feb* 20 [37] 687
- *Taxation, Incidence of Local and Imperial*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1443. *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 23, 1694. *Qs.* Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. F. A. Channing, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 266. *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 800. *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 28 [43] 830. *Q.* Mr. W. Thorburn; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 30, 1056
- *Technical Instruction Act 1889 (Scholarships)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Rankin; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 4 [40] 436
- *Tied Public-houses*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Broadhurst, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 10 [38] 615
- *Traction Engines on Roads*, *Qs.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 10 [44] 394
- *Tramping Pensioners*, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 10 [38] 596
- *Tuberculosis (Royal Commission)*, *Qs.* Mr. F. Cawley, Dr. Farquharson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 21 [39] 1368. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1436. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 18, 1560. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 4 [41] 405. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 11, 828. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 9 [42] 1115
- *Uxbridge Joint Hospital District*, *Q.* Mr. J. Bigwood; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 27 [37] 1255
- *Vaccination*
  - *Alleged Death from*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1510

[*cont.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—cont.

- *Vaccination*—cont.
  - *Calf to Arm*, *Qs.* Sir W. O. Priestley, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 4 [41] 410
  - *Committee*, *Q.* Colonel Long; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 18 [37] 558
  - *Gloucester Guardians, and*, *Q.* Mr. C. J. Darling; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 27 [37] 1228
  - *Prosecutions*
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 26 [39] 179
    - *Oundle*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 24 [39] 55
  - *Public Vaccinators*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 21 [39] 1373
  - *Refusal to Vaccinate*, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 9 [40] 1677
  - *Report of Royal Commission*, *Q.* Mr. B. L. Cohen; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 21 [37] 820. *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 27, 1228. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1388. *Q.* Mr. A. B. Bathurst; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 23 [39] 1519. *Q.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 753
- *Vagrancy*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 30 [39] 379
- *Verminous Persons*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Hazell; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1712; *May* 19 [40] 1678
- *Vestry Elections*
  - *London*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
  - *St. Mary, Newington*, *Q.* Mr. J. Bailey; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 21 [43] 252
- *Water Supply*
  - *Essendon (Herts)*, *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 23 [43 [480
  - *London* (see *East London Water* under subhead *London* above)
- *Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Parish Meeting)*, *Q.* Mr. Seale-Hayne; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *June* 23 [41] 1677
- *Work*, *Q.* Sir C. Dalrymple; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 20 [37] 687
- *Workhouses*
  - *Admission of Children to*, *Q.* Mr. E. Lawrence; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 4 [40] 428
  - *Ireland* (see IRELAND)
  - *Property*, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 9 [38] 443
  - *Staines Union*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 11 [41] 854
  - *Stepney and Poplar*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 8 [41] 605
  - *Whitchurch* *Q.* Sir W. Foster; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 24 [39] 49
- *Wrightington Parish Council Election*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 11 [40] 995. *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1427

Local Government (Determination of Differences) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. H. Chaplin; Read 1° *Mar* 23 [38] 1616

2R. Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 10 [39] 731

Read 2° and com. *April* 10, 731

[*cont.*

Local Government (Determination of Differences) Bill—cont.
Rep. without Amendt.; 3R. Mr. T. Lough, 1233; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1233 *April* 17
Read 3° and Passed *April* 17, 1233
l. Read 1ª *April* 21, 1361
2R. Lord Harris, 318, 321; Lord Thring, 319; Lord Halsbury, 320 *May* 1 [40]
Read 2ª *May* 1, 321
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *May* 5, 537
Read 3ª and Passed *May* 7, 722
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Local Government (Elections) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. H. Chaplin; Read 1° *Feb* 24 [37] 952
2R. Mr. T. W. Russell, (*Motion*) 1356; Dr. Tanner, 1356; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1356; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1356; Mr. S. Evans, 1356 *Feb* 27
2R. Mr. Luttrell, 1427, 1431; Mr. C. J. Monk, 1428; [Mr. Speaker, 1429, 1430;] Mr. H. Chaplin, 1429; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 1430 *Feb* 28
Read 2° *Feb* 28, 1431
Considered in Com.; Rep. without Amendt. *Mar* 2, 1524
Read 3° and Passed *Mar* 2, 1524
l. Read 1ª *Mar* 3 [38] 4
2R. Lord Harris *Mar* 5, 181
Read 2ª *Mar* 5, 181
Com. negatived *Mar* 5, 181
Read 3ª and Passed *Mar* 5, 181
Royal Assent *Mar* 6, 309

Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Luttrell; Read 1° *Mar* 3 [38] 126
2R. Mr. T. W. Russell, 179; Mr. H. Byron Reed, 179; Mr. Luttrell 179 *Mar* 4
Read 2° *Mar* 4, 179
Considered in Com. and Rep. as Amended *Mar* 5, 307
Read 3° *Mar* 6, 412
l. Brought from Commons; Read 1ª *Mar* 9, 413
2R. (Standing Orders XXXIX and XLV Suspended), Lord Herschell, 541; Earl Cowper, 541; Lord Harris, 541; Marquess of Salisbury 541 *Mar* 10
Read 2ª *Mar* 10, 541
Read 3ª and Passed *Mar* 10, 542
Royal Assent *Mar* 27 [39] 245

Local Government (Highways) Bill
c. Intro. Sir J. H. Kennaway; Read 1° *May* 5 [40] 555
Withdrawn *July* 15 [42] 1571

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. Atkinson; Read 1° and Referred to Examiners *Feb* 18 [37] 538
2R. Mr. Vesey Knox, 260; [Mr. Speaker, 260;] *Mar* 27 [39]
Read 2° and com. *Mar* 30, 361
2R. declared null and void *Mar* 31, 511

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No 1) Bill—cont.
2R. Mr. T. W. Russell, (*Motion*) 881; Mr. T. M. Healy, 881; (*Motion withdrawn*, 881) *April* 14
2R. Mr. T. M. Healy, 941, 942, 944, 945, 946; [Mr. Speaker, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 948;] Mr. E. M'Hugh, 943; Mr. D. P. Barton, 943, 944; Mr. Murnaghan, 944; Mr. Vesey Knox, 945, 946; Mr. J. Atkinson, 946, 949, 950; Serjeant Hemphill, 947, 948; (*Division*, 948) *April* 15
Read 2° *April* 15, 948
Mr. E. M'Hugh, (*Motion*) 948; Mr. G. Balfour, 949, 950; Mr. Vesey Knox, 949, 950; [Mr. Speaker, 949, 950;] Mr. T. M. Healy, 949; Mr. J. Atkinson, 949; (*Adj.* 950) *April* 15
Debate Resumed: Mr. Vesey Knox, 1446; Mr. J. Atkinson, 1446; Mr. E. M'Hugh, 1446; (*Motion withdrawn*, 1446) *April* 22
Committed to Select Com. *April* 22, 1446
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 823

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. Atkinson 741, 742; Mr. T. M. Healy, 741, 742; [Mr. Speaker, 741, 742;] Mr. Vesey Knox, 742; (*Division*, 742) *Mar* 12 [38]
Read 1° and Referred to Examiners *Mar* 12, 742
Read 2° and com. *Mar* 30 [39] 361
2R. declared null and void *Mar* 31, 511
2R. Mr. T. M. Healy *April* 15, 950
Read 2° *April* 15, 950
Mr. E. M'Hugh, (*Motion*) 951; (*Adj.* 951) *April* 15
Debate Resumed (*Motion withdrawn*) *April* 22, 1447
Committed to a Select Com. *April* 22, 1447
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3
(For Questions see IRELAND)

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 4) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. Atkinson; Read 1° *April* 29 [40] 101
l. Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *April* 27 [39] 1706
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 5) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 6) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

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Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 7) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 9) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 10) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 11) Bill

Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 12) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government Provisional Orders (Gas) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of the Working Classes) Bill

l. Read 1ª and Referred to the Examiners *July* 17 [43] 7
2R. Lord Stanley of Alderley, (*Amendt.*) 796, 803; Lord Harris, 799; Viscount Cross, 802; Earl of Morley, 802; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 803) *July* 28
Read 2ª and com.; Com. to be Proposed by Com. of Selection *July* 28, 803
In Com., Amendts. Proposed by Select Com. made; Standing Com. negatived *Aug* 6, 1561
Amendts. Rep. *Aug* 7 [44] 4
Read 3ª with Amendts. and Passed *Aug* 10, 269
Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 13, 678
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. T. W. Russell; Read 1º and Referred to Examiners *Feb* 18 [37] 538
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill

l. Read 3ª with Amendts.; Passed, and Returned to Commons *July* 23 [43] 417
Lord Harris, (*Motion withdrawn*) *Aug* 6, 1561
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill

Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5) Bill

Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6 Bill

l. On Rep. of Amendts., Lord Harris, 1054; Earl of Morley, 1054 *July* 9 [42]
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 7) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill

l. Read 2ª and Referred to Examiners *May* 18 [40] 1541
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 9) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 11) Bill)

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 13) Bill

Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 823

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14) Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 15) Bill

l. Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 24 [43] 581
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 823

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 16) Bill
l. Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 24 [43] 581
In Com., Lord Harris *July* 28, 803
Rep. without Amendts. ; Standing Com. negatived *July* 28, 804
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 17) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 18) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 19) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 20) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 21) Bill
l. Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 24 [43] 581
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 22) Bill
l. Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 24 [43] 581
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 23) Bill
c. 3R. Sir H. Vincent, 805 ; Mr. T. W. Russell, 806 *July* 28 [43]
Read 3° and Passed *July* 28, 806

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 24) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Local Government Provisional Order (Ports) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 109

Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law) Bill
c. In Com., Rep. without Amendt. ; Standing Com. negatived *May* 12 [40] 1105
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Local Government Provisional Order (Warrington) Bill
l. Brought from Commons *Mar* 24 [39] 2
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [43] 514

Local Government (Qualification of Voters) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. L. R. Holland ; Read 1° *Mar* 3 [38] 126

Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. C. B. Renshaw ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355
Withdrawn *Mar* 18 [38] 1309

Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating) (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. C. B. Renshaw ; Read 1° *Mar* 6 [38] 369

Local Loans Fund
Paper Laid on Table (*c.*) *Mar* 5 [38] 182

Local Rates
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 29 [40] 101

Local Taxation
Account 1895-96 (England)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 7 [44] 93
Licences (1895-96)
Copy Pres. (*c.*) *July* 3 [42] 667
Returns (England)
Copy Pres. (*c.*) *July* 23 [43] 452 ; *Aug* 12 [44] 589

Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act (1889) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. M. Oldroyd ; Read 1° *Mar* 17 [38] 1181

Local Taxation (Ireland) Estate Duty Bill
c. Mr. G. Balfour, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) *Aug* 6 [43] 1704
Intro. Mr. G. Balfour ; Read 1° *Aug* 6, 1704
2R. Mr. J. Dillon, 197, 199, 200 ; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 198, 200 ; Mr. T. M. Healy, 198, 199, 200 ; Mr. G. Balfour, 199 ; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 200 *Aug* 7 [44]
Read 2° and com. *Aug* 7, 200
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 8, 228
3R. Mr. A. J. Balfour, (*Motion*) 228 ; Mr. T. Lough, 228, 229 ; Mr. G. Balfour, 229 ; Mr. T. M. Healy, 229 *Aug* 8
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 8, 229
l. Read 1^{a} *Aug* 10, 366
Read 2^{a} ; Com. negatived *Aug* 11, 478
Read 3^{a} and Passed *Aug* 13, 682
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Loch, Lord
British South Africa Company (Personal Explanation) *May* 1 [40] 313

Lockwood, Colonel A., *Essex, Epping*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 24 [42] 12
Army Estimates
£858,600 for Clothing Establishment and Services *Aug* 7 [44] 144, 146
£100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 134
£2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 283, 289, 290
£253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1488, 1489
Army Recruits *Feb* 24 [37] 925, 926; *Mar* 2 1460
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British Soldiers in India *Mar* 23 [38] 1591
Cookery Lessons (Birmingham) *Mar* 30 [39] 373
Cordite *Mar* 23 [38] 1589, 1590; *Mar* 30 [39] 372
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Diseases of Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 778
Drummond Castle (Wreck of) *June* 18 [41] 1341
East London Water Company *July* 30 [43] 1025
East London Water (Height of Supply) Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 851
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 23 [39] 1531
Smokeless Powder *Mar* 23 [38] 1604
Stamping Publicans' Measures (London) *Aug* 14 [44] 837
Teachers' Registration Bill *June* 29 [42] 251
Tithe Redemption Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 353
Transport Equipment (Volunteers) *Feb* 27 [37] 1220

Lockwood, Sir Frank, *York*
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1293
Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 482
Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 354, 357

Locomotives on Highways Bill

l. Intro. Lord Harris, Viscount Clifden; Read 1ª *Mar* 23 [38] 1584
2R. Lord Harris, 1490, 1495; Viscount Clifden, 1494; Earl of Morley, 1495; Lord Harris, 1495 *April* 23 [39]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *April* 23, 1495
In Com., Lord Harris, (*Amendts.*) 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673; Lord Thring, 1670; Earl of Kimberley, 1670; (*Amendts. Agreed to*) *May* 19 [40]
Re-committed to Standing Com. *May* 19, 1674
Amendt. Rep. *June* 12 [41] 944
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 16, 1150
Read 1° *June* 18, 1421
2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 437; Dr. Tanner, 440, 446; Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, 441; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 442; Mr. J. Daly, 444; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 444; Mr. Luttrell, 444; [*cont.*

Locomotives on Highways Bill—cont.
Mr. R. B. Martin, 445; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 445; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 446 *June* 30 [42]
Read 2° and com. to Standing Com. on Law, etc. *June* 30, 446
Considered as Amended: Mr. H. Chaplin, 1109, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1120, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126; Mr. Luttrell, [*New Clause*] 1109, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1117; Captain Bethell, 1110, 1113, 1118, 1119, 1121, 1124; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1110, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1124, 1125; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1111, 1114, 1119; Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, 1111, 1121, 1122; Sir H. Fowler, 1111, 1118; Sir W. Hart Dyke, 1111; Mr. J. L. Wharton, 1112, 1113, 1118; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1112, 1113, 1115, 1121, 1122, 1127; [*Clause Added*, 1112]; Mr. T. Lough, 1113, 1117, 1126; Mr. E. H. Llewellyn, 1114, 1115; Mr. J. P. Smith, 1114, 1122; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 1114; Sir J. Dorington, 1114, 1118; Mr. F. G. Banbury, 1114; Sir J. Fergusson, 1115; Mr. P. A. Muntz, 1115; Mr. M. J. Flavin, 1115; Mr. Bryn Roberts, 1115; Mr. F. A. Channing, 1115; Mr. J. Tully, 1118, 1120, 1121, 1125; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 1125; Mr. J. Atkinson, 1125, 1126; Mr. J. Daly, 1125; Sir Penrose Fitzgerald, 1126; Mr. J. Samuel, 1127 *July* 30 [43]
Re-committed to Com. of Whole House *July* 30, 1127
In Com., Mr. H. Chaplin, [*New Clause*] 1127, 1128, 1129; Mr. Luttrell, 1127; Mr. T. Lough, 1128, 1129; Captain Bethell, 1128; Mr. J. Tully, 1128; (*Division*, 1128); [*Clause Added*, 1128] *July* 30
Rep. with Amendts. *July* 30, 1129
3R. Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1318; Mr. H. Chaplin, 1318; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1318 *Aug* 1
Read 3° and Passed with Amendts. *Aug* 1, 1318
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to with Amendts. *Aug* 4, 1418
Commons' Amendts. Considered: Lord Harris, 300, 301, 302; Earl of Winchilsea, 300, 301, 302; Lord Glenesk, 300 *Aug* 10 [44]
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 823

Locomotives on Highways [Excise Duty] Bill

c. In Com., Mr. T. M. Healy, 784; Mr. H. Chaplin, 784, 785; Mr. J. Samuel, 784; Mr. T. Lough, 785; Mr. J. Daly, 785 *July* 27 [43]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *July* 29, 986

Locomotives on Roads Bill

c. Intro. Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357

Loder, Mr. Gerald W. E., *Brighton*
Government Offices *July* 31 [43] 1258
Imperial Penny Postage *July* 9 [42] 1105, 1106
National Portrait Gallery *Mar* 16 [38] 1026

LOGAN, Mr. J. W., *Leicester, Harborough*
- Acquisition of Land (Local Authorities) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 353
- Adjournment (to May 22) *May* 21 [41] 90
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1280; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 304; *May* 13, 1293; In Com. *May* 14, 1405; *May* 18, 1621, 1622, 1623; *May* 19, 1709, 1729, 1730, 1747; *May* 20 [41] 11, 13, 41; *May* 21, 104, 147, 172, 173, 181, 182, 188, 202, 206; *June* 29 [42] 299
- Army Estimates: £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 137, 138
- Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 394
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1099; *April* 23, 1601
- Civil Service Clerkships *Feb* 20 [37] 705
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *July* 27 [43] 729
- Cycle Licence *Feb* 24 [37] 946
- Cycling Accidents *April* 16 [39] 1016
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1654; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 336, 349; 3R. *June* 22, 1648
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 795, 800
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 963, 1000; *July* 8, 1040; *July* 9, 1154; *July* 14, 1501; *July* 15, 1567
- Financial Statement *April* 16 [39] 1099
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1601
- Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1472, 1485
- Land Values *Mar* 31 [39] 513
- Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 233, 241, 254, 257, 269, 273; *June* 4, 442, 461, 484
- Metropolitan Police *May* 7 [40] 754
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 14 [39] 904; *April* 21, 1386, 1396, 1404, 1405
- Moplahs *Mar* 5 [38] 227
- Parish Meetings *Feb* 27 [37] 1261
- Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 938
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1262, 1267, 1279
- Public Offices (Site) [Expenses] *May* 4 [40] 516
- Shooting Homing Pigeons *May* 19 [40] 1680
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 522
- Vaccination
  - Prosecutions (Andover) *June* 30 [42] 392
  - Royal Commission *May* 7 [40] 753
- Westminster Hall *May* 21 [41] 70

London Brighton and South Coast Railway Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

London Chatham and Dover Railway (Capital) Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

London Chatham and Dover Railway (Further Powers) Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

London County Council
- Copy Pres. (*c.*) of Returns Relating to Council, with Estimate of Expenditure *June* 1 [41] 213

London County Council (General Powers) Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

London County Council (Money) Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways) Bill
- *c.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley (*Instruction to Com.*), 1458, 1459; [Chairman, 1458, 1460;] Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1459; [Mr. Speaker, 1459;] Mr. L. R. Holland, 1459 *Mar* 2 [37]
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

London County Tramways Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Londonderry Improvement Bill
- *c.* Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 1054; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 1055 *Feb* 25 [37]
  - Intro. Mr. Vesey Knox *Feb* 25, 1055
  - 2R. Mr. W. Johnston, (*Motion to defer*) 347; [Mr. Speaker, 347;] Mr. T. M. Healy, 347; Mr. Vesey Knox, 348; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 348; (*Division*, 349;) deferred, 349 *Mar* 6 [38]
  - 2R. Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Amendt.*) 542, 558, 562; Mr. T. B. Curran, 547; Mr. Murnaghan, 547; Sir T. Lea, 548, 552, 553; Mr. T. M. Healy, 552, 553, 556, 557, 561; Mr. G. Balfour, 556, 557, 558; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 559; [Mr. Speaker, 559;] Mr. W. Johnston, 561; Mr. J. Daly, 561; (*Division*, 562) *Mar* 10
  - Read 2° and com. to Select Com. on Belfast Corporation Bill *Mar* 10, 562
  - Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Instruction to Com.*) 661, 667, 671, 672; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 665; Sir T. Lea, 666, 667, 668; Mr. T. M. Healy, 667, 668; Mr. W. Johnston, 671; Mr. L. Courtney, 672; (*Instruction by leave withdrawn*, 672) *Mar* 11, 672
  - Sir W. Walrond, (*Motion for Com.*) 997; Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Amendt.*) 997, 1002, 1003; Mr. J. Dillon, 1000, 1002, 1003; Mr. T. Ellis, 1003; Captain Donelan, 1004; (*Motion Agreed to*, 1004) *April* 16 [39]
  - Considered as Amended: Mr. Vesey Knox, (*Amendt.*) 765, (*Amendt.*) 777, 778; Mr. W. Redmond, 768; Mr. A. O'Connor, 770; Sir W. Houldsworth, 773; Mr. J. Dillon, 774; Sir T. Lea, 775; (*Division*, 776); Mr. J. P. Farrell, 778; Mr. Tomlinson, 778; (*Division*, 778) *July* 6 [42]
  - Read 3° and Passed *July* 9, 1099
- *l.* Read 1^{a} and Referred to Examiners *July* 10 1193
  - Read 2^{a} and com. *July* 17 [43] 7
  - Rep. without Amendt. *July* 28, 789
  - Read 3^{a} with Amendts.; Passed, and Returned to Commons *Aug* 4, 1417
- *c.* Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *Aug* 11 [44] 478
- *l.* Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 12, 578
  - Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

LONDONDERRY, Marquess of
Companies Bill *May* 4 [40] 411
Irish Church Act (1869) Amendment (Repayment of Advances) Bill *July* 6 [42] 741
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1159, 1211, 1212; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1572, 1611, 1618, 1626; *Aug* 7 [44] 17, 20, 22, 45, 47, 58, 60, 63; 3R. *Aug* 10, 359; *Aug* 13, 687, 706
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1449
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *June* 29 [42] 221, 226; In Com. *July* 7, 902; *Aug* 4 [43] 1419

London (Equalisation of Rates) Act 1894
Accounts under Section 1 (7) of the Act
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 2 [37] 1498

LONDON, Lord Bishop of
Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 20 [38] 1433; 2R. *April* 28 [40] 3
Betton's Charity *Feb* 25 [37] 1037
Divorce Amendment Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1665
Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 972
Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Bill, 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1115
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 152
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London and North Western Railway Bill
. 2R. Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 852, 857, 862; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 853; Mr. W. Field, 854, 856, 864; Mr. J. Jordan, 855; Sir W. Houldsworth, 855, 857, 865; Mr. T. Lough, 857, 858, (*Amendt.*) 859; [Mr. Speaker, 857, 859, 862;] Mr. T. M. Healy, 859; Mr. C. T. Murdoch, 860; Mr. J. Burns, 860; Mr. W. Allan, 861; Mr. W. Abraham, 861, 862; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 862; Mr. Ritchie, 863; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 864; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 865; (*Divisions*, 865) *April* 14 [39]
Read 2º and com. *April* 14, 865
Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Motion*) 866, 867, 881; [Mr. Speaker, 866, 867, 868, 874, 878, 879;] Mr. Lees Knowles, 866; Mr. T. M. Healy, 867, 870; Sir W. Houldsworth, 868, 869; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 869, 870, 871, 873, 874, 881; Mr. T. Lough, 871, 874; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 872, 874, 876, 880; Sir E. Clarke, 875, 876; Mr. J. Burns, 876, 878, 879; Mr. L. Courtney, 879, 880; (*Motion withdrawn*, 881) *April* 14
Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Motion*) 1615, 1618, 1623, 1626; Mr. W. T. Howell, 1617; [Mr. Speaker, 1617, 1619;] Mr. S. Smith, 1618; Mr. C. T. Murdoch, 1618, 1619; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1619, 1624; Mr. Ritchie, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626; (*Division*, 1626) *April* 24

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l. Read 1ª and Referred to the Examiners *June* 8, 597
Read 2ª and com.; Com. to be Proposed by Com. of Selection *June* 16, 1149
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London Sea Water Supply Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

London Tramways Bill
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London University Commission Bill
l. Statement: Duke of Devonshire *July* 6 [42] 757
Pres. and Read 1ª *July* 6, 760
2R. Duke of Devonshire, 429; Lord Herschell, 433; Earl Cowper, 438; Lord Playfair, 439; Lord Reay, 444; Lord Kelvin, 449; Earl of Kimberley, 450 *July* 23 [43]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 23, 451
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3R. Duke of Devonshire 1000, 1001, 1002, 1008; Bishop of London, (*Amendt.*) 1001, 1004, 1005, 1008; Lord Herschell, 1005; Bishop of Salisbury, 1007; Lord Playfair, 1007; (*Amendt. negatived*, 1008): Lord Halsbury, 1008; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1008 *July* 30
3R. Duke of Devonshire *July* 31, 1231, 1232
Read 3ª; Passed, and Sent to Commons *July* 31, 1232
c. Read 1º *Aug* 4, 1439
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London Valuation and Assessment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. B. L. Cohen; Read 1º *Mar* 13 [38] 894
Withdrawn *June* 23 [41] 1756

London Water Bills
c. 2R. Mr. J. Stuart, 5, 8; Mr. C. A. Whitmore, 8; Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, (*Amendt.*) 11, 27; Mr. C. E. Tritton, 13, 28; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 16, 39; Mr. H. Chaplin, 17, 20; Sir W. Harcourt, 20, 24, 27, 28; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 29, 36; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 36; Mr. W. F. D. Smith, 37; Sir J. Lubbock, 38; Mr. P. M. Thornton, 38, 39; (*Division* 39) *Mar* 24 [39]
2R. Put off for Six Months *Mar* 24, 39

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London Water Supply Bill
- *l.* Lord James of Hereford *Mar* 12 [38] 717

LONG, Col. C.W., *Worcestershire, Evesham*
- Artillery Ammunition *Mar* 30 [39] 363
- Vaccination Commission *Feb* 18 [37] 558
- Worcestershire Volunteer Encampment *Aug* 13 [44] 747

LONG, RIGHT HON. WALTER H. (President of the Board of Agriculture), *Liverpool, West Derby*
- Agricultural Holdings Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72; *Feb* 13, 237
- Agricultural Holdings (England) Act (1883) *Feb* 24 [37] 934
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 42, 44, 47, 51; *April* 29, 149; In Com. *May* 14, 1368, 1369; 3R. *July* 1 [42] 487
- Australian Frozen Meat *Mar* 23 [38] 1609
- Butter *Feb* 25 [37] 1067, 1068
- Cattle
  - Account of Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 30 [40] 205; *May* 18, 1567
  - Canadian *Mar* 16 [38] 1021; *Mar* 17, 1166; *Mar* 20, 1465
  - Canadian, and Pleuro-Pneumonia *May* 4 [40] 434
  - Canadian Store *Feb* 24 [37] 920
  - Channel Traffic *Mar* 9 [38] 441
  - Disease (Compulsory Slaughter) *Mar* 17 [38] 1165
  - Foreign (Slaughter of) United States and Argentina *July* 24 [43] 607
  - Imported *Mar* 12 [38] 763
  - Irish *Feb* 24 [37] 922
  - Live (Landing at Belfast) *July* 24 [43] 603
  - New Zealand Sheep and *Mar* 19 [38] 1333; *May* 5 [40] 541
  - Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 17 [39] 1172, 1173; *April* 20, 1252; *July* 24 [43] 608
- Commons
  - Lands (Wales) *July* 13 [42] 1316
  - Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1169
- Dairy Herds (Victoria) *July* 23 [43] 468
- Darwen Moor Provisional Order *July* 23 [43] 472
- Diseases in Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72; *Feb* 20, 771
- Diseases of Animals Bill *Mar* 12 [38] 784; 2R. *Mar* 23, 1617, 1625, 1635, 1640, 1641, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1658, 1661, 1662, 1679; *April* 13 [39] 747; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 313, 314, 318, 324, 330, 332, 335, 341, 345, 347, 353, 358, 359; 3R. *June* 22, 1612, 1636, 1643
- Dogs
  - Muzzling of *Feb* 13 [37] 227; *Feb* 27, 1229; *Mar* 3 [38] 35; *Mar* 16, 1025; *June* 18 [41] 1326; *July* 16 [42] 1627; *July* 23 [43] 482
  - Sheep Worried by (Wales) *May* 19 [40] 1679
- Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act (1893) *Feb* 27 [37] 1242; *July* 23 [43] 484
- Foreign Meat *Mar* 9 [38] 425
- Imported Butter *Mar* 27 [39] 262

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- Inland Revenue Schedules *Mar* 26 [39] 164
- Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1481, 1485
- Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 9 [38] 421
- Old Horses in France (Alleged Ill-treatment) *April* 28 [40] 13
- Ordnance Survey
  - Department (Dublin) *May* 15 [40] 1436
  - Maps *Feb* 27 [37] 1244
- Pea Thripp *July* 2 [42] 544
- Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1138, 1145
- Potatoes, Spraying *May* 21 [41] 74
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 607, 611
- Rinderpest
  - Importation of Hides *June* 11 [41] 841
  - South Africa *June* 16 [41] 1161
- Sheep Worried by Dogs (Wales) *May* 19 [40] 1679
- Supply
  - £35,529 for Board of Agriculture, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 508
  - £140,210 for Surveys of the United Kingdom *April* 10 [39] 727
- Swine Fever *April* 16 [39] 1028; *April* 20, 1251
- Swine Fever (Ireland) *May* 21 [41] 71
- Tithe Rent-charge Apportionments *July* 16 [42] 1642
- Tuberculosis *Feb* 17 [37] 453
- Veterinary Department *July* 2 [42] 528
- Weather Forecasts *May* 12 [40] 1130

LOPES, Mr. H. Y. B., *Grantham*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1319, 1323
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 908 923; *June* 15, 1139

LORD ADVOCATE
- Sir CHARLES J. PEARSON *(to May 12)*
- Mr. A. GRAHAM MURRAY *(from May 12)*

LORD CHAMBERLAIN
- Earl of LATHOM

LORD CHANCELLOR
- Lord HALSBURY

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND
- Lord ASHBOURNE

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND
- Earl CADOGAN

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
- Duke of DEVONSHIRE

LORD PRIVY SEAL
- Viscount CROSS

[*cont.*

LORD STEWARD
Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery

Lord's Day Act
Select Com. Appointed (*l.*) to Consider what Amendments are Expedient (Viscount Cross) *May* 4 [40] 419
Second Rep. from Select Com. (with Proceedings of Com. during Present Session) (*l.*) *July* 14 [42] 1409

Lord Wolverton's Estate Bill
c. Read 3° and Passed without Amendt. *Mar* 31 [39] 511
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Lorne, Marquess of, *Manchester, S.*
Electric Lighting (Parliamentary Committee Rooms) *April* 16 [39] 1046

Lothian, Marquess of
Public Health (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1131
Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1116

Lough, Mr. T., *Islington, W.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1352; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 243, 246, 310; *May* 13, 1273, 1275, 1276, 1279; In Com. *May* 14, 1348, 1395; *May* 19, 1747; *May* 20 [41] 6, 10, 18, 30; *May* 21, 97, 102, 128, 131, 138, 142, 145, 163, 180, 187, 194, 196; *June* 23, 1709, 1721; *June* 24 [42] 11, 12, 38, 45, 46; *June* 25, 100, 101, 104; *June* 29, 299, 305, 321, 326, 327
Army Estimates
£858,600 for Clothing Establishment and Service *Aug* 7 [44] 146
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Boyne Navigation Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1605
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Financial Statement *April* 16 [39] 1133
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Seats in the House *May* 14 [40] 1309
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Cabs
Inspectors (London) *Mar* 2 [37] 1469
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Cabs (London) Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1606; 2R. *May* 1 [40] 406; *May* 5, 646; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 367; *June* 4, 498
Central Ireland Railway Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1023

[*cont.*

Lough, Mr. T.—*cont.*
Corporation of London (Metropolitan Market) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1044; In Com. *Feb* 25, 1045; 3R. *May* 7 [40] 723, 728
County Cess (Ireland) *Mar* 2 [37] 1468
Defective Gas Meters *June* 22 [41] 1554
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 357, 358
Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1703
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 926, 928; *June* 15, 1123, 1124; *June* 16, 1239, 1240, 1241; *June* 17, 1269
Emigration Returns *Feb* 24 [37] 914
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1182, 1183
Exhibition Buildings, South Kensington *April* 10 [39] 673
Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 453, 475, 476, 479; In Com. *July* 7 [42] 942, 943, 944, 945, 954, 960, 962; *July* 9, 1162, 1170, 1171, 1172; 3R. *July* 29 [43] 985
Financial
Relations between Great Britain and Ireland (Royal Commission) *April* 16 [39] 1005; *April* 24, 1645
Statement (Budget) *April* 16 [39] 1133
Free Education Grant (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1602
Government Printing Contracts *Feb* 17 [37] 458, 459
Guaranteed Land Stock *Mar* 5 [38] 218
Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1578, 1599, 1600
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Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1596
Troops for Suakim *May* 12 [40] 1146
Kumasi Gold Ornaments *May* 14 [40] 1324
Labourers' Acts (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 746
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 700; *July* 28 [43] 839
Larceny Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 453, 454
Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1524, 1528, 1548, 1569; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 458; *June* 1 [41] 228, 229, 260, 261; *June* 4, 430, 459
Light Railways (Egypt) *April* 14 [39] 884
Local Government (Determination of Differences) Bill, 3R. *April* 17 [39] 1233
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1113, 1117, 1126; In Com. *July* 30, 1128, 1129
Locomotives on Highways [Excise Duty], In Com. *July* 27 [43] 785
London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 857, 858, 859, 871, 874
Lunacy (England and Wales) *Feb* 28 [37] 1374
Maybrick (Mrs.) *July* 31 [43] 1265
Metropolitan District Railway Bill, 2R. *Mar* 3 [38] 11
Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1503
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1383
National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 624
Naval Reserve Bill, In Com. *July* 27 [43] 786
Naval Works Bill, 3R. *Mar* 30 [39] 422

[*cont.*

LOUGH, Mr. T.—*cont.*

- Navy Estimates
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1458
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1495
  - £63,300 for Scientific Services *May* 15 [40] 1482, 1483
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1474
- Ordnance Survey Maps *Feb* 27 [37] 1244
- Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 462
- Parish and District Councils Association *Mar* 6 [38] 355, 356
- Pauper School Children *June* 5 [41] 512
- Post Office Life Insurance Rates *Feb* 24 [37] 915
- Prison-made Goods *Feb* 17 [37] 459, 460
- Prison Schoolmasters *Mar* 16 [38] 998
- Public Offices (Site) [Expenses] *April* 24 [39] 1696; *May* 4 [40] 513
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 210; *Feb* 13, 261
- Revenue Return *Mar* 30 [39] 381
- Seats in the House *May* 14 [40] 1309
- Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 530
- Suakim (Indian Troops for) *May* 12 [40] 1146
- Supply
  - £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 949
  - £5,859 for Distress in Ireland, Relief of (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1424
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1270, 1274, 1275, 1281
  - £1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 585
  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 350, 351, 357
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1201, 1202, 1217, 1218
  - £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 578
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 606, 640
  - £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1421
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 761, 763, 764
  - £20,000, for Science and Art Department for United Kingdom (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1400
  - £376,571 for Stationery and Printing *Aug* 5 [43] 1552
  - £17,000 for Sundry Colonial Services (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1407, 1414
  - £2,200 for Supreme Court of Judicature (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1399
  - £10,000 for Universities and Colleges (Great Britain) (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1401
  - £6,316 for Valuation and Boundary Survey (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1229
- Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 24 [39] 1702
- Treaty Engagements (Ottoman Empire) *Mar* 30 [39] 462
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 520; *July* 30 [43] 1083, 1092
- Vestry Elections (London) *Mar* 20 [38] 1466

[*cont.*

LOUGH, Mr. T.—*cont.*

- Ways and Means (Cocoa Butter) *July* 2 [42] 572
- West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 365; *June* 4, 496
- West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, In Com. *Aug* 8 [44] 211, 216, 218, 223
- Woolwich Arsenal Labourers *June* 25 [42] 76

LOWLES, Mr. J., *Shoreditch, Haggerston*

- National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 656
- Unclaimed Dividends *Feb* 18 [37] 567

LOWTHER, MR. J. W. (Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker), *Cumberland, Penrith*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 152
- Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill, 2R. *May* 14 [40] 1312; *July* 3 [42] 645, 647; *July* 6, 780, 781; *Aug* 10 [44] 367, 369, 370
- City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *June* 15 [41] 1048, 1049; *Aug* 13 [44] 756
- Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *April* 16 [39] 1147
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1655
- East Surrey Water Bill, 3R. *July* 3 [42] 640, 643
- Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways Bill, 3R. *Mar* 12 [38] 727, 728
- Llanelly Harbour Bill *July* 16 [42] 1618
- London County Council (Vauxhall Bridge Tramways) Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1458, 1460
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 862
- Metropolitan District Railway Bill, 2R. *Mar* 3, [38] 11
- Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 736, 737
- Standing Orders *Feb* 20 [37] 686; *Aug* 12 [44] 583, 587
- Strand Improvement Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1497
- Tramway Bills *April* 24 [39] 1627; (*Motion*) *May* 4 [40] 420
- Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1053

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)

Agricultural Land Rating Bill

The Chairman said, the hon. Member referred to "the" Inquiry in the Amendment—an Inquiry of which the House had no cognisance. It did not refer to what Inquiry it was—whether it was an Inquiry by a Select Committee or by a Royal Commission, or what kind of Inquiry. Nor did he say who was to judge as to which alternative was to be accepted. The Amendment, even with the addition which the hon. Member proposed, would be no true alternative to what the House had accepted, and it was altogether too vague. The Amendment of the hon. Member for Shoreditch was disposed of by the decision of the House last night;

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Agricultural Land Rating Bill—cont.

and the Amendments of the hon. Members for North London and Hoxton were put down in the wrong place. The first Amendment in order was that standing in the name of the hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil *May* 14 [40] 1344

The Chairman said, that an Amendment of the hon. Member for Tyneside (Mr. J. A. Pease), to insert the year 1898, fell to the ground; the Amendment of the hon. Member for South Somerset (Mr. Strachey), to insert "the occupier of any land, buildings, or other hereditaments," was outside the scope of the Bill; and two Amendments by the hon. Members for North Monmouth and Hoxton embodied the same principle, but proposed to apply it in different ways. He should, therefore, put the first words of the Amendment of the hon. Member for North Monmouth, and if they were adopted the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hoxton could be moved *May* 14, 1353

The Chairman said, in his opinion the right hon. Gentleman did not move the closure twice. He moved it on the first occasion, in the proper form, and he then declined to accept the Motion. Subsequently, the right hon. Gentleman exhibited indications of a desire to renew that Motion; and, as he supposed, he gathered from his appearance that he was not prepared to accept the Motion, he did not get as far as moving the exact words. Therefore, he directed the Clerk at the Table not to enter it *May* 15, 1446

The Chairman said, the Amendment raised a general principle—whether the rates were to be divided between owner and occupier; whether certain arrangements were to be made as to future tenancies. In what proportion the rates were to be divided between owner and occupier, and so forth, were subsidiary questions to the main question, whether the owner was to be liable at all. If the Committee decided that it would not insert the words "and owner," all other Amendments which contemplated the owner being made liable would naturally fall to the ground. If, on the other hand, the Committee inserted the words, it would be open to the Committee to make such limitations with regard to the liability of the owner as might seem to the Committee reasonable *May* 18, 1618

The Chairman said, it seemed to him that if the Committee now declined to draw a distinction between arable and grass land they would not be prepared to entertain the question at a later stage *May* 18, 1647

The Chairman said, that, in calling upon the hon. Member for South Shields to move the next Amendment, he would like to say that there were several Amendments in the names of the hon. Member for

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Agricultural Land Rating Bill—cont.

Leicestershire, the hon. Member for Lichfield, the hon. Member for Stockport, and hon. Members for other places, all practically raising the same question of principle, namely, whether the letting value of the land is to form any factor in the question as to whether it is to receive relief or not. Therefore, in putting the Amendment of the hon. Member for South Shields, he should only put so much as would raise the general principle. If the Committee accepted the general principle, then it would be open to other hon. Members to amend his Amendment, otherwise they would find themselves completely shut out *May* 19, 1716

The Chairman said, there were two principles raised: one was the value of the farm, and the other the extent. The Committee should have the opportunity of discussing those principles and of pronouncing upon both of them; and, therefore, he should take care, in putting any of those Amendments, not to exclude any Amendment which raised either of those principles *May* 19, 1717

The Chairman said, that the hon. Member was violating his ruling. After the Second Reading of a Bill the House was assumed to have assented to the principle, and it was not competent for hon. Members, time after time, to get up to offer objections to the principle of the Bill. He must request the hon. Member, with whom he had been very patient, to deal more particularly with the Amendment *May* 19, 1729

The Chairman said, that he treated that Amendment with several others as raising the question of the value of the farm. As the House had decided that it would not take the value of the farm into consideration in settling whether or not relief should be given, the Amendment was out of order *May* 19, 1730

The Chairman said, that it would not be competent for the hon. Member, in the first place, to discuss that question upon a Motion for Adjournment. Neither would it be competent for the hon. Member to appeal from a decision of the Chairman to the Speaker. He must, therefore, decline to put the Motion *May* 19, 1731

The Chairman said, if the hon. Member would look at the Amendment, he would see that, in the shape in which he proposed to move it, it did not make sense. This Amendment ought to have come after the word "England" in order to run in a proper form. He did not say that it could not be moved as a proviso to this subsection, but he did not think he ought to put it to the Committee in the form in which it now stood *May* 20 [41] 5

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Agricultural Land Rating Bill—cont.

The Chairman said, he had decided that the question should be submitted to the Committee, so that it might have an opportunity of considering it on the words "let at." "Let at nothing at all" was not covered by former Amendments *May* 20, 8

The Chairman said, the Amendment imposed, although in an indirect way, certain restrictions and conditions as to the relations between landlord and tenant, and therefore it could not be brought within the four corners of the Bill *May* 20, 12

The Chairman said, it was because the Amendment altered the general law of assessment in this country; and the only way in which that law could be altered was by a proper Bill, brought in in the ordinary course *May* 20, 13

The Chairman said, the Committee could not go back on the decision which had been come to—that the occupier should pay one-half the rate. If Amendments to that decision were admitted, there would be no end to the different fractions which could be moved as Amendments *May* 20, 13

The Chairman said, he thought he had explained very fully the grounds of his ruling, and he must call upon the hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil to move his Amendment *May* 20, 13

The Chairman said, it would not be in order to attempt to reduce that period now, as the Bill had been amended in the first clause so as to fix the period *May* 21, 100

The Chairman said, there would be no object in continuing the Bill for five years if payment were only going to be made for three years *May* 21, 100

The Chairman said, that to discuss that question would be against the general principle which was adopted by the Second Reading of the Bill *May* 21, 101

The Chairman pointed out that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouth had moved the omission of the whole section. There were certain Amendments on the Paper dealing with the specific questions the hon. Member for Plymouth was now discussing. If those questions were discussed at the present moment, they could not, of course, be discussed subsequently *May* 21, 127

The Chairman said, it was quite obvious it would not be right to have the same discussion twice over on separate Amendments *May* 21, 128

The Chairman said, there was one Amendment to the sub-section which he considered of some substance and which, he thought, merited some discussion, although it had been partially discussed upon the Amendment which was last before the House. In his opinion, it should not occupy very long, especially as it had been partially dealt with, and, therefore, for the present he could not accept the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman *May* 21, 129

The Chairman said, the point alluded to was not a point of order *May* 21, 150

The Chairman said, he understood the point the hon. Member was making; and he had said to him once or twice that it was not a point of order in the sense of the word: that it was a point for him to decide *May* 21, 150

The Chairman said, it was hardly his suggestion that the hon. Member should raise the question on Clause 4. What he pointed out was that it was not in order to raise it on Clause 2. The hon. Member had had an opportunity in the two hours that had elapsed to have raised the question. The question was: "That the question that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill be now put" *May* 21, 151

[The Chairman ordered the House to be cleared for the Division, but a considerable body of Members on the Opposition side of the House remained in their seats. Among those were Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Dillon, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Donal Sullivan, and Sir J. Brunner. As several of those hon. Members rose there were cries of "Sit still!" from Mr. Lloyd-George and Dr. Tanner. Finally, when all but those who remained seated had passed into the Lobbies, the Chairman said he must request the hon. Members to proceed to the Division Lobbies. If hon. Members would not proceed to the Lobby he should have to direct the attention of Mr. Speaker to their conduct *May* 21, 151]

[The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES, who addressed Mr. SPEAKER from the Treasury Bench, said: I have to report to you, Sir, that a Division having recently been called, I directed the Ayes to go into the Aye Lobby, and the Noes to go into the No Lobby. But some hon. Members who had called out "No!" declined to proceed to the "No" Lobby. I requested them to take the usual course and proceed to the Lobby; but the hon. Members still declined, and I heard some cries of "Sit still!" I am not in a position to give the names of all the Members who were present, for there was a considerable number; but amongst those who were present and who declined to obey my summons were the hon. Member for the Carnarvon Boroughs, the hon. Member for the Flint Boroughs, the hon. Member for East Mayo, and the hon. Member for Mid Cork *May* 21, 152]

The Chairman withheld his assent, and declined then to put that Question *May* 21, 162

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Agricultural Land Rating Bill—cont.

The Chairman withheld his assent, and declined then to put that Question *May* 21, 163

The Chairman said, he must request the hon. Member for West Wicklow to go into the Lobby *May* 21, 165

The Chairman said, then, under Standing Order XXVII, he considered the conduct of the hon. Member was disorderly, and he must request him to withdraw *May* 21, 164

The Chairman said, the Chairman of Committees had power to request a Member whose conduct was disorderly to withdraw *May* 21, 164

The Chairman said, he must ask the Serjeant-at-Arms to see that the hon. Member withdrew *May* 21, 164

The Chairman said, he understood the valuation had already been made, and therefore the proposal that the valuation should be made in this manner was clearly not applicable *May* 21, 165

The Chairman said, the matter was certainly rather complicated, but he understood that the valuation had taken place, and therefore the Amendment would not be in order *May* 21, 165

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was now going into an estimate as to the difficulty of separating the value of land and buildings. The Committee had decided that this was to be done. The only question was whether additional valuers, appointed by the Local Government Board, were to be employed for that purpose *May* 21, 172

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was discussing a question which the House had disposed of. The House had decided that the valuation was to be divided, and the only question before the Committee was whether that division should be made by official valuers *May* 21, 174

Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill

The Chairman said, he had great doubts then whether the Amendment was in order, not on the point which had been already raised, but on another point. The Committee had already decided that that clause was to come into operation on the 15th day of May next after the passing of the Act, and during the continuance of the Act certain things were to happen. The effect of the Amendment would be to limit what the Committee had already decided. There was no proof that existing leases would continue for five years during the whole of the continuance of the Act. Indeed, some existing leases might only run for six months. The Amendment was therefore out of order *Aug* 3 [43] 1383

The Chairman said, the question was involved in some difficulty, especially to one who was not intimately acquainted with the Scottish system of valuation and assessment, but first he must say it did not seem to arise there. It was a question that, perhaps, would arise upon the 4th Clause, when it came to be decided how the money was to be distributed. It also appeared to him, as far as he had been able to understand it, that the effect of the Amendment proposed by the Lord Advocate would be this—that, whereas in classified parishes before the Bill came into operation, there was a deficit, and that deficit had to be filled up by other ratepayers, under the Amendment, if it were inserted and the Bill passed, that deficit would not be filled up by other ratepayers, but by the State; therefore, in so far, the holders of agricultural land would be benefited *Aug* 4, 1468

The Amendment did not alter the Bill. The Amendment could not be more out of order than the Bill, and whether the Bill itself was out of order was not for him to decide. That was an objection to be taken on or before the Second Reading. The Amendment did not go beyond the provisions of the Bill, and therefore the Amendment was in order *Aug* 4, 1468

The hon. Member had raised the same point a few hours ago, on which he gave a ruling to the best of his ability. It was true that incidentally certain occupiers of land and heritages, non-agricultural, would be relieved, but eventually the relief would go to holders of agricultural land and heritages. The Bill, with the Amendment then inserted, simply made certain that the land would be valued at the lower rate in future. If they were correct in that view there was nothing out of order in it. In those matters they were not guided solely by the title of the Bill, but had to consider the general scope and intent of the Measure. Strictly there was no appeal from his decision, but if the hon. Member was not satisfied with it there would be another opportunity for him to raise the point of order *Aug* 4, 1507

The Chairman said, the Amendment was quite in order. The effect of it would be, of course, to decrease the amount available for the relief of agricultural rates by the sum by which the amount provided for the congested districts was increased. The hon. Member would observe that the subsection dealing with the matter of the congested districts came second, and was, so to speak, a second charge on the funds available. The hon. Member was entitled to move to increase the amount, but of course the amount available for the relief of the rates would be diminished *Aug* 5, 1538

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Army Estimates: £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair)

The Chairman said, if the hon. Member had called his attention specially to the particular decision he should have been prepared for it. But the decision he believed only amounted to this, that Estimates could not be taken unless Effective Supply were put down *Mar* 27 [39] 283

Budget Resolutions

The Chairman said, the hon. Gentleman was then discussing the whole question of the expedition up the Nile. So far as it had any financial bearing upon the Budget it would be in order, but the general policy clearly would not be in order *April* 23 [39] 1572

The Chairman said, it was not necessary to move a reduction to ask the question or to call attention to the matter *April* 24, 1677

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill

The Chairman said, he was afraid there was nothing to be discussed on this Bill, because the Bill only sought to appropriate to a particular subject those grants which had already been made by the House. The question might perhaps be raised on the Third Reading *Aug* 13 [44] 817

Diseases of Animals Bill

The Chairman said, he thought the hon. Member must be aware that he was not in order in dealing with that question. The question before the Committee was solely whether the Order should be made by the Privy Council *June* 2 [41] 317

The Chairman said, he must remind the hon. Member that he was transgressing his ruling. The only question was whether any relaxation of this Act would be possible by allowing an Order in Council to pass. The hon. Member must strictly confine himself to the point *June* 2, 317

The Chairman said, the Amendment of the hon. Member for East Norfolk (Mr. Price) was not in order on the ground that, as the Committee had refused to Her Majesty in Council the power of modifying the Act, it was obviously impossible for the Committee to agree to give any such power to a County Council *June* 2, 342

The Chairman said, the clause was not in order on two grounds. First, because the Committee had already decided that an Order in Council, and without stating how that Order originated, should not prevail as against the Bill. The hon. Member proposed in that clause that an Order in Council should not only suspend, but should actually repeal, an Act of Parliament. At all events, in his opinion, that was against the decision already arrived at. The hon. Member contended that his clause was different, because under it the Order in Council did not come into force until an Address had been presented by one of the Houses of Parliament; but that was immaterial. That which actually suspended the Act was the Order in Council, however it may have originated. On that ground the clause was out of order. He also thought it was very doubtful from the constitutional standpoint whether it would be in order to admit a clause which proposed that the Address of one House of Parliament should have the effect of repealing an Act of Parliament *June* 2, 361

Education Bill

The Chairman said, the next three Amendments were not in order, because they proposed to amend words which were not enactive but descriptive in the clause. The next Amendment, that of the hon. Member for Carnarvon, was really the substitution of a fresh clause for Clause 1, and could not be raised there. If the clause were negatived, then the hon. Member might bring his up as a new clause. The same remark applied to the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northamptonshire. With regard to the Amendment of the hon. Member for Shoreditch, he had pointed out to him that his Amendment was in the wrong place. With regard to the series of Amendments by the hon. Member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, they raised a scheme alternative to that contained in the first clause, and an Amendment which raised an alternative scheme was not properly an Amendment Therefore, the proper course for the hon Member to take would be, if that clause were negatived, to bring forward a new clause *June* 11 [41] 873

The Chairman said, that would be so, no doubt; if that Motion were made then, Amendments would be excluded *June* 11, 873

The Chairman said, they had not reached that point yet. With regard to the Amendment of the hon. Member for Tavistock, that should properly come in as a proviso to the clause, as he had pointed out to the hon. Member. The Amendment of the hon. Member for Dundee also stood in the wrong place; there was a clause in that Bill dealing with the date at which the Act was to come into force, and that was the proper place to bring in that Amendment. With regard to the Amendment of the hon. Member for Lowestoft making an exception in regard to the County of London, that should be raised as an Amendment to Clause 31, where the exceptions to the Act were dealt with. The Amendment of the hon. Member for

[*cont.* [*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Education Bill—cont.

South Islington, as he had pointed out to him, should also more properly be raised later. The Amendment of the hon. Member for West Islington was also really a new clause. The same remark applied to the Amendments of the hon. Members for Ipswich, for West Nottingham, and for the Cambridge University *June* 11, 874

The Chairman said, the purpose of the hon. Member was, he understood, to omit the sub-section with a view of subsequently omitting the whole clause; the proper way would be to negative the clause; then it would be open to the hon. Member to move a substitution *June* 11, 874

The Chairman said, he did not like to speak with regard to any Amendments except those he had seen on the Paper. In his opinion the Amendments which were then on the Paper before him, and to which he had referred, were of such a character as not to be Amendments to the clause, but suggestions for wholly different machinery; therefore those matters could not be introduced as Amendments to a clause because they practically destroyed the whole clause by substituting machinery of a totally different character. That could only be done by introducing a new clause *June* 11, 874

The Chairman said, that so far as submitting a scheme to the Education Department was concerned that was an Amendment, but he understood that the hon. Member did not intend to move it *June* 11, 875

The Chairman ruled that the Amendment would not be in order until they had negatived the Amendment before the House *June* 11, 923

The Chairman said, he certainly remembered the same thing occurring before, and his predecessor ruled that it was very unusual indeed to move an Amendment to an Amendment to an Amendment, and declined to put it. He thought he was bound to follow that course *June* 11, 923

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was not entitled to discuss some Amendment which he might be able to raise at a later stage of the Bill. The only Amendment now before the House was the one moved last night, and it was not open to any hon. Member to discuss the possibility of some future Amendment which might be introduced into the Bill, supposing the right hon. Baronet's Amendment was carried *June* 16, 1192

The Chairman said, he thought the right hon. Gentleman was aware it was not usual to reflect on the acceptance of a Motion for the Closure. It was not in order to go back upon that question *June* 16, 1234

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Education Bill—cont.

The Chairman said, the question of the relation of the County Council to this particular Committee did not really arise on that Amendment, except incidentally *June* 17, 1280

The Chairman said, he did not rule that the Debate was entirely out of order. What he intended to say was that it might be referred to incidentally, but that, properly speaking, the relation between the County Council and the Committee, if appointed, arose at a later stage upon the words "acting by that Committee." The Amendment, if adopted, would preclude the County Council from appointing a Committee at all *June* 17, 1280

The Chairman said, that was not the question then before the Committee at all. There was no such Amendment, and the sole question was whether the County Council should or should not appoint the Committee for the purpose of the Act *June* 17, 1294

The Chairman said, if the right hon. Gentleman confined himself to that of course he was in order. At the same time it was very difficult to limit hon. Members on that Amendment, because it raised such a large question. He hoped the Committee would endeavour as far as possible to keep within reasonable limits *June* 18, 1352

The Chairman said it was unusual to quote leading articles in newspapers as a reason for accepting an Amendment *June* 18, 1380

Finance Bill

The Chairman said, the whole question of the Tea Duty was not raised by that Amendment. The only question was, whether any differentiation should be made between tea from Her Majesty's dominions and tea from foreign countries, and he must ask the right hon. Gentleman to confine himself to that Question *July* 7 [42] 938

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was entitled to move to reduce the Income Tax from 8d. to 7½d., or to strike the whole of Clause 19 out, but he did not think he was entitled to go into the question of Schedule "B." That was specially dealt with in the next clause, and if he dealt with it in the present clause it was obvious that the same matter might be dealt with twice over, which would be quite contrary to the rule governing proceedings in Committee *July* 8, 1031

The Chairman said, if the Amendments were out of order on Clause 20, which dealt with Schedule "B," it was obvious they would be equally out of order on Clause 19, which did not. The hon. Member was entitled to move to reduce the 8d. to any other sum, but he could

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Finance Bill—cont.

not raise the question of how this particular deficit was to be met, which would be caused supposing his Amendment were to be carried *July* 8, 1031

The Chairman said, he gathered from the hon. Member's remarks that he took exception to the whole clause, and not Sub-section (1) only. Of course if the hon. Member were successful in striking out Sub-section (1), Sub-section (2) could not stand alone. If that were so, obviously the remarks of the hon. Member ought to be made when he (the Chairman) put the Question that Clause 25 stand part of the Bill. That would be the proper place to raise his objection to the whole clause *July* 9, 1130

The Chairman said, the objection which the hon. Member took was vital to the whole Clause. If the hon. Member were successful in carrying his Amendment, the natural effect would be to strike out Sub-section (2) as well as Sub-section (1). His objection, in other words, was to the root of the whole clause, and therefore the proper time to take it was when the clause was put as a whole. Then the hon. Member would be entitled to urge his objection *July* 9, 1130

Land Law (Ireland) Bill

The Chairman ruled that three Amendments, which stood on the Paper in the names of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Kilbride, could not be moved as a commencement to Clause 1, but might be moved subsequently *June* 12 [41] 979

The Chairman said, that was so, and he could not accept the Amendment *June* 12 982

The Chairman said, he thought not. The Amendment standing in the name of the hon. Member for Galway was really drafted in an improper form, because it proposed to leave out a sub-section of the Bill in order to insert another sub-section almost identical with that proposed to be left out *July* 16 [42] 1651

The Chairman said, the hon. Member for Cork City was entitled to move the omission of the whole Sub-section (*c*), and upon that Amendment he was entitled to support it on the ground that it ought to be omitted from the Bill, or on the ground that he had an alternative scheme to suggest. If the omission were carried, then an alternative scheme could be submitted. The words he should have to put if the hon. Member for Cork moved his Amendment, were the first words of the sub-section, in order to permit subsequent Amendments to be raised, supposing the Amendment of the hon. Member for Cork were not carried *July* 16, 1651

The Chairman said, the Motion of the hon. Member for Galway, although in form

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

proposing to omit Sub-section (*c*), yet was really a substitute for it, and proposed to re-enact *ipsissimis verbis* three-and-a-half lines of Sub-section (*c*). Therefore, in his opinion, the Amendment of the hon. Member for Galway was not properly drafted. He (the Chairman) had re-drafted it in such a way that the hon. Member could move his Amendment after he put from the Chair the Question that the first words of the sub-section stand part of the Bill *July* 16, 1651

The Chairman said, he thought the form of the Amendment of the hon. Member for Galway City was irregular, and that it was not properly drafted. If the hon. Member for Cork City proposed simply to omit Sub-section (*c*) he was in order, and he said that was what he intended to move. He called upon him *July* 16, 1652

The Chairman said, if the Amendment were adopted, he should take it to mean that the Committee had decided not to deal with town parks in that Bill, and therefore all the other Amendments on the Paper would fall to the ground *July* 16, 1656

The Chairman said, it was perfectly obvious that on the Schedule it would not be possible to discuss fresh provisions in regard to town parks. The only question would be whether that particular sub-section applying to town parks should be repealed or allowed to remain. It would not be possible to propose fresh conditions, such as extent, value, and matters of that sort as regarded town parks *July* 16, 1656

The Chairman said, he thought it was clear that the best place to decide the questions as to the size of the holdings, the population of the towns, and so forth, was upon the sub-section the Committee were then discussing. He was not prepared to say that the matter could not be raised by a new clause *July* 16, 1662

The Chairman said, he thought he ought to remind the hon. and gallant Member that as he had put the Question—namely, That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill—it would not be in the province of the Committee to consider Amendments to the clause. If a new clause came up, of course an opportunity would be afforded to move Amendments *July* 16, 1694

The Chairman said, hon. Members would recollect that the Leader of the House suggested that Clause 4 should be negatived in its present shape in order that it might be re-introduced in an amended form, and he gathered from the general sense of the House that that proposal commended itself to the acceptance of the House. Hon. Members would recollect

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

that he paused a little before he put the Question. He saw that if he did put that Question Amendments could not be moved unless the Motion were withdrawn. If the Motion were withdrawn, the Clause would be open to amendment *July* 16, 1694

The Chairman said, that he had perhaps acted irregularly in putting the Question that the clause stand part of the Bill. The reason why he did it was because he gathered from the manner in which the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury was received, generally in silence and in some parts of the House with approval, that the Committee generally approved of the course proposed. Therefore, he took what was an irregular course. The only way of reinstating the situation was that the First Lord of the Treasury should withdraw his Motion, and that he (the Chairman) should commit the further irregularity of withdrawing the Question he had put *July* 16, 1696

The Chairman said, the position in which the Committee then stood was that they were resuming the Debate which was interrupted by the ordinary Rule last Thursday; and, therefore, he put the question that day that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill. But, as the right hon. Gentleman had stated, he pointed out last Thursday that the position would be regularised if the Leader of the House would withdraw the Motion which he then made, and then the clause would come up for consideration. When that point was reached the Motion of the Leader of the House, which stood first on the separate Paper, would come on in due course, and he could then deal with any subsequent point of order which the right hon. Gentleman desired to raise *July* 20 [43] 194

The Chairman said, on the first point submitted by the right hon. Gentleman, he had to say that the form of words specially laid down in the new Order was: "That a certain clause or certain clauses shall cease to form part of the Bill;" and the ordinary form of words after any Amendments had been disposed of was: "That the clause stand part of the Bill." He confessed that he did not see himself any distinction of effect between those two forms of words. The ordinary practice of the House, when it desired that a clause be withdrawn, was that it was negatived. That was sometimes done in order that a similar clause might afterwards be brought up as a new clause. It was by no means a new form of procedure. Sometimes it had been discovered that an Amendment, which should have been inserted in an earlier part of a clause had not been inserted—that the clause did not carry out the intention of the Committee. Thereupon the clause was negatived in order that a corrected clause might be re-introduced as a new clause. He did not see that he could draw any distinction between the two forms of words to which he had referred. In those matters it appeared to him that he ought to consider what was the intention of the House in negativing the clause. If a Committee negatived a clause because it desired to deal with it in an amended shape, as a new clause, he thought it would be in order to consider such revised clause when it came up as a new clause. If, again, it should be the intention of the Committee to reject a clause because it did not approve the principle of the clause, then it would not be in order to re-introduce a clause to the same effect at a later period. With regard to the other point raised by the right hon. Gentleman, he did not read the Rule in the same way that the right hon. Gentleman did. He read the Sessional Order in this way: When a Member in charge of a Bill in Committee desired to withdraw from a Bill any clause, he might, after two days' previous notice, move, either at the commencement of Public Business at any sitting before such clause was reached, to leave out such clause, or he might make the Motion when such clause came on for consideration in Committee. There were two opportunities afforded an hon. Member after he had given two days' notice to deal with the clause or clauses—the first was at the commencement of Public Business, that was to say, after the termination of Questions; the hon. Member might then move that such clause cease to form part of the Bill, or he might make the same Motion in Committee when such clause, or the first of such clauses, came on for consideration. That was the way he read the Rule, and upon that reading he should hold that if the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury moved the Motion which stood in his name it would be in order for him to do so *July* 20, 195

The Chairman said, the word "consideration" did frequently bear the interpretation suggested by the right hon. Gentleman, but it often bore another meaning. In the Standing Order referring to the Closure, for instance, the words were—"if a clause be then under consideration;" those obviously applied to the Committee stage, and not to the Report stage only. He had considered the point suggested by the right hon. Gentleman *July* 20, 196

The Chairman said, he did not think that when the House passed that Order it was intended that the details of clauses should be gone into at any great length. On

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Land Law (Ireland) Bill

the other hand, it was open to hon. Members to refer to the clauses which were proposed to be postponed in order to state the reasons why they should desire them to be proceeded with in due order; but it would not be in order to go into detail on the various sub-sections *July* 20, 203

The Chairman said, as he understood the meaning of the hon. Gentleman's Amendment, it was out of order. The Amendment proposed to make a charge upon the Treasury. Supposing the rate of interest were reduced, and failure were made in paying the annuity, the Treasury would lose by the difference between the two rates. If that were so, the fund would be diminished to that extent, and the State would be liable to make good the difference *July* 21, 353.

The Chairman said, if it were a fact that the Amendment would throw the liability on the Treasury, it could not, of course, be accepted without the consent of the Crown. He therefore ruled it out of order *July* 21, 355

Military Manœuvres Bill

The Chairman said, that it was very inconvenient not to have the Amendments on the Paper *April* 21 [39] 1408

Naval Works Bill

The Chairman said, he carried out the Rule of the House, Standing Order CCXV. He counted all the Members who were within the House. Some rose outside the Bar; these he purposely did not count *Mar* 26 [39] 196

The Chairman said, he had grave doubts whether the hon. Member would be in order in moving that Amendment. If he would look at the Schedule he would see the heading of the column in which his Amendment occurred was, "Expected Date of Completion." The column was really inserted in the Schedule by way of giving general information, and the hon. Member's Amendment, if carried, could have no enactive force *Mar* 26, 198

The Chairman said, he had already ruled that, if a Motion were made to diminish the sum allotted to a particular work, the Debate must be confined to that sum in respect of that work *Mar* 26, 213

The Chairman said, the right hon. Gentleman had made no such statement on that part of the Bill. At present, the only matter for the consideration of the Committee was the establishment of that college on shore *Mar* 26, 221

The Chairman said, the hon. Member seemed to be challenging his decision. He could not allow that to pass. The right hon. Gentleman made his statement on the Estimates. It was then open to the hon. Member to criticise the statement *Mar* 26, 222

cont.

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Naval Works Bill—cont.

The Chairman said, the hon. Member would not be entitled on the present question to enter into the various items composing the Schedule *Mar* 26, 230

The Chairman said, the hon. Gentleman must see that it would be a most disorderly thing to discuss matters which the Committee had already agreed to. He must confine himself to a general discussion *Mar* 26, 230

The Chairman said, it was a well-established Rule of Debate that no reflection was allowed to be cast upon a decision to which the House had already come *Mar* 26, 232

Navy Estimates: £236,800 for Admiralty Office Expenses

The Chairman said, that question did not arise on the salary of the Secretary to the Admiralty *June* 26 [42] 194

The Chairman said, so far as he could gather, the hon. Member moved a reduction in the salary of the Secretary to the Admiralty on the ground that gunboats had not been sent to protect the fishermen in the north of Scotland from the trawlers *June* 26, 194

The Chairman said, the hon Member had not shown any ground for moving the reduction. It had been ruled already that the salary could not be reduced on account of the particular matter of complaint which the hon. Gentleman then alleged *June* 26, 194

The Chairman said, it was out of order to take exception on general grounds to the salary of a Minister. The hon. Member must allege some failure to carry out an official act, or some act wrongly performed. It was not open to the hon. Member in Committee of Supply to attack a Minister's character generally *June* 26, 195

The Chairman said, he must request the hon. Member not to challenge his decision *June* 26, 195

The Chairman ruled that the hon. Gentleman was referring to matters that did not arise on the Vote *June* 26, 195

The Chairman said, that the hon. Gentleman was trifling with the Committee, and his remarks were irrelevant *June* 26, 196

Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys

The Chairman said, he did not think that necessarily meant that the hon. Member should move his Amendment first. If the hon. Member for East Mayo, who was in possession of the House on Friday, chose to conclude with a Motion he was entitled to do so *Mar* 9 [38] 477

The Chairman said it was rather difficult to draw a line in those matters. The custom had been, as he had already explained, that on the first Vote a general discussion was allowed upon everything contained in the Naval Estimates *Mar* 9, 497

cont.

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Navy Estimates : 93,750 Men and Boys—cont.

The Chairman said, if the hon. Member would refer to Standing Order XXV he would find that after the Closure had been moved, granted, and carried, and a Vote taken in pursuance thereof, a Minister could then claim that the original question, which had been previously proposed to the House, should be put. That was done on that occasion. He granted the claim, and the original question was put *Mar* 9, 533

Navy Estimates : £189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services

The Chairman said, the salary of the Maltese Chaplain was not borne on this Vote, and it would not be in order to discuss his position separately *May* 15 [40] 1501

Supply : £773,712 for Customs

The Chairman said, when a Vote had been proposed it could only be withdrawn on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown *April* 9 [39] 585

Supply : £22,036 for House of Commons Offices, Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, that the hon. Gentle- could not enter upon such a question on this Vote *Aug* 7 [44] 171

Supply : £42,258 for Irish Land Commission Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, that the hon. Gentleman was out of order in referring to this matter on that occasion. If he desired to bring the subject forward, he should do so when the Vote for the Salary of the Chief Secretary was under discussion *June* 9 [41] 771

Supply : £5,263 for Land Registry Office Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, nearly the whole of the discussion that had taken place was out of order. The discussion originated on a former occasion when he was not in the Chair. No discussion on legislation, or on legislation which might be possible in the future, was in order in dealing with Votes in Supply. He must, therefore, ask the Committee to confine itself to the question of the administration of the Land Registry *June* 5 [41] 563

Supply : Light Railways (Advances)

The Chairman said, they were not then discussing the Bill. The proposal then before the Committee was the grant that should be made from the Exchequer for the purpose stated in the Resolution which he had read to the Committee *Mar* 19 [38] 1414

The Chairman said, the fact that the Measure involved financial questions was apparent from the terms of the Resolution itself. The only question that could be discussed was whether the Treasury should be empowered to make the grants in question *Mar* 19, 1416

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)— cont.

Supply : £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, he thought he ought to point out to the Committee that it appeared, on looking at the Local Government Act, that the only method by which those powers could be given to the different localities was by Provisional Orders—that was to say, by legislation. It was a well-known rule that in Committee of Supply future legislation could not be discussed *Aug* 10 [44] 404

Supply : £113,450 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, that if the Chief Secretary stated that the Auditors did not audit the accounts of the Grand Juries, he must accept his statement *April* 17 [39] 1202

Supply : £616,077 for National Education in Ireland

The Chairman said, the Rule was, that, after a reduction had been moved upon an item, the Committee could not go back to a previous item. It was open to the Committee to discuss the whole Vote, but the hon. Member would have to confine himself to dealing with the matter in purely general terms, and not discuss items *July* 24 [43] 638

The Chairman said, it was the rule of the House which bound him as it did the hon. Member. When a question had been proposed for omitting or reducing any item, no Motion could be made or Debate allowed upon any preceding item. He might say, as an illustration, that he allowed the discussion just then upon the Celtic language on the ground that it was not referred to in any previous item. It was a matter of general interest in connection with the Estimate, but he stopped the hon. Member as soon as he came to the question of teachers' residences, because for that there was a special sum down in a special item *July* 24, 638

Supply : £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness

The Chairman, as a matter of order, said this question could not properly be discussed on the present Vote, because the salaries of London magistrates were not borne upon the Vote. There was no objection to asking a question upon it, but no debate was permissible *June* 5 [41] 573

Supply : £536,607 for Post Office Packet Services

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was not entitled to repeat over and over again statements which he made a short time ago, or the statements which were made by another hon. Member *April* 10 [39] 700

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was in error. No reduction had been moved at all *April* 10, 702

[*cont*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Supply: £536,607 for Post Office Packet Services—cont.

The Chairman said, the Amendment which the hon. Member moved the previous night lapsed in the ordinary course. It was not repeated that day. When he called upon the "Noes" there was no voice against the Motion, and therefore he was compelled to say the "Ayes" had it *April* 10, 702

Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, he did not think that, under cover of criticising the action of the Postmaster General, the hon. Member could indirectly make an attack on an hon. Member. There might be other opportunities of doing that, but it could not be properly done on that Vote *April* 9 [39] 591

The Chairman said, that matter was purely a matter connected with the Telegraph Service, and it was a well understood Rule of the Committee that only matters for which a sum of money was asked for in a Vote could be discussed *April* 9, 621

The Chairman said, the hon. Member was going into the question, at some length, of Post Office Telegraphs. He would observe that there was a special Vote relating to that. His remarks would, therefore, be more in order at a later stage *April* 9, 636

The Chairman said, he understood the hon. Member to say that the reason of that was that the Postmaster General had been appointed by the Leader of the House or some other Minister. If that were so the matter could not be discussed upon that Vote. The official acts of the Postmaster General, or his failure to perform some official act, could alone be debated *April* 9, 657

Supply: £1,517,200 for Retired Pay, Half Pay, and Other Non-effective Charges

The Chairman said, that, as a point of Order, he ought to inform the Committee that the Government were perfectly at liberty to make a substitution in the Estimates *Aug* 7 [44] 151

Supply: £26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House

The Chairman said, that, inasmuch as the hon. Gentleman said that he dealt with a particular item, he did not think that he ought to put the reduction just moved. The hon. Member could divide in respect of the whole Vote *April* 10 [39] 717

Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, the question of superannuation allowances for the police in Scotland depended upon legislation, and not upon any administrative act of the Secretary of State, and therefore it could not be raised upon that Vote *April* 24 [39] 1663

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses—cont.

The Chairman said, the hon. Member must find an opportunity himself. His only duty was to say that the discussion was not in order upon this Vote *April* 24, 1664

The Chairman said, that would have to be done by legislation of some sort, and possible legislation could not be discussed on that Vote. Criticism on administration might be made, but no discussion could take place on Bills which might be introduced *April* 24, 1665

The Chairman said, that the policy of the Government in carrying out its administrative duties was open to discussion; but the question whether the Government should or should not bring in some Bill which hon. Members might consider in the interests of Scotland could not be discussed. The hon. Member would see that if the discussion of possible legislative proposals were allowed any subject might be opened up *April* 24, 1666

The Chairman said, it had been repeatedly laid down by his predecessors that only administrative action was open to discussion. It was perfectly obvious that legislation could not be discussed *April* 24, 1667

The Chairman said, it was open to any hon. Gentleman to introduce a Bill to remedy grievances. A Minister could not by simply introducing a Bill make it become an Act, and hon. Members could not criticise the action of a Minister because he introduced, or did not introduce, a Bill. The opportunities of Supply were never meant to be used for that purpose, except in order to bring home to the Department the failure to administer an Act of Parliament *April* 24, 1669

Supply: £17,000 for Sunday Colonial Services (Supplementary)

The Chairman said, a reduction of the first item had been moved, and therefore a discussion could not take place on another item *Feb* 28 [37] 1407

The Chairman said, the right hon. Gentleman was now going away from the particular item of that Vote, and discussing future policy *Feb* 28, 1411

Supply: £10,000 for Universities and Colleges, Great Britain (Supplementary)

The Chairman said, he did not think such a question could be raised, as there was no item in the Vote for King's College *Feb* 28 [37] 1401

Telegraphs (Advances)

The Chairman said, that any general discussion such as the hon. Member wished to raise would be out of order. That Resolution simply allowed a Bill to be brought in, and when the Bill was brought in that would be the proper time to discuss the question *April* 23 [39] 1604

cont.

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

West Highland Railway Guarantee

- The Chairman said, he accepted the Motion for the Closure, because it was a purely formal Resolution which was before the Committee *June* 2 [41] 365

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill

- The Chairman said, he did not see the relevancy of the hon. Member's remarks. The only question then before the Committee was whether the Treasury should have a free hand in dealing with the West Highland Railway Company, or whether it should be bound by the terms of the Agreement already entered into *Aug* 8 [44] 210
- The Chairman asked whether it would not be more convenient to get rid of those words, and then the whole Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be discussed? The only question before the Committee was the omission of the words "on such terms as they may think fit." When those words were disposed of, it would be competent to hon. Members to move Amendments to the Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But until those words were left out no Amendments could be moved to the Amendment of the right hon. Gentleman *Aug* 8, 211
- The Chairman said, he did not see how this arose on the question before the House, which was whether four articles of the Agreement should be inserted in the Bill or the whole Agreement *Aug* 8, 216
- The Chairman said, that no Amendment which involved any alteration of the Agreement would be in order, but it was possible for the Committee to impose certain terms upon the Treasury. He had pointed out that one of the provisions of the Amendment of the hon. Member for South Somersetshire would probably be in order if the Committee accepted the Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 8, 217
- The Chairman said, that what he said was that the Agreement could not be modified. The House could reject it or accept it. If the House accepted it, it was obvious that the Amendment could not be modified. If they embodied the Agreement in the Schedule they could not discuss the Agreement on the Schedule *Aug* 8, 217
- The Chairman said, it seemed to him that the Amendment of the hon. Member was absolutely contradictory. If the House accepted the terms and conditions of the Agreement, it was unnecessary to say that those terms and conditions should be consistent with the provisions of the Act *Aug* 8, 217
- The Chairman said, he had already pointed that out once or twice, and he must really ask hon. Members to confine their remarks to the definite point before the Committee, which was with regard to Articles 1 and 4 only *Aug* 8, 218

[*cont.*

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

(Rulings as Chairman of Committees)—cont.

West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill—cont.

- The Chairman said, that would not be in order. The hon. Member should have moved to omit Article 1 *Aug* 8, 218
- The Chairman said, the hon. Gentleman forgot that the principle of the Bill, which was that that guarantee should be given, had been adopted. The arguments of the hon. Gentleman would have been more properly addressed on the Second Reading of the Bill. All they had to do then was to discuss the details *Aug* 8, 219
- The Chairman accordingly put the Question, "That those words be there added," and ordered the House to be cleared for a Division, whereupon several hon. Members exclaimed, "Tell them to stand up!" *Aug* 8, 227

Miscellaneous Rulings

- *Feb* 28 [37] 1426; *Mar* 6 [38] 399; *Mar* 9, 477, 496, 497, 508, 530, 533; *Mar* 12, 800, 802, 804, 805, 813, 826, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838, 841, 846, 852, 853, 856; *Mar* 16, 1107; *Mar* 19, 1417, 1428; *Mar* 20, 1540; *Mar* 26 [39] 196, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 214, 216, 218, 221; *April* 9, 591, 592, 620, 621, 636, 642, 647, 657, 658; *April* 10, 702, 716; *April* 14, 906; *April* 16, 1102; *April* 17, 1188, 1192; *April* 20, 1355; *April* 21, 1387, 1390, 1405, 1408; *April* 23, 1567; *April* 24, 1651, 1652, 1664, 1665, 1671, 1677, 1696; *May* 13 [40] 1295, 1304; *May* 14, 1343, 1352, 1371, 1372, 1377, 1378; *May* 15, 1446; *May* 18, 1622, 1641, 1645; *May* 19, 1707, 1711, 1715, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1750, 1751; *May* 20 [41] 10, 32, 33; *May* 21, 92, 95, 97, 139, 166, 171, 173, 181, 182, 185, 194, 205, 207, 208; *June* 2, 312, 313, 317; *June* 5, 574, 589; *June* 9, 734, 756; *June* 11, 870; *June* 15, 1104; *June* 16, 1189, 1230, 1240; *June* 17, 1251, 1296; *June* 18, 1352, 1380, 1400, 1413, 1414; *June* 19, 1463, 1489, 1491; *June* 22, 1611; *June* 26 [42] 163, 191, 193, 194; *July* 2, 555; *July* 7, 936, 937, 945, 949, 959, 981; *July* 8, 1013; *July* 9, 1126, 1153, 1168; *July* 16, 1662, 1693; *July* 17 [43] 41, 44, 60, 62, 63, 67, 68, 72; *July* 20, 194, 197, 212, 214, 230; *July* 21, 298, 300, 309, 311, 354, 355, 357; *July* 22, 377, 388, 396, 397; *July* 23, 508, 534, 564, 569, 574; *July* 24, 639, 640; *July* 30, 1105; *Aug* 1, 1324, 1328; *Aug* 3, 1378, 1381, 1382, 1397, 1411; *Aug* 4, 1469, 1474, 1503, 1504; *Aug* 5, 1550; *Aug* 8 [44] 219, 220

LOWTHER, Right Hon. JAMES, *Kent, Isle of Thanet*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1632, 1635; *May* 19, 1711; *May* 20 [41] 31; *May* 21, 98, 203
- Alien Immigration *May* 15 [40] 1425; *June* 9 [41] 708
- Armenia *Feb* 14 [37] 349
- Ballot for Bills and Notices of Motion *Feb* 12 [37] 167

[*cont.*

Lowther, Right Hon. James—*cont.*
- Belgian Agricultural Produce *April* 16 [39] 1041
- Benefices Bill *Mar* 11 [38] 712 ; *June* 10 [41] 783, 785, 786, 788, 799, 807
- Budget *April* 23 [39] 1561, 1562
- Business of the House
  - Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 396
  - General *Mar* 30 [39] 391 ; *April* 23, 1536 ; *April* 27, 1736 ; *May* 14 [40] 1341 ; *June* 11 [41] 860 ; *June* 12, 976
  - Reports of Money Committees *Mar* 16 [38] 1060
  - Rules of Procedure *Feb* 25 [37] 1098
  - Supply *Feb* 20 [37] 717, 719 ; *Feb* 24, 1017, 1021 ; *Feb* 27, 1325, 1346, 1347, 1349
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1660, 1672
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 935, 936, 937, 938, 956, 959
- Fisheries Act Amendment Bill *July* 21 [43] 265
- French Fishing Vessels *April* 17 [39] 1161
- Government Business *July* 20 [43] 179, 191
- Imperial Penny Postage *July* 9 [42] 1106
- Income Tax *April* 23 [39] 1561, 1562
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 688 ; In Com. *July* 21 [43] 296
- Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 223, 274
- Lothaire (Major), Trial of *May* 15 [40] 1425
- Merchant Shipping Regulations *July* 10 [42] 1225
- Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 441
- Parliamentary Debates *Mar* 2 [37] 1487
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 615, 619
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1540
- Supply : £536,607 for Post Office Packet Services *April* 10 [39] 681, 701
- Westminster Hall *May* 21 [41] 70
- Westminster Hall (Signing Petitions in) *May* 19 [40] 1691, 1692
- Westphalian Coal *May* 18 [40] 1542

Loyd, Mr. A. K., *Berks, Abingdon*
- Agricultural Labourers' Out Relief (Medicine Post) *Mar* 24 [39] 51
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1721
- Army Pensioners *June* 19 [41] 1435
- Budget *April* 23 [39] 1585
- Collision (Ship *Siren* and H.M. Gunboat *Landrail*) *Aug* 13 [44] 733
- Income Tax *Feb* 25 [37] 1069 ; *April* 23 [39] 1585
- Old Age Pensions *Feb* 21 [37] 815
- School Attendance *April* 17 [39] 1161
- Tramping Pensioners *Mar* 10 [38] 596
- Uffington Station (G.W.R.) *April* 21 [39] 1363 ; *May* 4, 428 ; *May* 19, 1676

Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., *London University*
- Adjournment (May 22) *May* 21 [41] 88
- Belfast Corporation Bill, In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 582
- Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 651

[*cont.*

Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir John—*cont.*
- British Civilians in India *Mar* 17 [38] 1146
- Business of the House
  - General *June* 15 [41] 1093, 1094
  - Government *April* 27 [39] 1750 ; *July* 20 [43] 182
- Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *April* 24 [39] 38
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 793 ; *July* 27 [43] 729
- Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1222
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1021 ; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 895 ; *June* 15, 1144 ; *June* 16, 1194 ; *June* 17, 1251
- Finance Bill *July* 14 [42] 1496, 1506
- Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 227 ; *June* 4, 451, 460
- London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 38
- Museums
  - National (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 656
  - Wales (Grant for) *Feb* 21 [37] 352
- Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 188, 191, 195
- Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 382
- Shops (Early Closing) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356 ; 2R. *Feb* 19, 671 ; In Com. *Feb* 28, 1431
- Strand Improvement Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1498
- Supply
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1258
  - £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1295, 1303
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1654

Lucas-Shadwell, Mr. W., *Hastings*
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 610
- Fisheries Regulation Act (1888) *April* 21 [39] 1371
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 171

Lunacy
- Copy of Fiftieth Report of the Commissioners to the Lord Chancellor laid upon the Table (*c.*) *July* 17 [43] 25
- *Lunacy Asylums*
  - *Board*
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1020
    - *Mullingar*, *Qs.* Mr. J P. Farrell ; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 744 ; *June* 18 [41] 1309
  - *Belfast*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1313
  - *Broadmoor Criminal*, *Q.* Mr. R. Purvis ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1340
  - *Castlebar*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1053
  - *Derry* (see *Londonderry* below)
  - *District (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow ; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 20 [37] 689

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Lunacy—cont.
Lunacy Asylums—cont.
Ireland, *Q.* Mr. C. J. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 847, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy, Mr. J. J. Clancy, Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 125
Limerick County, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell: *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 17 [43] 26
Loans to (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1639
Londonderry (Gransha), *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1108. *Q.* Mr. J. W. Pinkerton; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16, 1622. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 459
Mullingar, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 744; *June* 18 [41] 1309
Portrane, *Q.* Mr. T. Harrington; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 27 [43] 685
Private, *Qs.* Mr. W. Corbet; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 18 [37] 551
Proprietary, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 13 [38] 884
Purdysburn (Belfast), *Qs.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1683; *July* 23 [43] 466; *Aug* 3, 1347
Richmond (Dublin), *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 832

England and Wales, *Qs.* Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. T. Lough, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28 [37] 1373
Holloway Sanatorium, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 20 [37] 700. *Q.* Mr. J. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 12 [38] 774
Idiots and Imbeciles (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 62
Increase of, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 377
International Commission of Inquiry into Insanity, *Q.* Dr. J. E. Kenny; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 14 [37] 342

Lunatics
Military, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 20 [37] 688

Pauper
Grants for, *Q.* Mr. T. G. Ashton; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 15 [41] 1069
Ireland, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1640. *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 27, 1733. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 22 [41] 1560
Maintenance of, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 10 [38] 596
Poor-houses Combination Committee, *Qs.* Sir M. J. Stewart; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 234

Trade Debts, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 4 [43] 1452
Transfer (Ireland), *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 147

Workhouse
Belfast, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1547
Ireland, *Q.* Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 24 [37] 932

LUTTRELL, Mr. H. C. FOWNES, *Devonshire, Tavistock*

Abattoirs
Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
Public *Aug* 7 [44] 101

Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 91; *May* 13, 1265; In Com. *May* 14, 1380, 1382, 1383, 1400; *May* 18, 1647; *May* 19, 1714; *May* 21 [41] 202; *June* 23, 1717, 1743; *June* 29 [42] 325, 330, 350, 354
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1487; *Aug* 6, 1724
Army Estimates: £1,007,700 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs *Mar* 27 [39] 296, 298, 299
Boatmen in Customs (Nominations) *Mar* 3 [38] 14
Business of the House *May* 20 [41] 44; *July* 24 [43] 611, 612
Chairmen of District Councils Bill, Intro. *June* 3 [41] 404
Day School Code (Article 89) *Mar* 26 [39] 236
District Council Chairmen *May* 12 [40] 1131, 1132
Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 402
Education Bill, Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 863; In Com. *June* 11, 875
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1011, 1013, 1024; *July* 14, 1494
Justices of the Peace Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
Land Tax Commission Bill *May* 21 [41] 84
Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, 2R *May* 4 [40] 517
Letting of Sporting Rights Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 766; *June* 1 [41] 279; *June* 4, 472, 488
Local Government (Elections) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1427, 1431
Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 3 [38] 126; 2R. *Mar* 4, 179
Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 444; *July* 30 [43] 1109, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1117; In Com. *July* 30, 1127
Matabeleland *July* 21 [43] 266; *July* 23, 455
Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1389, 1408; In Com. *April* 14, [39] 901, 902, 903, 904, 905; *April* 21, 1380, 1381, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1390, 1396, 1397, 1407, 1409, 1410; *April* 23, 1533

Parish
Council Elections *Feb* 28 [37] 1387, 1388; *Mar* 2, 1496, 1497
Devon *Mar* 24 [39] 63
Meetings *Feb* 27 [37] 1260

Parliamentary Debates *April* 30 [40] 203
Poor Law Schools *May* 12 [40] 1147

Prison
Clerks *April* 16 [39] 1029
Officers' Pensions *July* 21 [43] 267

Public Abattoirs *Aug* 7 [44] 101
Sports Bill, Intro. *Feb* 19 [37] 678
Supply: £426.290 for Prisons (England, Wales, and the Colonies): Report *Aug* 11 [44] 516
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1751

LYELL, Sir LEONARD, Bart., *Orkney and Shetland*
- Channel Fleet *May* 15 [40] 1433
- *H.M.S. Northampton Mar* 30 [39] 374
- Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Bill, Intro. *Feb* 20 [37] 796
- Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours (Re-committed) Bill, In Com. *June* 25 [42] 130, 131

LYTTELTON, Hon. ALFRED, *Warwick and Leamington*
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 781

MACALEESE, Mr. D., *Monaghan, N.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 154
- Army Pension *Mar* 16 [38] 1008
- Artisans' Dwellings Act (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1560
- Belfast County Court and Recorder's Court *April* 23 [39] 1530
- Castleblaney Loan Fund *June* 15 [41] 1067
- Charges
  - Murder (Omagh) *July* 31 [43] 1256; *Aug* 11 [44] 498
  - Trespass
    - Ireland *Mar* 5 [38] 212, 213; *Mar* 19, 1350
    - Monaghan *Mar* 27 [39] 270; *April* 13, 744; *April* 16, 1033; *April* 20, 1265
    - Newbliss Petty Sessions *Aug* 3 [43] 1344
- Constabulary
  - Belfast *July* 21 [43] 254
  - Royal Irish *July* 30 [43] 1026
- Contempt of Court Bill, Intro. *April* 27 [39] 1816
- Contempt of Court (Ireland) *Feb* 25 [37] 1061, 1062
- Cruelty to Children *April* 13 [39] 744
- Destruction of
  - Mail Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 23 [43] 479
  - National Hall (Down) *July* 17 [43] 35, 36
- Disorderly Conduct at Bessbrook *July* 17 [43] 36
- Dublin Corporation Bill *July* 14 [42] 1418
- Educational Results (Ireland) *Mar* 13 [38] 887; *Mar* 16, 1021
- Employers' and Workmen's Act 1875 (Ballygawley) *June* 1 [41] 220; *June* 5, 514
- Execution of Writs in Ireland *April* 27 [39] 1720
- Fire-arms, Incautious Use of (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 150
- Flax Industry (Ulster) *Mar* 30 [39] 383
- Giant's Causeway *July* 7 [42] 925; *July* 9, 1111
- Intermediate Education Board *Feb* 27 [37] 1219
- Irish
  - National Schools *Mar* 17 [38] 1159
  - School Teachers' Salaries *Mar* 12 [38] 768
- Judicial Bench (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [39] 173
- King Prempeh's Jewels *April* 20 [39] 1253
- Labourers' (Ireland) Act *Feb* 27 [37] 1212
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *June* 29 [42] 261; *July* 10, 1229

MACALEESE, Mr. D.—*cont.*
- Loan
  - Banks (Ireland) *May* 7 [40] 738
  - Decrees (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1565
- Londonderry Improvements Bill, In Com. *Mar* 11 [38] 672
- McQuaide (Patrick), Case of *Mar* 27 [39] 270; *April* 13, 744; *April* 16, 1033; *April* 20, 1265
- Mails
  - Destroyed (Ireland) *June* 26 [42] 144
  - Services (England and Ireland) *Aug* 7 [44] 104
  - Van, Fire in (Ireland) *Aug* 7 [44] 108
- Monaghan
  - Alleged Trespass *Mar* 27 [39] 270; *April* 13, 744; *April* 16, 1033; *April* 20, 1265
  - Assizes *Mar* 12 [38] 756
  - Dunraymond Postmaster *July* 20 [43] 132
  - Eviction *Mar* 27 [39] 270
  - Judicial Rents *Aug* 11 [44] 489
  - Labourers' Act *May* 18 [40] 1561
  - Labourers' Cottages *Mar* 9 [38] 450; *May* 15 [40] 1438
  - Land Purchase *Feb* 27 [37] 1218
  - Lennard Estate (Clones) *July* 30 [43] 1048; *Aug* 11 [44] 488
  - Road Repair *July* 30 [43] 1031
  - Union *Mar* 16 [38] 1018
- National Teachers (Retiring Gratuities) *Feb* 27 [37] 1211
- Newbliss
  - Charge of Trespass *Aug* 3 [43] 1344
  - Court-house (Monaghan County) *July* 2 [42] 526; *July* 9, 1114; *July* 21 [43] 267
  - Petty Sessions Court *July* 27 [43] 698
- Orange Demonstration at Bessbrook *July* 14 [42] 1423, 1424
- Postal Parcels Destroyed (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 9 [42] 1113
- Royal Irish Constabulary *Feb* 18 [37] 542; *Mar* 6 [38] 365
- Schoolmistresses (Ireland) *July* 28 [43] 819
- School Teachers (Ireland) *June* 4 [41] 411
- Supply: £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 78
- Tenant Purchasers (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 17 [37] 452
- Tithe Rent-charges (Ireland) *July* 13 [42] 1310

McARTHUR, Mr. W. A., *Cornwall, St. Austell*
- Business of the House *June* 26 [42] 220
- Cornwall (Fishery Disturbances in) *May* 18 [40] 1656
- Stannaries Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1515
- Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries, and Expenses *April* 13 [39] 844

MACARTNEY, MR. W. G. ELLISON (Secretary to the Admiralty), *Antrim, S.*
- Accident to Admiralty Workman *Mar* 5 [38] 230
- Armourer Sergeants *Mar* 5 [38] 188
- Army and Navy Meat Supplies *Feb* 21 [37] 820; *Mar* 5 [38] 231

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Macartney, Mr. W. G. Ellison—*cont.*
- Belfast Graving Dock *April* 23 [39] 1514
- Coastguard (Youghal) *Mar* 19 [38] 1346
- Dockyards (Overtime Work) *July* 6 [42] 783
- Engineer Students (Navy) *Feb* 27 [37] 1252
- Fair Wages Resolution 1891 *Mar* 24 [39] 83
- Harbour
  - Cork (Training Ship for) *Feb* 13 [37] 231
  - Queenstown *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
- Haulbowline
  - Dockyard *Feb* 13 [37] 228; *May* 1 [40] 345; *May* 15, 1435; *June* 18 [41] 1318
  - Inquiry Committee *Mar* 5 [38] 239
- *H.M.S.*
  - *Northampton* *Mar* 10 [38] 611, 612
  - *Orlando* (Reported Mutiny) *July* 14 [42] 1427
- Illegal Trawling (Galway Bay) *Mar* 9 [38] 455
- Industrial Schools (Boys for Navy) *July* 27 [43] 697
- Junior Captains (Navy) *Mar* 10 [38] 606
- Lough Neagh *May* 19 [40] 1679
- Malta (Hospital Accommodation at) *Mar* 12 [38] 773
- Naval
  - Cadetships *Mar* 9 [38] 447
  - Ordnance *Mar* 13 [38] 887
  - Pension Application *May* 7 [40] 741
  - Reserve Vessel (Kirkwall) *July* 27 [43] 703
- Naval Reserve Bill, Intro. *Mar* 2 [37] 1499; In Com. *July* 27 [43] 786
- Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 203, 214
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 300, 302, 303
  - £236,800 for Admiralty Offices Expenses *June* 26 [42] 191, 196
  - £2,543,200 for Armaments *May* 15 [40] 1458
  - £156,200 for Medical Services and Establishments *May* 15 [40] 1479
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 504, 505
  - £189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *May* 15 [40] 1497, 1498
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1496
  - £63,300 for Scientific Services *May* 15 [40] 1482, 1483
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, etc. (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 850, 851, 855
  - £1,369,600 for Victualling and Clothing *May* 15 [40] 1479; *May* 18, 1652
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1463
- New Construction (Navy) *Mar* 12 [38] 765
- Youghal Coastguard *Mar* 19 [38] 1346

McCalmont, Captain James, *Antrim, E.*
- Congested Districts (Ireland) Board *May* 15 [40] 1441
- Horse Breeding (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1606; *Mar* 27 [39] 267; *July* 3 [42] 665
- Smoking Accommodation (House of Commons) *Mar* 23 [38] 1598

McCalmont, Colonel Hugh, *Antrim, N.*
- Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 88
- Ballymoney Post Office *Mar* 24 [39] 57
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 571; *July* 28, 844
- Nile Expedition *July* 28 [43] 823
- Reserve of Officers *July* 3 [42] 655
- Troops in South Africa *April* 23 [39] 1523

McCartan, Mr. M., *Down, S.*
- Antrim
  - Ballymena Board of Guardians *July* 23 [43] 463
  - Constabulary Station (Carnlough) *July* 24 [43] 601
  - Postal Arrangements *July* 24 [43] 596
- Agricultural
  - Prices (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 438
  - Produce (Ireland) *April* 14 [39] 897
- Army Pensions
  - Kenney (Edward) *Feb* 24 [37] 913
  - Murray (Hugh) *July* 24 [43] 594
- Banbridge and Newcastle Extension Railway *June* 19 [41] 1431
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 343; *June* 23 [41] 1670, 1671
- Belfast
  - County and Recorder's Court *April* 23 [39] 1530; *April* 24, 1642
  - District
    - Asylum *June* 18 [41] 1313
    - Registry *April* 20 [39] 1250
  - Graving Dock *April* 23 [39] 1513, 1514
  - Lough
    - Lights *Feb* 21 [37] 806; *Feb* 27, 1216; *Mar* 2, 1465
    - Mew Island Sirens *April* 17 [39] 1163; *June* 15 [41] 1061; *June* 16, 1155
    - Training Ship for *April* 14 [39] 898; *April* 16, 1037, 1038
  - Military Deserters *June* 22 [41] 1561
  - Navy Shipbuilding *Mar* 9 [38] 449
  - Post Office *April* 23 [39] 1524, 1525
  - Recorder's Court (County Business) *April* 23 [39] 1530; *April* 24, 1642
  - Transfers from Asylum *July* 27 [43] 699
  - Workhouse Inmates (Deaths of) *April* 24 [39] 1633; *July* 21 [43] 257, 258
- Civil Bill Processes (Down) *April* 28 [40] 8
- County Asylums
  - Carlow *Mar* 12 [38] 760
  - Ireland *Mar* 5 [38] 191
- Customs (Outdoor Officers) *April* 24 [39] 1641
- Dairy Herds (Victoria) *July* 23 [43] 467
- Deportation
  - Paupers to Ireland *Mar* 3 [38] 16
  - Scotland *Mar* 6 [38] 353
- Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1703
- District
  - Registries (Ireland) *Feb* 25 [37] 1073
  - Registry (Belfast) *Mar* 3 [38] 22
- Donaghadee Harbour *June* 19 [41] 1431
- Downpatrick Rifle Range *April* 23 [39] 1520
- Dublin and London Mail Service *July* 23 [43] 475

[*cont.*

McCartan, Mr. M.—*cont.*
Educational Endowments (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1247
Ejectment Decrees (Down) *April* 17 [39] 1154
Evictions (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1375
Excise Prosecutions *Feb* 28 [37] 1392
Fair Rent
Applications (Ireland) *June* 23 [41] 1691; *July* 17 [43] 31, 32
Cases (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1167
Farmers in Ulster *Feb* 20 [37] 694
Fire at National Federation Hall (Sheepbridge) *July* 20 [43] 137
Giant's Causeway *July* 20 [43] 140
Harbours
Donaghadee *June* 19 [41] 1431
Newcastle (Down) *Feb* 25 [37] 1065; *Mar* 10 [38] 607; *June* 16 [41] 1154; *July* 23 [43] 455
Idiots and Imbeciles (Ireland) *June* 25 [42] 62
Irish
Land Commission *Feb* 21 [37] 890, 891
Lights *Feb* 21 [37] 806; *Feb* 24, 919; *Feb* 27, 1216; *Mar* 2, 1465
Judicial Rents in Ireland *Feb* 27 [37] 1234, 1236; *Feb* 28, 1383; *Mar* 6 [38] 360; *June* 25 [42] 61
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) *Mar* 6 [38] 358; *June* 18 [41] 1313, 1314
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1024; *July* 16 [42] 1663, 1672, 1673; *July* 20 [43] 219; *July* 21, 327; *July* 23, 512, 514, 527, 549, 560, 563
Land
Legislation (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 831
Meetings (Ulster) *Mar* 5 [38] 211, 212
Licensing Laws (Royal Commission) *April* 21 [39] 1376
Light Railways (Down) *Mar* 5 [38] 212
Military Manœuvres Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 787
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children *June* 18 [41] 1316
Newcastle Harbour (Down) *Feb* 25 [37] 1065; *Mar* 10 [38] 607; *June* 16 [41] 1154; *July* 23 [43] 455
Pauper Lunatics (Ireland) *April* 24 [39] 1640; *June* 22 [41] 1560
Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 816
Poet Laureate *Feb* 27 [37] 1265
Poor Law Valuation (Downpatrick) *July* 24 [43] 596
Rent Reductions
Ireland *April* 13 [39] 735, 736; *April* 20, 1250, 1251
Ulster *July* 21 [43] 256, 257
Rents (Down) *Mar* 6 [38] 361
Rifle Ranges
Down County *Mar* 9 [38] 439; *July* 21 [43] 256
Downpatrick *April* 23 [39] 1520
St. Vincent (West Indies) *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
Taxation of Occupiers (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1236
Telegraph Facilities (Down) *Mar* 3 [38] 26
Tenant Farmers (Down) *June* 18 [41] 1331
Tenants' Improvements (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 439, 440

[*cont.*

McCartan, Mr. M.—*cont.*
Tryhill Estate (Galway County) *Feb* 28 [37] 1368
Ulster Landlords (Flax-growing Districts) *July* 27 [43] 703
Weights and Measures Inspectors (Derry County) *Mar* 5 [38] 210
Workhouses
Belfast (Deaths of Inmates) *April* 24 [39] 1633; *July* 21 [43] 257, 258
Carrickmacross *Mar* 2 [37] 1462
Lurgan *Feb* 21 [37] 805
System (Ireland) *June* 15 [41] 1060
Treatment of Inmates *Feb* 20 [37] 695

McDermott, Mr. Patrick, *Kilkenny, N.*
Castlecomer Coalfields (Kilkenny) *May* 11 [40] 1008; *July* 21 [43] 260
Irish National School Teachers *Mar* 10 [38] 602
Police Protection
Clanricarde Estate (Galway County) *June* 25 [42] 57
Clare County *June* 11 [41] 848
Potato
Crop (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 388
Disease (Ireland) *July* 9 [42] 1110

Macdona, Mr. J. Cumming, *Southwark, Rotherhithe*
Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 384
Derelict (Floating) *April* 16 [39] 1043
Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 353; In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1702
Education (Backward Children) *Mar* 30 [39] 386
H.M.S. Terrible Aug 13 [44] 738
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 239
Navy Estimates: £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1495

McDonnell, Dr. M. A., *Queen's County, Leix*
Income Tax and Judicial Rents (Ireland) *Aug* 11 [44] 482
Salvation Army Shelter (Blackfriars) *June* 12 [41] 954

McEwan, Mr. W., *Edinburgh, Central*
Charge of Assault (Edinburgh) *June* 18 [41] 1306

McGhee, Mr. R., *Louth, S.*
Army Discharge (Gunner Taaffe) *June* 9 [41] 713
Belfast Board of Guardians *May* 21 [41] 64
Downpatrick Board of Guardians (Labourers' Cottages) *June* 4 [41] 408

M'Hugh, Mr. Edward, *Armagh, S.*
Alleged Homicide (Ireland) *Mar* 31 [39] 518
Coroners' Inquests (Attendance of Accused Persons) *April* 14 [39] 887
Fair Rent Applications (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 600
Giant's Causeway *June* 29 [42] 265

[*cont.*

M'Hugh, Mr. Edward—*cont.*
- Irish
  - College (Paris) *Aug* 3 [43] 1345
  - Mails (Newry and Poyntzpass) *April* 20 [39] 1244
- Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 943 948, 951; *April* 22, 1446

M'Hugh, Mr. P. A., *Leitrim, N.*
- Agriculture (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1724
- Bites from Rabid Dogs *April* 16 [39] 1039, 1040
- Boyle Lighting (Roscommon County) *Feb* 28 [37] 1381
- Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1407; *May* 15, 1505, 1506
- Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account *May* 18 [40] 1566, 1567
- Congested Districts Board (Ireland) *July* 13 [42] 1309
- Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 358
- Dublin
  - Castle (Chapel Royal) *May* 18 [40] 1550
  - Metropolitan Police *May* 18 [40] 1551
- Ennis Postal Arrangements *Feb* 27 [37] 1234
- Indictable Offences *Feb* 27 [37] 1233
- Irish
  - Land Commission *Feb* 28 [37] 1381
  - Mails (Sligo Postings) *July* 13 [42] 1309
  - Treason-felony Prisoners *May* 15 [40] 1441; *May* 18, 1570
- Light Railways (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1370
- Loans to Irish Railway Companies *July* 16 [42] 1643
- National Schools (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1723
- Pretoria Trials *May* 15 [40] 1439
- Sligo
  - Assizes *Feb* 27 [37] 1232
  - Borough Police Court *Feb* 24 [37] 910
  - Lunatic Asylum, Leitrim and *Feb* 27 [37] 1238
  - Post Office *Feb* 25 [37] 1071
  - Street Preaching in *Feb* 24 [37] 928, 930; *Feb* 27, 1233; *April* 16 [39] 1044, 1045

McIver, Sir Lewis, Bt., *Edinburgh, W.*
- Edinburgh Extension Bill *June* 12 [41] 948
- Law Agents (Scotland) Bill, 3R. *July* 2 [42] 631
- Muzzling Dogs *June* 18 [41] 1326
- Science and Art Department (South Kensington) *July* 27 [43] 684
- Supply: £536,607 for Post Office Packet Services *April* 16 [39] 1140

McKenna, Mr. R., *Monmouthshire, N.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1354, 1380; *May* 19, 1739, 1744, 1751; *May* 21 [41] 92, 96, 99, 103, 132, 135, 139, 150, 163, 166, 182; *June* 23, 1718, 1728, 1735; *June* 25 [42] 81, 83, 88, 105, 109, 118, 119, 120; *June* 29, 321, 351, 353, 354, 355, 356
- British South Africa Company *Feb* 14 [37] 338; *Feb* 18, 548
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1120

[*cont.*

McKenna, Mr. R.—*cont.*
- Business of the House
  - Rules of Procedure *Feb* 25 [37] 1096
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1315, 1319
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 740, 746, 755
- Colchester Magistracy (Mr. S. P. Gilbert) *May* 21 [41] 80
- Colombia, H.M. Minister in *Mar* 13 [38] 886
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1121 *June* 16, 1228
- France and China *Mar* 12 [38] 754
- Italy and Abyssinia *Mar* 13 [38] 893
- Land Tax Commissioners *May* 7 [40] 743
- Matabeleland *June* 4 [41] 417
- Pretoria Trials *April* 30 [40] 218: *Aug* 4 [43] 1447, 1448
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 118
- Siam and the Upper Mekong *Feb* 17 [37] 442
- Soudan *April* 24 [39] 1644
- Superannuation of Teachers *Feb* 13 [37] 238
- Supply
  - £20,975 for British East Africa (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1416
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 336, 354
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 521; *July* 27 [43] 779, 780; *July* 30, 1077, 1083, 1084, 1086, 1087
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 142
- Zulu Chiefs at St. Helena *June* 15 [41] 1059

McKillop, Mr. James, *Stirlingshire*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1374

McLaren, Mr. C. B. B., *Leicestershire, Bosworth*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1645; *May* 19, 1726, 1737, 1738; *May* 21 [41] 138, 139
- Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 390; *June* 10, 800
- Cycling in
  - Hyde Park *Feb* 13 [37] 221; *Mar* 2, 1476
  - The Mall *Mar* 13 [38] 884
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1035; *July* 9 1183
- Omnibus Standings (London) *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 23 [38] 1612

Maclean, Mr James M., *Cardiff*
- British South Africa (Appointment of Select Committee) *July* 30 [43] 1069
- Business of the House
  - General *Aug* 4 [43] 1454
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1332
- Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1574, 1578, 1582
- Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1186, 1203
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 836, 840
- Indian
  - Cotton Duties *Mar* 16 [38] 1004
  - Troops in Egypt *June* 30 [42] 394
- Museum Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 843, 844

[*cont.*

Maclean, Mr. James M.—*cont.*
Overland Railway to Calcutta *July* 21 [43] 247
Prisoners at Pretoria *Aug* 4 [43] 1447, 1448
Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 389
Railway Bridges *April* 23 [39] 1518
Rhodesia Rebellion *July* 2 [42] 540, 541; *Aug* 4 [43] 1449
Siam (Anglo-French Treaty) *June* 16 [41] 1160
South Wales (Royal Visit to) *May* 11 [40] 1008
Supply: £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 16 [39] 1136

McLeod, Mr. John, *Sutherland*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 25 [42] 127
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R *July* 14 [42] 1473; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1371, 1376, 1381, 1386, 1390, 1395, 1399, 1403, 1406; *Aug* 4, 1479, 1485, 1489, 1495; *Aug* 5, 1523, 1524, 1528, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1545; *Aug* 6, 1709, 1718, 1721, 1725, 1728, 1737, 1740, 1750
Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1499, 1500
Army Lance Staves *Aug* 7 [44] 97
Bankruptcy (Statutory Oath of) *Mar* 6 [38] 367, 368
Business of the House *Aug* 7 [44] 114
Cameron Highlanders (2nd Battalion) *June* 15 [41] 1063
Churchyard Expenditure (Scotland) *Aug* 10 [44] 371
Clerk of the Peace (Sutherland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1256; *Feb* 28, 1389
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act *Feb* 27 [37] 1265; *April* 20 [39] 1248
Dog Licences (Scotland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1256
Feus and Leases (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 98
Harbours (Scotland) *Mar* 2 [37] 1463
Illegal Trawling (Scotch Waters) *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
Night Mails to Scotland *June* 11 [41] 836
Postal Delivery (Kildonan) *Aug* 10 [44] 373
Proposed Mallaig (Scotland) Railway *Mar* 2 [38] 1495
Public Business *Mar* 6 [38] 369
Reform Committee Prisoners (Pretoria) *Aug* 10 [44] 392
Sheep Stealing (Scotland) *Mar* 2 [37] 1464
Sheriff Clerks
 Inverness-shire *June* 15 [41] 1073
 Sutherland *June* 15 [41] 1063
Sheriff's Court (Sutherland) *April* 27 [39] 1713
Supply
 £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1692
 £24,200 for Highlands and Islands of Scotland (Public Works and Communications) *Aug* 6 [43] 1754
 £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1295
 £22,036 for House of Commons Offices, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 7 [44] 170
 £65,811 for Law Charges and Courts of Law (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 154, 166

[*cont.*

McLeod, Mr. John—*cont.*
Supply—*cont.*
 £595,922 for Public Education (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 169; *Aug* 8, 244
 £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1422
 £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Offices, Salaries and *April* 24 [39] 1668
 £376,571 for Stationery and Printing *Aug* 5 [43] 1552
Telephone Trunk Lines (Scotland) *June* 15 [41] 1061
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1753; *Aug* 8 [44] 218, 223; *Aug* 10, 452

Maclure, Mr. J. W., *Lancashire, S.E., Stretford*
Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 353; 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 138
Foreign-made Chairs (House of Commons) *Aug* 11 [44] 483
Public Works Department *Aug* 13 [44] 744
Whitsuntide Holidays *April* 30 [40] 221

Macnaghten, Lord
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1574, 1575, 1584, 1599, 1600, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1606, 1613, 1627, 1628, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1650; *Aug* 7 [44] 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 25, 64, 74, 78, 79; *Aug* 10, 336, 338, 340; *Aug* 13, 700, 710
Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 2 [37] 1449; 2R. *Mar* 16 [38] 972
Solicitors (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 18 [37] 537; 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 309

MacNeill, Mr. J. G. Swift, *Donegal, S.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 122
Ballygawley Loan Office (Tyrone County) *June* 30 [42] 394
Ballyshannon Loan Fund *May* 14 [40] 1334
Belfast Corporation Bill, In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 585, 588
British
 Colonies *Feb* 28 [37] 1367
 South Africa Company (Parliamentary Inquiry), *May* 19 [40] 1686; *May* 21 [41] 71; *June* 11, 850; *June* 25 [42] 72; *July* 6, 793; *July* 10, 1230; *July* 21 [43] 263
Bundoran Loan Fund *June* 30 [42] 395; *July* 3, 653
Business of the House
 General *April* 16 [39] 1051
 Question *Feb* 28 [37] 1396
 Supply *Feb* 24 [37] 1029; *Feb* 25, 1103, 1106
Cambridge (Duke of) *April* 13 [39] 738
Charitable Loan Funds (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 841; *June* 26 [42] 142
Committals for Contempt of Court *April* 20 [39] 1266
Customs Office (Dublin) *July* 17 [43] 34
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 22 [41] 1602

[*cont.*

MACNEILL, Mr. J. G. SWIFT—*cont.*
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1156
Farmers in Ulster *Feb* 20 [37] 695
Fitzgibbon (Lord Justice) *June* 19 [41] 1442, 1443
Giant's Causeway *July* 13 [42] 1315
Government Service Telegrams *Mar* 26 [39] 179
Grand Jury Laws (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 818
House of Lords (Commons' Accommodation) *April* 16 [39] 1018
Ill-treatment of Animals *Mar* 10 [38] 591
Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament), Sale of *July* 7 [42] 931
Irish Lights *Feb* 24 [37] 920
Kharput *June* 25 [42] 69
Killybegs Harbour Board *June* 18 [41] 1332, 1334, 1335
Land Law (Ireland) Bill *June* 9 [41] 724 ; In Com. *June* 12, 1031 ; *July* 16 [42] 1655, 1668, 1687 ; *July* 21 [43] 303, 337, 349

Loan Fund
  Associations (Ireland) *July* 3 [42] 651
  Bundoran *June* 30 [42] 395 ; *July* 3, 653
  System (Ireland) *July* 10 [42] 1233

London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 864
Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 10 [38] 559
Navy Estimates : £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 866
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill *June* 30 [42] 380
Poet Laureate *Feb* 27 [37] 1264
Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 479, 488, 493 ; *Feb* 18, 582, 588, 592
Sligo (Mayor of) and Athlone Post Office *May* 18 [40] 1561
Soldiers and the Shamrock *Mar* 10 [38] 592
Street Collections *July* 14 [42] 1428

Supply
  £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 43, 44, 45, 64
  £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1184, 1187, 1197
  £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 640, 641
  £2,450 for Queen's Colleges, Ireland *July* 24 [43] 653, 655
  £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 724, 747
  £6,316 for Valuation and Boundary Survey (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1229

Telegraph Stations (Ireland) *July* 3 [42] 650
Uncovenanted Civil Servants (India) *June* 25 [42] 73
Workhouse System (Ireland) *June* 15 [41] 1061

Madagascar (see FOREIGN OFFICE)

MALCOLM, Mr. I. Z., *Suffolk, Stowmarket*
Parish Rates (Combs, Suffolk) *Mar* 26 [39] 170
Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 30 [40] 204

Malvern Link Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Manchester Corporation Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

MANCHESTER, Lord Bishop of
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 148

Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Manchester Ship Canal Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Manhood Suffrage (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. W. Corbet ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353

MANNERS, Lord EDWARD, *Leicestershire, Melton*
Assize Arrangements *July* 21 [43] 272

MAPLE, Sir J. BLUNDELL, Bart., *Camberwell, Dulwich*
Shops (Early Closing) Bill, In Com. *Feb* 28 [37] 1431
Sunday Postal Deliveries *Feb* 21 [37] 813, 814
Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 23 [39] 1604
Trunk Telephone Lines *May* 7 [40] 746

Marine Engineers
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 27 [43] 673

Marine Insurance Bill
l. Intro. Lord Herschell ; Read 1ª *Mar* 13 [38] 874
2R. Lord Herschell *Mar* 24 [39] 3
Read 2ª and com. *Mar* 24, 4
In Com., Lord Herschell ; Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 26, 160

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts (1887 and 1891) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Sir J. H. Kennaway ; Read 1° *April* 24 [39] 1647

MARKS, Mr. HARRY H., *Tower Hamlets, St. George's in the East*
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill *April* 23 [39] 1527
Small Loans (Interest) Bill, Intro. *April* 24 [39] 1647

Marlborough and Grafton Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill

l. Pres. Duke of St. Albans; Read 1ª *June* 8 [41] 600

2R. Earl of Dunraven, 1517; Earl Percy, 1524; Lord Herschell, 1528; Earl Nelson, 1534; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1535; (*Division*, 1536); (*Division List*, 1537, 1538) *June* 22

Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 22, 1539

In Com., Viscount Halifax, 236; Earl of Dunraven, 236; Viscount Galway, 236; Viscount Clifden, 236; Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 236; Earl of Kimberley, 237; Earl of Camperdown, 237; Marquess of Salisbury, 237; [Chairman, 238] *June* 29 [42]

Re-committed to Standing Com. *June* 29, 238

Rep. from Standing Com. with Further Amendts. *July* 7, 901

Considered as Amended: Earl of Dunraven, (*Motion*) 1085, 1087, 1094, 1097; Viscount Halifax, (*Amendt.*) 1085, 1091; Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 1087, (*Amendt.*) 1096, 1097; Lord Herschell, 1088, 1093; Lord Halsbury, 1088; (*Division*, 1088); Viscount Galway, (*Amendt.*) 1090; Lord Bishop of Oxford, 1090; Lord Davey, 1091; Earl Cowper, 1092; Earl of Kimberley, 1093, 1097; Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, 1094, 1097; (*Division*, 1095); (*Amendt. negatived*, 1097) *July* 9

Personal Explanation: Earl of Belmore *July* 10, 1195

3R. Earl of Dunraven, (*Motion*) 1195, 1213; Duke of Argyll, (*Amendt.*) 1195, 1197, 1202, 1203; Lord Herschell, 1197, 1206, 1207, 1210; Earl of Kimberley, 1202, 1203; Lord Bishop of Ely, 1204, 1207; Viscount Halifax, 1209; Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 1210; Lord Bishop of London, 1211; (*Division*, 1215) *July* 10

Read 3ª and Passed *July* 10, 1217

Married Persons Small Industrial Income Tax Relief Bill

c. Intro. Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; Read 1º *Feb* 21 [37] 835

MARTIN, Mr. R. B., *Worcestershire, Mid*

City and South London Railway Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 580

Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 445

Needles Fort *June* 4 [41] 415

Strand Improvement Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1497

Supply

£1,000 for Cyprus (Grant in Aid); Report *Aug* 11 [44] 524

£5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 560

£514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1300

MASSEY-MAINWARING, Hon. W. F. B., *Finsbury, Central*

Drinking Fountains in Museums *June* 4 [41] 422

Holyrood Palace *July* 17 [43] 28

National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 617, 658; *Mar* 13, 892; *Mar* 30 [39] 389

Snowdon Mountain Railway Accident *June* 1 [41] 219

South Kensington Museum *June* 4 [41] 423

Matabeleland Disturbances (see COLONIES)

Matlock Bath Gas Bill

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

MAXWELL, Sir HERBERT E., Bart., *Wigtownshire*

Solway Salmon Fishery *Aug* 13 [44] 745

Trout Fishing Close Time (Scotland) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 4 [38] 180

MAXWELL, Sir J. STIRLING- (see STIRLING-MAXWELL)

MAYO, Earl of

Boyne Navigation Transfer Bill, 2R. *June* 23 [41] 1660

Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1012; In Com. *Aug* 4, 1422, 1424; *Aug* 13 [44] 713

Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1225; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1576, 1577, 1648; *Aug* 7 [44] 25, 40, 64; *Aug* 10, 350; *Aug* 13, 706

Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 942

Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 21

Royal College of Science (Dublin) *June* 12 [41] 943

Meat (Foreign and Colonial) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; Read 1º *Feb* 25 [37] 1143

MEATH, Earl of

City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *Aug* 6 [43] 1557

Meat Inspectors (Great Britain)

Address for Return (*c.*) *Feb* 17 [37] 442

Medical Officers of Health

Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 2 [41] 289

Mellor, Colonel J. J., *Lancashire, S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 138
- Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 657
- Dulwich College Toll Gate *July* 28 [43] 807
- East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 805, 806
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1096; *May* 12, 1153; In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1120
- Electrical Standards *April* 21 [39] 1371
- Muzzling Dogs *Mar* 3 [38] 35
- Supply: £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 426

Mellor, Right Hon. John W., *Yorkshire, W.R., Sowerby*
- Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1466
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1139
- Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 421

Members of Parliament (Personal Interest)
- Rep. from Select Com. with Minutes of Evidence brought up and Read (*c.*) *July* 2 [42] 520

Merchandise Marks Act (1887) Amendment Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. C. J. Murray; Read 1º *Feb* 14 [37] 359
- Sir W. Hart Dyke *Feb* 17, 440
- Withdrawn *June* 3 [41] 404

Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating) Bill
- Intro. Mr. J. Havelock Wilson: Read 1º *Feb* 14 [37] 352
- 2R. Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, 1433, 1439, 1443; Colonel Denny (*Amendt.*), 1437, 1439, 1445; Mr. J. Burns, 1439; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 1441; Mr. Ritchie, 1442, 1443; Sir C. Dilke, 1445 *Feb* 28
- Read 2º *Feb* 28, 1447

Merchant Seamen's Fund
- Account Pres. (*c.*) *July* 7 [42] 920

MERCHANT SHIPPING
- *Accident on Board Steamship Westbury Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1032
- *Apprentices (Mercantile Marine), Q.* Mr. C. W. Cayzer; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 483
- *Army Coal Transport, Qs.* Mr. W. T. Doxford, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 12 [40] 1129
- *Arrests*
  - *British Seamen, Q.* Mr. W. S. Robson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 17 [43] 30
  - *German Mail Steamer Officers, Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *May* 15 [40] 1434

[*cont.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING—cont.
- *Belleville Boilers (Steamship Ohio), Qs.* Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 15 [40] 1428
- *Boyne Navigation Transfer Bill* (see that Title)
- *Canadian Fast Steamship Service, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 746. *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 8, 877. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11, 994. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 12, 1140. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 797
- *Cornaig Harbour (Coll Island), Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 11 [40] 1009
- *Cornwall, Fishery Disturbances in, Qs.* Sir J. Colomb, Mr. H. S. Foster, Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 84. *Qs.* Sir J. Colomb, Mr. H. S. Foster; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Sir R. Webster *June* 1, 220. *Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8, 605. *Qs.* Mr. H. S. Foster, Sir J. Colomb; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 22, 1557
  (For Debate see that Title)
- *Cruisers*
  - *Mercantile, Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 5 [38] 236
  - *Scottish Fishery Board, Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754
- *Down County*
  - *Newcastle Harbour* (see Harbours below)
  - *Newcastle Pier, Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 772
  - *Portavogie Fishermen and Pier,* Q. Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 424. *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1679
- *Excursion Steamers*
  - *Bristol Channel Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 685
  - *Drunkenness, Qs.* Sir Cameron Gull, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1355
- *Fastnet Lighthouse, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1100
- *Fisheries*
  - *Behring Sea, Q.* Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 22 [41] 1559
  - *Boat Refuge (Moray Firth), Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 200
  - *Close Season (Ireland), Q.* Sir J. Colomb; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1603
  - *Icelandic, Qs.* Mr. G. Doughty; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 715; *June* 22, 1555. *Qs.* Mr. C. H. Wilson; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 3 [42] 658
  - *Lough Foyle, Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 30 [43] 1031
  - *North Sea, Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
  - *Scotland, Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 1003. *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 4 [41] 422. *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8, 614
  - *Sea, Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 30 [39] 373
  - *Suir, Q.* Mr. T. J. Condon; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1034

[*cont.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING—cont.

- *Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. C. H. Wilson, Captain Pirie, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 264
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Fisheries Acts (Norfolk and Suffolk) Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Fisheries Regulation Act 1888*, *Q.* Mr. W. Lucas-Shadwell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 21 [39] 1371
- *Fishery*
  - *Board Cruiser (Scottish)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754
  - *Disturbances (Cornwall)* (see under Title CORNWALL, FISHERY DISTURBANCES)
- *Fishing*
  - *Industry (Waterford)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 167. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1035
  - *Nets (Alleged Thefts of)*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 18 [40] 1568
  - *Vessels (French)*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1160. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27, 1722
- *Floating Derelict*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Macdona; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 16 [39] 1043
- *Fog Signals and Lights*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1101
- *Foreign Vessels in British Ports*, *Q.* Mr. C. W. Cayzer; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 250
- *Formosa (Chinese Shipping in)*, *Q.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 15 [40] 1434
- *Harbours*
  - *Balintore (Scotland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 996
  - *Cornaig (Coll Island)*, *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 11 [40] 1009
  - *Cowes (Shipping Dues)*, *Qs.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1242
  - *Donaghadee*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1431. *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 386
  - *Greencastle*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 31 [39] 520
  - *Harwich*, *Q.* Captain Pretyman; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 26 [39] 161
  - *Holyhead*, *Q.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 489
  - *Kingstown*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 169
  - *Newcastle (Down County)*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1065. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 607. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1154. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23 [43] 455
  - *Wales, Piers and* (see Title *Piers and Harbours, Wales*)
- *Herrings at St. Petersburg*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 20 [43] 134

[*cont.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING—cont.

- *Irish Lights Commissioners (Wrongful Dismissal)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049
- *Jersey Harbour*, *Q.* Major Wyndham-Quin; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 545
- *Kinsale Pier*, *Q.* Dr. A. Commins; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 958
- *Life-saving Appliances on Board Ship*, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 26 [42] 139
- *Lighthouse*
  - *Fastnet*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1100
  - *Flannan Islands*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12 [38] 759
  - *Illuminants*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 24 [43] 608
  - *Keepers*, *Q.* Mr. J. E. B. Baillie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 369
- *Linsport Boat Slip*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 221
- *Llanelly Harbour Bill* (see that Title)
- *Loans to Fishermen (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. P. J. Power; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 603
- *Mails* (see POST OFFICE)
- *Manning*
  - *British Merchant Vessels*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 12 [41] 957. *Qs.* Mr. G. W. Wolff, Sir A. B. Forwood, Major Jameson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 660
  - *Committee (Evidence)*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 923
- *Mercantile*
  - *Cruisers*, *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 5 [38] 236
  - *Marine*
    - *Examination of Masters and Mates*, *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
    - *Fund*, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1239. *Q.* Mr. J. A. Baird; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 19 [40] 1689
    - *Returns*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 422
    - *Suicides*, *Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1511
- *Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Moray Firth*
  - *Fishery Boat Refuge*, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 200
  - *Trawling*, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 366. *Q.* Marquess of Huntly; *A.* Lord Balfour *Mar* 9, 418. *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12, 751. *Q.* Mr. J. E. Gordon; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 13, 880. *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16, 995
- *North Briggs Reef Beacon*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie; [Mr. Speaker] *Mar* 16 [38] 1006
- *Norwegian Steamers (Subsidies to)*, *Qs.* Sir H. S. King; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 58
- *Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Bill* (see that Title)

[*cont.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING—cont.
Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours (Re-committed) Bill (see that Title)
Piers
Accommodation in Donegal, Q. Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1517
Baden Tarbet (Ross-shire), Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 9 [38] 421
Broadford (Skye), Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 997
Killybegs (Ireland), Qs. Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1012
Kinsale, Q. Dr. A. Commins; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 958
Labasheeda (Clare County), Q. Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 9 [42] 1104
Newcastle (Down County), Q. Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 772
Portavogie, Q. Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 424. *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 19 [40] 1679
Wales, Harbours and (see Title *Piers and Harbours, Wales*)
Pilotage Provisional Order Bill (see that Title)
Preservation of Life and Property at Sea, Q. Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 24 [43] 606
Public Health (Ports) Bill (see that Title)
Regulations, Qs. Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. J. Lowther; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 10 [42] 1224. *Qs.* Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. C. W. Cayzer, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16, 1636
Rules of the Road at Sea, Qs. Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 743. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 294
Scottish Fishery Board Cruiser, Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754
Sea Fisheries Bill, Qs. Sir A. K. Rollit; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 16 [38] 1000; *May* 12 [40] 1146
Seamen
British
Arrest of, Q. Mr. W. S. Robson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 17 [43] 30
Nicolaieff (Attacks on), Q. Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 260
Free Insurance of (Shipping Federation), Q. Col. Denny; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 30 [42] 393
Supply of, Q. Colonel Denny; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23, 470
Seamen's Wages
Effects, and, Q. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 4 [41] 421
Transmission of, Q. Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1249. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell: *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 293. *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley, Colonel Denny, Mr. J. H. Wilson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1681
Shipowners' Liability (European States), Q. Sir E. S. Hill; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 246
Solway Salmon Fishery, Q. Sir H. E. Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 745

[*cont.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING—cont.
Steamships
Drummond Castle (Wreck of), Qs. Mr. J. H. Lewis, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1341. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22, 1565. *Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed, Mr. P. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23, 1685. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 77. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2, 532; *July* 7, 928. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens, Sir W. Arrol; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9, 1115. *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 481. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30, 1046
Moresby (Wreck of), Q. Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1643. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 465
Norse King (Stranding of), Q. Mr. C. E. Shaw; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 23 [41] 1673
Ohio (Belleville Boilers), Qs. Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 15 [40] 1428
Service (Canadian Fast), Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 746. *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 8, 877. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11, 994. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 12, 1140
Vestbury (Accident on Board), Q. Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1032
Trawling
Illegal
Forfar, Q. Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 3 [42] 657
Galway Bay, Q. Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 9 [38] 544
Scotch Waters, Q. Dr. Clark; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 5 [40] 547. *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
Moray Firth, Q. Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 366. *Q.* Marquess of Huntly; *A.* Lord Balfour *Mar* 9, 418. *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12, 751. *Q.* Mr. J. E. Gordon; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 13, 880. *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16, 995
Steam (Galway Bay), Q. Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 367
Wickhaven (Ross-shire), Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754
Ulster Canal, Q. Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1556
Wales (Harbours and) (see PIERS AND HARBOURS, WALES)
Waterford Fishing Industry, Q. Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 26 [39] 167. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1035
Wrecks
Drummond Castle, Qs. Mr. J. H. Lewis, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1341. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22, 1565. *Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed,

[*cont.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING—cont.

Wrecks—cont.

Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23, 1685. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 77. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2, 532; *July* 7, 928. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens, Sir W. Arrol; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9, 1115. *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 481. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30, 1046

Moresby, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1643. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 465

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Copy of Tables Showing Progress, Pres. (*c.*) *June* 2 [41] 289

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill

c. Intro. Mr. W. Field; Read 1° *Mar* 6 [38] 369

Merchant Shipping (Vessels Transferred to Foreign Flags)

Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 17 [41] 1245

Mersey Railway Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

METROPOLIS

Accidents

Admiralty Workman, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 5 [38] 229

Cycling, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1016. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24, 1634

Drowning Cases (River Lea), *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1441

Nine Elms Station, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 26 [39] 180

Railway Collision (London Bridge Station), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34

African Flora (Kew Gardens), *Q.* Sir R. T. Reid; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 7 [44] 102

Archdeaconry of London (Additional Endowment) Bill (see that Title)

Ashburnham Collection of Books and MSS., *Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 9 [42] 1105

Battersea (Death from Scarlet Fever), *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 542

Cabs

Inspectors, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1469

Private, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1681

Cabs (London) Bill (see that Title)

Channelsea River (West Ham), *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 13 [44] 735

Chelsea Water Bill (see that Title)

METROPOLIS—cont.

Chelsea Water Transfer Bill (see that Title)

Chelsea (St. Peter's Free School), *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1351

Christ's Hospital, *Qs.* Captain Norton, Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *As.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 28 [43] 815

Churchill (Lord Randolph) Memorial, *Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 750

City and South London Railway Bill (see that Title)

Clerks' Labour, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 367

Corporation of London (Metropolitan Market) Bill (see that Title)

County of London Sessions Court, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 3 [42] 647

Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 21 [43] 259; *July* 27, 695. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 372

Criminal Statistics (see LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE)

Crown Property, *Q.* Mr. C. A. Cripps; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 2 [37] 1493

Cruelty to Horses, *Q.* Mr. H. Fell Pease; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 997

Cyclists

Hyde Park (see *Hyde Park* below)

The Mall, *Q.* Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 13 [38] 884. *Q.* Sir R. Penrose FitzGerald; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 30 [39] 383

Dangerous Performance, *Q.* Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1688

Deaths

Alleged, from Vaccination, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1510

Pauper (West Ham Union), *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1506

Scarlet Fever at Battersea, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 542

Defence of London

Fortifications, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 17 [39] 1171

Surrey Forts, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 28 [43] 813

Diseased Meat, *Q.* Mr. T. J. Farrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 7 [42] 924

Drinking Fountains in Museums, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 4 [41] 422

Drowning Cases (River Lea), *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1441

Dulwich College (Toll Gate), *Q.* Col. Mellor; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 28 [43] 807

East London Water (Height of Supply) Bill (see that Title)

East London Water

Company, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 21 [43] 262. *Q.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 23, 484. *Qs.* Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 27, 702. *Qs.* Mr. W. R. Bousfield, Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Colonel Lockwood; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 30, 1023

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METROPOLIS—cont.
- *East London Water*—cont.
  - *Supply, Q.* Mr. H. S. Samuel; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1268. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill [Postponement of Question] *Aug* 6, 1697. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 7 [44] 109
- *East Surrey Water Bill* (see that Title)
- *Executions at Newgate, Qs.* Mr. H. D. Davies; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397
- *Fever Hospital, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 878
- *Gas*
  - *Consumers, Q.* Mr. J. Stuart: *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1631
  - *Meters, Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 13 [42] 1306
- *Geological Museum, Q.* Mr. T. Burt; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 30 [40] 207
- *Government Offices, Q.* Mr. G. W. E. Loder; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1258
- *Greenwich*
  - *Hospital* (see that Title)
  - *Park*
    - *Deerkeeper, Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 884. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 77
    - *Deposit of Refuse, Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1246
- *Hampton Court Gardeners, Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 28 [40] 14
- *Holloway Gaol, Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1226
- *House of Commons*
  - *Approaches to, Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623
  - *Foreign-made Chairs, Q.* Mr. J. W. Maclure; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 483
  - *Lady Visitors (Terrace), Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 2 [42] 525
  - *Lobby Mosaics, Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
  - *Offensive Smells from Thames Barges, Q.* Mr. C. T. Giles; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14 [44] 837
  - *Police Duty, Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 846
  - *Telegraphic Communication, Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1261
- *Houses of Parliament*
  - *Bright Statue, Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14 [44] 842
  - *St. Stephen's Crypt, Q.* Mr. S. Gedge; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 491
- *Hyde Park*
  - *Cyclists in, Qs.* Mr. Drucker, Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 2 [37] 1476. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 12 [38] 748. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1510. *Qs.* Major Rasch, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 62. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 13 [44] 748

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METROPOLIS—cont.
- *Hyde Park*—cont.
  - *Disorderly Proceedings, Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 9 [41] 718; *June* 11, 838
  - *Disturbances* (see that Title)
  - *Footpaths, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 16 [42] 1644
  - *Military Drill, Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Preaching and Play-acting in, Qs.* Mr. E. Boulnois, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 11 [40] 1012. *Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 18, 1568
  - *Refreshment Kiosk, Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 9 [41] 719
  - *Rotten Row, Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Colonel Wyndham Murray; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 30 [43] 1022
  - *Sunday Performances, Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 15 [41] 1058
  - *Trees, Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 30 [40] 216
- *Imperial Institute, Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 13 [39] 740
- *Inland Revenue Prosecution (Highgate), Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 674
- *Itinerant Street Musicians, Q.* Mr. J. A. Jacoby; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1508
- *Justices of the Peace, Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
- *Kensington Gardens Kiosk, Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 26 [42] 151
- *King's College, Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 898
- *Lambeth Water Bill* (see that Title)
- *London School Board, Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 399. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 799
- *London University Commission Bill* (see that Title)
- *London Water Bills* (see their Titles)
- *Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, Q.* Earl of Denbigh; *A.* Marquess of Salisbury *April* 23 [39] 1496. *Q.* Mr. H. H. Marks; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 23, 1527. *Qs.* Mr. B. L. Cohen, Sir F. Dixon Hartland; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 14 [42] 1433 (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Metropolitan*
  - *Magistracy, Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 829
  - *Police*
    - *Boots, Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 446. *Qs.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 27, 1230; *Mar* 2, 1480; *Mar* 5 [38] 198; *Mar* 19, 1358; *Mar* 23, 1611; *April* 30 [40] 204
    - *Clothing, Qs.* Captain Norton; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 428. *Qs.* Mr. R. G. Webster, Sir A. K. Rollit, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1542. *Q.* Sir H. Havelock-Allan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 23 [43] 471

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METROPOLIS—cont.
- *Metropolitan*—cont.
  - *Police—cont.*
    - *Courts Bill* (see that Title)
    - *Offences*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 7 [44] 95
    - *Sunday Duty*, *Qs.* Mr. J.W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 754
    - *Uniform*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 31 [43] 1245
  - *Railway Tunnels*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *July* 6 [42] 784
  - *Sewers and Drains Bill* (see that Title)
- *Muzzling Dogs*, *Q.* Sir L. McIver; *A.* Mr. W. Long *June* 18 [41] 1326
- *National*
  - *Gallery (Amateur Photographers)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1243
  - *Gallery (Sunday Opening of)*, *Qs.* Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 1007; *May* 18, 1562
  - *Museums (Opening on Sundays)*, *Qs.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 892. *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 389 (For Debate see NATIONAL MUSEUMS)
  - *Portrait Gallery*
    - *Damage to Pictures*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 733
    - *St. George's Barracks and*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 20 [39] 1243. *Q.* Mr. W. E. H. Lecky; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 450
    - *Staff Appointments*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 56
- *Omnibus Standings*, *Qs.* Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 23 [38] 1612
- *Paddington (St. Mary Magdalene's School)*, *Q.* Mr. C. Morley; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 377
- *Poor Law Schools*
  - *Forest Gate*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 27 [39] 262
  - *Mile End*, *Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1319
- *Postmen's Uniform*, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 8 [40] 879
- *Public Buildings (London) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Quarter Sessions (London) Bill*, *Q.* Sir A. R. Scoble; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 3 [43] 1356
- *Railway Collision (London Bridge Station)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34
- *Rating Charges Inquiry*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 754
- *Regent's Park*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 255
- *Retirement of Vestrymen and Auditors Bill* (see that Title)
- *Richmond Park*
  - *Chisholm Road Gate*, *Q.* Mr. Skewes-Cox; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 10 [39] 669
  - *Felling of Timber and Herons' Nests*, *Q.* Mr. Skewes-Cox; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 13 [39] 736
- *River Brent (Pollution)* *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 509

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METROPOLIS—cont.
- *River Lea*
  - *Drowning Cases*, *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
  - *Pollution Act*, *Q.* Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 507
- *Royal Parks (New Regulations)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 6 [42] 797
- *Russell School (Petersham)*, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *June* 18 [41] 1324
- *St. George's Barracks* (see *National Portrait Gallery* above)
- *Sale of Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament and Law Courts)*, *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 3 [42] 662. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7, 931. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Lord Stanley *July* 14, 1421
- *Salvation Army Shelter (Blackfriars)*, *Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 12 [41] 954
- *Sanitary Inspectors*, *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 31 [39] 521
- *School Board Prosecutions*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1009
- *Smoking Accommodation (Lords and Commons)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Aird, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 30 [43] 1045
- *South Kensington*
  - *Art Library*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1507. *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 14 [42] 1426
  - *Catalogue of Portraits*
    - *Engraved*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 9 [42] 1112
    - *National*, *Qs.* Lord Balcarres, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 25 70 [42]
  - *Exhibition Buildings*, *Qs.* Sir H. Howorth, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 10 [39] 673. *Q.* Sir H. Howorth; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 16, 1018
  - *Imperial Institute*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 13 [39] 740
  - *Mediæval Art Museum*, *Q.* Sir H. Howorth; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 13 [39] 745
  - *Museum*
    - *Musical Instrument Collection*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Sidebotham; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 14 [39] 883
    - *Oriental and Italian Photographs*, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 22 [41] 1551
    - *Plans*, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 4 [41] 423
  - *Science and Art Department*, *Q.* Sir L. McIver; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 684
- *South Metropolitan District School*, *Q.* Mr. Drage [Withdrawn] *April* 16 [39] 1023
- *Stamping Publicans' Measures*, *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 837
- *Stationery Office*
  - *Porters*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1318
  - *Posting Clerks*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 782
- *Statistical Office*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Stuart; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 11 [44] 495

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METROPOLIS—cont.

Stepney and Poplar Workhouses, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 8 [41] 605

Strand Improvement Bill (see that Title)

Street

Accidents, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon: *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318

Collections, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 3, 650. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir F. Dixon Hartland, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 14, 1427. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 258

Fights, *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 440

Obstructions, *Q.* Mr. R. Pierpoint: *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 550

Strike (Messrs. Thornycroft's Works), *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 751

Teaching University for London (see EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, subhead *London*)

Temperance Pledge (West London Police Court), *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 14 [40] 1337

Terrace, House of Commons, *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Hanbury *June* 16 [41] 1160

Thames Licensed Watermen, *Q.* Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [38] 1335

Trinity Almshouses, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *June* 2 [41] 295

Vaccination (Alleged Death from), *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1510

Valuation (Metropolis) Act 1869 (Appeals), *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1322

Verminous Persons, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1712

Vestry Elections

London, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 20 [38] 1466

St. Mary, Newington, *Q.* Mr. J. Bailey; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 21 [43] 252

Water Supply (see *East London Water*)

West Ham Union (Death of a Pauper), *Q.* Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23, [39] 1506

Westminster

Abbey, *Q.* Mr. J. E. Ellis; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 19 [38] 1337. *Q.* Mr. C. A. Whitmore; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 26 [39] 165

Abbey (Poets' Corner), *Qs.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 18, [41] 1307

Hall, *Qs.* Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. J. W. Logan; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 68

Hall (Signing Petitions in), *Qs.* Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. W. Johnston; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas, Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1691

Improvements Bill (see that Title)

Police Court, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14 [44] 841

Willesden Sewerage Bill (see that Title)

Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill

l. Lord James of Hereford, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 972; Lord Tweedmouth, 979; Lord Knutsford, 983; Earl of Wemyss, 986; Lord Monkswell, 987 *Mar* 16 [38]

Pres. Lord James of Hereford; Read 1ª *Mar* 16, 987

2R. Lord James of Hereford, 157, 178, 179, 182, 189; Lord Tweedmouth, 157, 179, 189; Earl of Onslow, 163, 170; Lord Aldenham, 168; Lord Monkswell, 169, 170, 182; Lord Ashcombe, 173, 174; Earl of Rosebery, 174, 184, 187, 188, 189; Earl of Dunraven, 174; Lord Welby, 176; Marquess of Salisbury, 187; Viscount Knutsford, 188; (*Division*, 191) *April* 30 [40]

Read 2ª *April* 30, 192

In Com., Lord Aldenham, (*Amendt.*) 1514, 1517, 1533; Earl of Denbigh, 1516; Lord James of Hereford, 1516, 1520, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533; (*Amendt. negatived*, 1517;) Viscount Knutsford, (*Amendt.*) 1518, 1521, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1531; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1521;) Earl Cowper, 1522, 1532; Earl of Onslow, 1526; Earl Stanhope, 1529 *May* 18

Re-committed to Standing Com. *May* 18, 1533

Rep. from Standing Com. with further Amendts. *June* 9 [41] 705

Amendts. Rep. *June* 15, 1037

3R. Lord James of Hereford, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753; Earl of Denbigh, 747, 749, 750, 751; Earl of Rosebery, 751, 753; Lord Herschel, 751, 753; Lord Tweedmouth, 753 *July* 6 [42]

Read 3ª and Passed *July* 6, 754

(For Questions see METROPOLIS)

Metropolitan District Railway Bill

c. 2R. Mr. H. C. Richards, (*Amendt.*) 4; Mr. Wootton Isaacson, 7, 8; Sir C. Dalrymple, 7; Mr. J. G. Weir, 8; Mr. Ritchie, 9, 11; Mr. J. Caldwell, 10; Mr. T. Lough, 11; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 11; (*Division*, 13) *Mar* 3 [38]

Read 2° *Mar* 3, 13

Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

(For Questions see RAILWAYS)

Metropolitan District Railway (Extension of Time) Bill

l. Brought from Commons; Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *Mar* 3 [38] 2

Royal Assent *Mar* 27 [39] 245

Metropolitan Police

Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *May* 4 [40] 427

Sessional Order *Feb* 11 [37] 69

(For Questions see METROPOLIS)

Metropolitan Police Courts Bill

c. Intro. Mr. Jesse Collings; Read 1° *May* 1 [40] 408

Withdrawn *July* 13 [42] 1402

Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Jesse Collings; Read 1° *April* 17 [39] 1149
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Metropolitan Railway Bill
l. 3R. Earl of Denbigh, (*Amendt.*) 994, 999; Earl of Dudley, 996; Earl of Belmore, 997; Lord Monkswell, 998; Earl of Morley, 998; Lord Connemara, 999; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1000) *July* 30 [43]
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 30, 1000
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

Metropolitan Sewers and Drains Bill
c. Intro. Colonel Hughes; Read 1° *Mar* 4 [38] 180

Metropolitan Water Companies
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 13 [44] 756

Meyrick Fund (see EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL)

MEYSEY-THOMPSON, Sir HENRY, Bart., *Staffordshire, Handsworth*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1312; In Com. *May* 20 [41] 10, 16
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 22 [41] 1611
Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1557; *June* 1 [41] 232, 249; *June* 4, 432
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 165, 166

Midland Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

MIDLETON, Viscount
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1201; In Com. *Aug* 6 1585

Midwives Registration Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Skewes-Cox; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355

MILDMAY, Mr. F. B., *Devon, Totnes*
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 352; 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1280, 1309
Plymouth Breakwater *June* 4 [41] 421
School Treats (Hired Wagons) *Aug* 4 [43] 1449
Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 606

Military Forces
Sir J. Colomb *Feb* 25 [37] 1057

Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Brodrick; Read 1° *Feb* 28 [37] 1448
2R. Mr. T. Lough, 1503; Mr. Brodrick, 1503; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1503; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1503; (*Adj.*, 1504) *May* 15 [40]
2R. Debate Resumed: Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1407; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, (*Motion for Adj.*) 1408, 1410; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1409; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1409, (*Motion*) 1409; Mr. D Lloyd-George, 1409; Dr. Tanner, 1409; (*Divisions*, 1409, 1410); [Mr. Speaker, 1410] *Aug* 3 [43]
Read 2° and com. *Aug* 3, 1410
Withdrawn *Aug* 10 [44] 460

Military Lands Provisional Orders Bill
c. Intro. Mr. Brodrick; Read 1° *May* 20 [41] 1
l. Read 1ª *June* 18, 1301
Read 2ª *June* 23, 1658
Committed: Com. to be proposed by Com. of Selection *June* 25 [42] 50
Rep. from Select Com.; Orders made on June 25 and 29 discharged; com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 10, 1193
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 14, 1409
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 16, 1574
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Military Manœuvres Bill
c. Mr. Brodrick, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 782, 790; Mr. M. McCartan, 787; Dr. Tanner, 787; Mr. J. Wilson, 788; Mr. J. Burns, 788; Colonel Welby, 789; Colonel Russell, 790; Mr. J. G. Weir 790 *Feb* 20 [37]
Intro. Mr. Brodrick; Read 1° *Feb* 20, 791
2R. Mr. Luttrell, (*Amendt.*) 1389, 1408; Mr. P. J. Stanhope, 1391; Sir E. Clarke, 1392; Colonel Welby, 1393; Mr. E. Strachey, 1395, 1397, 1399; Mr. Brodrick, 1397, 1399, 1406, 1408, 1412, 1413; Colonel Blundell, 1399; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 1400; Colonel Wyndham Murray, 1402; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1403; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 1411; Mr. W. Thorburn, 1412; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1412; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1413; Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, 1413; (*Division*, 1413;) Main Question Put and Agreed to *Mar* 19 [38]
Read 2° *Mar* 19, 1413
In Com., Mr. Brodrick, 234; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 234; (*Division*, 235) *Mar* 26 [39]
In Com., Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, 901; Mr. Brodrick, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905; Mr. Luttrell, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 902, 903, 904; Mr. E. Robertson, 903; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 904; Mr. J. Samuel, 904; Dr. Tanner, 904; Sir R. Webster, 904; Mr. J. W. Logan, 904; Mr. G. Lambert, 904; Colonel Blundell, 905 *April* 14
In Com., Mr. Luttrell, 1380, 1381, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1390, 1396, 1397, 1407, 1409, 1410; Mr. Brodrick, 1380, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1389, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1407, 1409, 1410, 1411; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1381, 1393, 1396; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1382, 1393; Mr. T. Lough, 1383

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Military Manœuvres Bill—cont.

Sir J. T. Brunner, 1383; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1385; Mr. J. W. Logan, 1386, 1396, 1404, 1405; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1386, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1405, 1406, 1407; Mr. E. H. Hulse, 1387, 1394; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1387, 1398, 1402, 1403, 1406, 1408, 1411; Sir W. Foster, 1387, 1393, 1395, 1405, 1406; [Chairman, 1387, 1390, 1405, 1408;] Mr. E. Strachey, 1390, 1395, 1396, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1405, 1408, 1409, 1411; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, 1391; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1391, 1401, 1403; Mr. H. Labouchere, 1392; Mr. Powell-Williams, 1395, 1400, 1401; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1397, 1402, 1403, 1407; Sir R. Webster, 1397, 1398, 1408, 1409; Mr. A. Hopkinson, 1402; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 1402, 1405; Sir R. B. Finlay, 1403, 1404; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1407; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 1408; Dr. Tanner, 1409; Mr. W. Allen, 1409; (*Division*, 1412) *April* 21
R.P. *April* 21, 1412
Withdrawn *Aug* 3 [43] 1415
(For Questions see ARMY)

Military Manœuvres (Compensation, etc.)

c. Mr. Powell-Williams (*Instruction to Com.*) *Mar* 20 [38] 1454
In Com., Mr. Brodrick, (*Motion*) 1698; Dr. Clark, (*Motion* to R. P.) 1698 *Mar* 23
R. P. *Mar* 23, 1698
In Com., Reso. to be Rep. *Mar* 26 [39] 233

Military Works (Money) Bill

c. In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 1568; R.P. 1569 *July* 15 [42]
In Com., Debate Resumed: Dr. Tanner, 237; Mr. Brodrick, 238; Mr. J. Dillon, 238, 239, 240; Mr. T. M. Healy, 239; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 239, 240; Mr. S. T. Evans, 240 *July* 20 [43]
Order for Com. Read and Discharged *July* 30 1144

Militia Bill

c. Intro. Captain Grice-Hutchinson; Read 1° *Feb* 18 [37] 569

Millwall Dock Bill

Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

MILNER, Sir F. G., Bart., *Notts, Bassetlaw*
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 606

MILWARD, Colonel VICTOR, *Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 150; *April* 30, 224; In Com. *May* 19, 1743
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1298
Benefices Bill *July* 7 [42] 934
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 19 [37] 637; *Feb* 27, 1306
Cycling Accidents *Feb* 21 [37] 801

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MILWARD, Colonel VICTOR—*cont.*
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1617
Education Bill, Amendments *June* 11 [41] 861
Finance Bill, 3R. *July* 29 [43] 984
Parcel
  Post *Mar* 12 [38] 745
  Post Rates *Mar* 2 [37] 1466
Supply
  £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 578, 582
  £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 13 [39] 843

MINCH, Mr. M. J., *Kildare, S.*
Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act (1854) (Newbridge) *July* 23 [43] 469

Mines (Eight Hours) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. H. Labouchere; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353

Mines (Stannary Court) (Arbitration) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. A. Strauss; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 358

Mining Easements Bill

c. Intro. Mr. Atherley-Jones; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Accidents
  Admiralty Workman, *Q.* Lord H. Cecil; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 5 [38] 229
  Colliery Explosions
    Brancepeth, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1519
    Tylorstown, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385
  Cycling, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1016. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24, 1634
  Industrial, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Reckitt; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 362
  Railway
    Collision (London Bridge Station), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34
    Platelayers (Four) Killed in Sapperton Tunnel, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
    Servants, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384; *April* 13, 739; *April* 14, 896
    Telegraph Messenger Killed, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 365
    Worker, *Q.* Sir W. Dunn; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 422
  Steamship Westbury, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1032

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

Acts of Parliament (Index), Q. Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1533

Adulterated Butter, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 14 [44] 843

Aged Poor Commission, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 239

Alien Immigration

Great Britain, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. B. L. Cohen; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1540

Report of Dr. Thomson, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 31 [39] 519

United States, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 9 [41] 708

(See also Trade, Board of)

Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (Bristol), *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 2 [42] 545

Ashburnham Collection of Books and MSS., *Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 9 [42] 1105

Bacon Trade (Ireland) and Foreign Competition, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 19 [38] 1348

Bakehouses, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 27 [43] 692

Bavarian Pencils, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1553

Beer Duty (Farmers), *Q.* Mr. J. Round; Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 1006

Benefices Bill, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1694. *Q.* Colonel Milward; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 7 [42] 934

Bishop Monkton Parish Churchyard, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1030

Blue-books, *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 893

Breach of Park Regulations (Manchester), *Qs.* Mr. F. Cawley, Mr. C. E. Schwann, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 22 [41] 1567

Bronze Coins, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 25 [37] 1064

Buller (Sir Redvers), *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 14 [39] 896

Burial Irregularities (Swanscombe, Kent), *Qs.* Mr. J. Burns; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 21 [41] 71. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18, 1335

Butter

Adulterated, *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24 [39] 1627

Imported, *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Mar* 27 [39] 262. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27, 1719

Cabs (Private), *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1681

Charitable Loan Funds (Ireland), *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 18 [41] 1320

Churchill (Lord Randolph) Memorial, *Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 750

Civil Service (see Civil Service)

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

Clergy Incomes, *Q.* Sir F. S. Powell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 14 [40] 1314

Clerkships (Government Department), *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 12 [40] 1134

Clerks' Labour, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 367

Coal

Trade

Depression, *Qs.* Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. H. Chaplain May 7 [40] 734

Export, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 27 [39] 269

Trimmers' Employment, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 23 [38] 1600

Westphalian, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 18 [40] 1542

Coal Mines Bill, *Q.* Mr. J. E. Ellis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 11 [40] 1013

Cockling Industry, *Q.* Mr. R. Cavendish; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 370

Coinage

Bronze, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 25 [37] 1064; *Mar* 2 1475

Gold, *Q.* Sir W. Harcourt; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7 [42] 921

Silver, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Oswald; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 6 [42] 794

Cookery Lessons (Birmingham), *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 373

Corrupt

Commission, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 31 [43] 1267

Practices Act (Election Petitions), *Qs.* Sir R. T. Reid, Sir W. Hart Dyke; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 4 [40] 449

Costa Rica Packet, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 14 [44] 836

Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. Grant Lawson *July* 21 [43] 259; *July* 27, 695. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 372

Customs (Landing and Shipping Branch), *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 370

Cyclists in

Hyde Park, *Qs.* Mr. Drucker, Mr. C. B. B. Maclaren; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 2 [37] 1476. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 12 [38] 748. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1510

The Mall, *Q.* Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 31 [38] 884. *Q.* Sir R. Penrose FitzGerald; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 30 [39] 383

Dangerous Performance, *Q.* Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 23 [41] 1688

Darwen Moor (Provisional Order), *Q.* Mr. A. Hopkinson; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 471

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

Deaths from Anthrax (West Riding of Yorkshire), *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir Mattthew White Ridley *July* 10 [42] 1221
Declaration of Paris, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1269
Defective Gas Meters, *Qs.* Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1554
Dogs (Muzzling of), *Qs.* Mr. R. S. Donkin, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 13 [37] 227. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 27, 229. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 23 [43] 482
Drinking Fountains in Museums, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. A. Akers-Douglas *June* 4 [41] 422

Election Petitions
  Costs, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *A.* Sir R. Webster *April* 17 [39] 1181
  Trials, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1050

Electric Lighting and Electric Traction, *Q.* Mr. E. Lees; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1055
Electrical Standards, *Q.* Colonel Mellor; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 21 [39] 1371
Emigrants' Information Office, *Qs.* Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 682
Enlistment, *Q.* Mr. G. Kemp; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 23 [43] 472

Estate
  Duties, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 27 [39] 1728. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Butcher; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 13 [44] 740
  Duty (Personal Property), *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 19 [40] 1689

Excess Railway Fares, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1710
Experiments on Living Animals, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 376
Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 153
Explosives (Monthly Return), *Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11 [44] 483
Financial Relations Commission (see that Title)
Flax Industry (Ulster), *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 383
Foreign Prison-made Goods, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 216. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11, 857
French Fishing Vessels, *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1160. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27, 1722
Friendly Societies, *Qs.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 24 [39] 60; *April* 10, 672
Friendly Societies Bill, *Qs.* Mr. W. J. Galloway, Mr. Tomlinson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 932
Gambling in Fictitious Produce (see that Title)
Gold and Silver Currency, *Q.* Mr. H. S. Foster; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 239

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

Government
  Contracts, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 907. *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 27, 1266. *Qs.* Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, Colonel Denny, Mr. R. Ascroft; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 28 1393. *Q.* Mr. W. Allen; *A.* Sir W. Walrond *May* 5 [40] 551
  Property, Rating of, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 64
Greenwich Park
  Deerkeeper, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 884. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 77
  Deposit of Refuse, *Q.* Lord Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1246
Hennessy (Michael)
  Action of Mr. Farren, J.P., *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 10 [39] 677
  Case of, *Q.* Mr. D. Sheehy; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31 [39] 519
High Treason (Punishment for), *Qs.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 5 [40] 552. *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7, 750
Horsebreeding, *Q.* Captain McCalmont; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 267. *Qs.* Sir R. Penrose FitzGerald, Captain Donelan; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1170
Horseflesh, *Qs.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. Lees Knowles: *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 729
Imperial Institute, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *April* 13 [39] 740
Income Tax and Judicial Rents (Ireland), *Q.* Dr. M. A. McDonnell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 11 [44] 482
Index to Acts of Parliament, *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1533. *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 689
India-rubber Works, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 837
Inebriates
  Inveterate Misdemeanants and, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 9 [38] 466
  Treatment of, *Qs.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 16 [39] 1010
Infectious Diseases Hospital (Argyllshire), *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 13 [44] 743
Inter-Parliamentary Arbitration Conference, *Q.* Mr. P. J. Stanhope; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Aug* 13 [44] 728
Irish College (Paris), *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3 [43] 1345
Itinerant Street Musicians, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Jacoby; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1508
Khamis (Pastor), *Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1680
King Prempeh's Jewels, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 20 [39] 1253
King's College, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Mr A. J. Balfour *April* 14 [39] 898

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

- *Land*
  - *Purchase Acts (Advances)* *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 595
  - *Tax Commissioners*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20 [37] 717
- *Land Transfer Bill*, *Q.* Sir R. T. Reid; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 16 [38] 1025
- *Lead Poisoning (Enamel Industry)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 13 [39] 743
- *Licensing Laws, Royal Commission* (see Liquor Licensing Laws)
- *Linen and Jute Industries*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30 [39] 370
- *Liquor Traffic Commission* (see Liquor Licensing Laws)
- *Lisbon (Exhibition at)*, *Q.* Mr. Bhownaggree; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *May* 18 [40] 1562
- *Loans to Parish Authorities*, *Q.* Mr. Vicary Gibbs; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 675
- *Local Loan Stock*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 24 [43] 609
- *Lothaire (Major)*, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 27 [39] 271. *Q.* Colonel Saunderson; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 17, 1182
- *Male Shorthand Writers and Typists*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966
- *Malta (Marriages in)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Vesey Knox; [Mr. Speaker]; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 15 [40] 1444
- *Malton County Court*, *Q.* Mr. Grant Lawson; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Aug* 7 [44] 110
- *Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister (Jersey Bill)*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 7 [40] 755. *Q.* Lord Hawkesbury; *A.* Marquess of Salisbury *June* 19 [41] 1425
- *Mediterranean Fleet*, *Q.* Mr. J. Gretton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 30 [39] 365
- *Metric System*, *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 20 [39] 1267. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23, 1533. *Q.* Sir Stafford Northcote; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 17 [43] 25
- *Miners' Nystagmus*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson: *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1512
- *Mines*
  - *Committee (Merionethshire)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 30 [43] 1054
  - *Copper (Wicklow)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell: *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 204
  - *Madagascar*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Curzon *April* 24 [39] 1628
  - *Minerals and (Statistics)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 14 [39] 895
  - *Regulation Act*, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas: *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1087
- *Money-lenders*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon: *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 16 [38] 1010
- *Money-lending*, *Q.* Colonel Denny; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 16 [39] 1022

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

- *Museums (Sunday Opening)*, *Qs.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 892. *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 389 (For Debate see National Museums)
- *Needlework Examinations*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 24 [39] 1638
- *Old Age Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 976. *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 111
- *Old Metal Dealers*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 1 [41] 214
- *Parcels from British Colonies*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1309
- *Plate Licence*, *Q.* Mr. T. G. Ashton; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 16 [39] 1028
- *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, *Qs.* Mr. J. M. White, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. W. Long *April* 20 [39] 1252
- *Poet Laureate*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Smith, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1264
- *Pollution of Rivers*, *Qs.* Lord Norton; [*Obs.* Lord Thring, Viscount Clifden;] *As.* Lord Harris *July* 24 [43] 581
- *Preserved Peas*, *Qs.* Mr. G. Whiteley; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1561
- *Prison-made Goods Importation Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. Tomlinson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 779. *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 25 [42] 80
- *Property Escheated to Crown*, *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 811
- *Public Abattoirs*, *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 7 [44] 101
- *Queen's*
  - *Birthday (Trooping the Colour)*, *Q.* Mr. F. W. Fison; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 21 [41] 79
  - *Reign*, *Q.* Lord Braye; *A.* Marquess of Salisbury *July* 27 [43] 669. *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 6 1701
- *Rabid Dogs (Bites from)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1039
- *Rabies*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor: *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17 [39] 1179
- *Rating Charges Inquiry*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 7 [40] 754
- *Real and Personal Property (Gifts to Local Authorities)*, *Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1566
- *Recovery of Debts*, *Q.* Mr. D. H. Coghill; *A.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 30 [39] 388
- *Rhea Fibre*, *Q.* Sir J. Leese; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 4 [41] 419
- *Richmond Park*
  - *Chisholm Road Gate*, *Q.* Mr. Skewes-Cox; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 10 [39] 669
  - *Felling of Timber and Herons' Nests*, *Q.* Mr. Skewes-Cox; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 13 [39] 736

[*cont.*

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

- *River*
  - *Brent (Pollution), Qs.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 509; *June* 22, 1548
  - *Lea (Pollution) Act, Q.* Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 507
- *Royal Commission on Financial Relations, Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 31 [43] 1263
- *Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill, Qs.* Mr. C. H. Wilson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 5 [41] 515
- *Savings Banks*
  - *Deposits, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 7 [40] 736
  - *Profit and Loss, Q.* Mr. T. Burt; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
  - *Trustee, Q.* Sir J. T. Woodhouse; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 13 [39] 739
- *Sea Fisheries, Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 30 [39] 373
- *Service Interpreters, Q.* Mr. J. T. Firbank; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 26 [39] 177
- *Shannon Drainage Works, Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1322
- *Shuttle Guards, Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 23 [39] 1509. *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 11 [41] 837
- *Shooting Homing Pigeons, Qs.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 19 [40] 1680
- *Small-pox in Gloucester* (see that Title)
- *South Kensington* (see METROPOLIS)
- *Stamping Publicans' Measures, Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 837
- *Strike (Messrs. Thornycroft's Works), Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 751
- *Sugar Bounties in Germany, Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 65; *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1, 215
- *Suicides (Mercantile Marine), Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1511
- *Swine Fever, Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 16 [39] 1028. *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Mr. W. Long *April* 20, 1251
- *Thames Licensed Watermen, Q.* Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 19 [31] 1335
- *Transit of Live Stock by Rail, Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 7 [44] 109
- *Tuberculosis, Royal Commission on* (see that Title)
- *Usurers, Q.* Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 8 [41] 618. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11, 839
- *Vaccination* (see that Title)
- *Verminous Persons, Qs.* Mr. W. Hazell; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 27 [39] 1712; *May* 19 [40] 1678
- *Weather Forecasts, Q.* Mr. E. Strachey; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 12 [40] 1130
- *Westphalian Coal, Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 18 [40] 1542

[*cont.*

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—cont.

- *Wool Sorting, Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 16 [42] 1628
- *Workhouses (ex-Military Inmates), Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 22 [41] 1566
- *Wreaths on Graves (Priors Marston), Q.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 18 [41] 1328

Molloy, Mr. B. C., *King's County, Birr*

- Pretoria Sentences *May* 14 [40] 1342

Monk, Mr. C. J., *Gloucester*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 162
- Candia (Governor of) *Aug* 11 [44] 492
- Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 655; 3R. *Aug* 14, 864
- Constantinople (Her Majesty's Ambassador at) *Aug* 11 [44] 492
- Crete *July* 13 [42] 1312. *July* 20 [43] 136 *Aug* 11 [44] 491
  - Concessions by the Porte *June* 22 [41] 1564
  - Massacres *June* 8 [41] 610; *June* 11, 858
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 22 [41] 1606
- Foreign Office Vote *June* 29 [42] 268
- Local Government (Elections) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1428
- Parish Council Elections *Feb* 24 [37] 941, 942
- Small-pox Epidemic (Gloucester) *Aug* 13 [44] 744
- Supply
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 668, 680, 696, 701
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 588
  - £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1288
- Vaccination (Royal Commission) *May* 11 [40] 1000
- Water Supply (Essendon, Herts) *July* 23 [43] 480

Monkswell, Lord

- Army Service in India *Feb* 28 [37] 1357, 1360, 1361
- Betton's Charity *Feb* 25 [37] 1035
- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 1R. *Mar* 16 [38] 987; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 169, 170, 182
- Metropolitan Railway Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 998
- Reserve Forces Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 48
- Retirement of Vestrymen (London) Bill, Intro. 1R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1329; 2R. *Mar* 23, 1585, 1586; In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1609, 1610, 1611, 1613, 1614
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2 R. *June* 29 [42] 224

Montagu, Hon. John Scott-, *Hants, New Forest*

- Buluwayo Sanitary Board *July* 13 [42] 1306

MONTAGU, Sir SAMUEL, Bart., *Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel*
Budget *April* 16 [39] 1110
Finance Bill *July* 14 [42] 1499
Hanwell District School *May* 5 [40] 544
Kensington Palace *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
Mile End Poor Law Schools *May* 14 [40] 1319
National
  Art Treasures *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
  Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 637

MONTEAGLE, Lord
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1184; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1564, 1576, 1579, 1597, 1627; *Aug* 7 [44] 16, 80; *Aug* 10, 315, 322, 327; *Aug* 13, 698

MOON, Mr. E. R. PACY, *St. Pancras, N.*
Aden (Trained Hospital Staff) *July* 10 [42] 1226
Arrest of German Mail Steamer Officers *May* 15 [40] 1434
Chefoo *June* 23 [41] 1677
Chefoo and Russia *May* 14 [40] 1329
Election Petition Trials *Mar* 9 [38] 427
Formosa (Chinese Shipping in) *May* 15 [40] 1434
France and Siam *May* 21 [41] 66
Garrison Hospital Staff (India) *Mar* 19 [38] 1347
Lapa, Reported Occupation of, by Germany *Mar* 12 [38] 764; *Mar* 17, 1162
Manchuria, Railway through *June* 23 [41] 1676, 1677
Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 461
Poor Law Schools
  Half-time Children in *Mar* 26 [39] 168
  Inspectors (Duties of) *April* 17 [39] 1156
Russia and China (Alleged Treaty Between) *Feb* 27 [37] 1253; *April* 23 [39] 1509
Siam *Mar* 3 [38] 23
Submarine Torpedo Boats *May* 8 [40] 879

MORE, Mr. R. JASPER, *Shropshire, Ludlow*
Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 769
Shropshire Volunteers *July* 9 [42] 1107

MORGAN, Mr. J. LLOYD, *Carmarthen, W.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1352; *May* 18, 1628, 1629
Agricultural Railway Rates *Feb* 20 [37] 716
Amendment to Government Bills *May* 18 [40] 1570
Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 709, 712
Common Lands (Wales) *July* 13 [42] 1316
Criminal Law Procedure Bill, Intro. *Mar* 27 [39] 282
Land in Wales (Royal Commission) *April* 24 [39] 1630
Llandyssul Highway Authority *May* 8 [40] 878
Llanelly Harbour Bill *July* 16 [42] 1616
Payment of Jurors Bill, Intro. *Feb* 18 [37] 569
Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 366
Tithe Rent-charge Apportionments *July* 16 [42] 1641

MORGAN, Mr. W. P., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 742, 746, 754
Crown Lands in Wales *May* 5 [40] 545, 546
Maybrick (Mrs.), Case of *Aug* 10 [44] 383
Road Repair (Glamorganshire) *Aug* 10 [44] 383, 384
Supply
  £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1293
  £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1309

MORGAN, Right Hon. Sir G. OSBORNE, Bart., *Denbighshire, E.*
Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1460, 1468
Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 692; *June* 10 [41] 791, 799
British South Africa Committee (Personal Explanation) *Aug* 10 [44] 399
Business of the House
  Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 414
  Government Business *April* 27 [39] 1749, 1755
  Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 777
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 737, 748, 750
Education Bill *Mar* 12 [38] 784; 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 558, 559; 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1072, 1073; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 878; *June* 15, 1118, 1141; *June* 17, 1255, 1257; *June* 18, 1394
Intermediate Education (Wales) (Meyrick Fund) *Mar* 9 [38] 538
Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 754; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 457
Museum Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 845
Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 926, 928
Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 624, 626, 627
Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1538
Supply
  £237,218 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *Aug* 10 [44] 445
  £1,701,036 for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses *April* 10 [39] 707
  £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 558
  £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 403
  £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 614

MORLEY, EARL OF (Chairman of Committees [H.L.])
Appointed Chairman of Committees *Feb* 11 [37] 61
City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *Aug* 6 [43] 1559, 1561
Drogheda Corporation Bill *Aug* 4 [43] 1417
Dublin Corporation Bill, *Aug* 11 [44] 461, 462
House of Lords Offices *Mar* 17 [38] 1132; *May* 8 [40] 859; *May* 18, 1535
Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Aug* 4 [43] 1434; *Aug* 11 [44] 469, 474
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) Bill *July* 9 [42] 1054

[*cont.*

MORLEY, Earl of—*cont.*
- Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *April* 23 [39] 1495
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 238
- Metropolitan Railway Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 998
- Post Office (Parcels) Act (1882) Amendment Bill *Mar* 20 [38] 1433
- Private Bills *July* 28 [43] 789
- Provisional Order Bills *July* 24 [43] 581; *July* 28, 802
- Public Health Scotland (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 15 [40] 1414, 1415, 1417, 1418
- Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 322; 3R. *June* 30 [42] 375
- Tramway Bills *May* 11 [40] 978

MORLEY, Mr. CHARLES, *Brecknockshire*
- Education Bill
  - Local Managers *June* 12 [41] 957
  - Special Aid Grant *June* 12 [41] 958
- Preston Corporation *Mar* 9 [38] 431
- St. Mary Magdalene's School (Paddington) *Mar* 30 [39] 377

MORLEY, Right Hon. JOHN, *Montrose Burghs*
- Anglo-Italian Relations in Africa *June* 5 [41] 512, 513
- Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1464
- Belfast Corporation Bill, In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 578, 581, 585
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 972, 979, 983
- Business of the House
  - Colonial Vote *April* 28 [40] 16
  - General *June* 1 [41] 223; *Aug* 4 [43] 1453, 1454
  - Government Business *April* 27 [39] 1767
  - Naval Works Bill *Mar* 26 [39] 240, 244
  - Reports of Money Committees *Mar* 16 [38] 1062
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 16 [38] 1059; *Mar* 17, 1174; *Mar* 24 [39] 59
- Egypt
  - "Caisse de la Dette" *Mar* 19 [38] 1352; *Mar* 20, 1467
  - Indian Troops (see sub-head below)
  - Occupation of *Mar* 13 [38] 897, 898
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1184
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 815, 818, 819, 820, 830, 861, 866
- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 487
- Guaranteed Land Stock (Land Purchase) (Ireland) Act (1891) *July* 27 [43] 686, 687
- Indian Troops
  - Egypt (Employment of) *May* 19 [40] 1689, 1693; *June* 2 [41] 299, 301, 302; *June* 5, 514
  - Soudan *May* 18 [40] 1571
  - Suakim *May* 11 [40] 1014; *May* 12, 1144, 1145; *May* 14, 1339
- Italian Green-book *June* 2 [41] 296
- Judicial Bench (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [39] 174
- Kitchen Committee *Mar* 6 [38] 410

[*cont.*

MORLEY, Right Hon. JOHN—*cont.*
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 1R. *April* 13 [39] 783, 795, 802, 804, 820, 822, 825, 827, 828; 2R. *June* 8 [41] 622, 624, 625, 626, 630, 633, 634, 688, 693; In Com. *June* 12, 991, 993, 999, 1001; *July* 14 [42] 1434; *July* 15, 1513, 1514; *July* 16, 1660, 1662, 1689, 1690, 1694, 1695, 1697; *July* 20 [43] 153; *July* 20, 194, 195, 196, 197, 235; *July* 21, 304, 343, 345, 347, 348, 355, 356; *July* 22, 394; *July* 23, 504, 505, 519, 541, 542, 547; *Aug* 12 [44] 603, 604, 605, 606, 608
- Naval Estimates *Mar* 12 [38] 733
- Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 232, 233
- Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 405; *Mar* 9, 531
- Public Business *Mar* 3 [38] 37; *Mar* 6, 368; *Mar* 17, 1173; *July* 15 [42] 1528, 1529
- Rhodes (Mr. Cecil) *June* 12 [41] 972
- Soudan Correspondence *June* 1 [41] 216, 217, 218
- Standing Com. on Law *Mar* 26 [39] 240
- Supply: £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1478, 1482, 1483, 1490, 1491, 1493, 1563
- Venezuela *July* 27 [43] 687
- Whitsuntide Holidays *May* 14 [40] 1341

MORRELL, Mr. G. H., *Oxon, Woodstock*
- Army Estimates: £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 801
- Pensions to Certified Teachers *Feb* 21 [37] 863

MORRIS, Lord
- Financial Arrangements Between Great Britain and Ireland *Mar* 23 [38] 1582

MORRIS, Mr. S., *Kilkenny, S.*
- Judicial Rents (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1235, 1236
- Reversioners (Ireland) *April* 16 [39] 1040

MORRISON, Mr. W., *York, W.R., Skipton*
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 569
- Secondary Education Commissioner *Feb* 21 [37] 830
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 157

MORTON, Mr. E. J. C., *Devonport*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 24 [42] 31; *June* 29, 318, 349, 365
- Armenians in Prison *June* 23 [41] 1688
- Army Court-martial *June* 30 [42] 395
- Business of the House *April* 17 [39] 1236; *July* 2 [42] 632; *July* 7, 1004
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 662
- Court-martial (2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment) *July* 20 [43] 141; *Aug* 3, 1347
- Cretan Distress Fund *July* 17 [43] 37, 38
- Education Bill, Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 863; In Com. *June* 17, 1269, 1295 *June* 18, 1411, 1414; *June* 22, 1609

[*cont.*

MORTON, Mr. E. J. C.—*cont.*
Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 19 [38] 1419, 1424
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 14 [39] 904; *April* 21, 1382, 1393
Naval Service *Feb* 17 [37] 463
Navy Estimates
£5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs and Maintenance (Contract Work) *July* 2 [42] 624
£1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 841, 842, 845
£4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 861
Particular Service Squadron *Aug* 10 [44] 387
Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 433
Royal Berkshire Regiment (2nd) *July* 7 [42] 927
Shipwrights (Royal Navy) *July* 28, [43] 826
Soudan Expedition *Mar* 30 [39] 495
Supply
£51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 709, 719
£78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1283, 1288
£514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1298, 1303

MOUNT EDGCUMBE, Earl of
Archdeaconry of Cornwall Bill, Pres. *Mar* 26 [39] 145; 3R. *May* 11 [40] 991

MOWBRAY, Right Hon. Sir JOHN, Bart., *Oxford University*
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 24 [37] 968
Intermediate Education (Wales), Meyrick Fund *Mar* 9 [38] 536
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act (Meyrick Endowment) Address *Mar* 18 [38] 1312

Muirkirk Mauchline and Dalmellington Railways Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

MUNDELLA, Right Hon. A. J., *Sheffield, Brightside*
Accident at Nine Elms Station *Mar* 26 [39] 180
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 162, 200, 203, 208, 209, 210; *June* 23, 1751, 1752; *June* 29 [42] 366
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 658, 661
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 423; *July* 27 [43] 729
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1645, 1686, 1690
Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1025, 1035; In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1119; *June* 16, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236
Half-time Children in Poor Law Schools *Mar* 26 [39] 169
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 226
[*cont.*

MUNDELLA, Right Hon. A. J.—*cont.*
Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 445
Opening of Museums and Art Galleries on Sunday *Mar* 13 [38] 892
Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 17 [39] 1173
Poor Law Schools *June* 25 [42] 79; *July* 14, 1428
Russell School (Petersham) *June* 18 [41] 1324
Supply
£116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 423
£4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1251
Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 424

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. P. J. Power; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 354

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill (No. 2)
c. Intro. Mr. P. O'Brien; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355

MUNTZ, Mr. P. A., *Warwick, Tamworth*
Adjournment of the House (The Derby) *June* 2 [41] 304
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 131; In Com. *May* 14, 1375, 1386; *May* 18, 1644
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1115

MURDOCH, Mr. C. T., *Reading*
Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1587
City and South London Railway Bill *June* 5 [41] 502; 3R. *June* 15, 1049
Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Bill *June* 26 [42] 138
Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 19 [38] 1426
Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 756
London and North-Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 860; *April* 24, 1618, 1619

MURNAGHAN, Mr. G., *Tyrone, Mid*
Army Reserve *Mar* 5 [38] 224
Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 324
Classification of Workhouse Inmates (Ireland) *April* 24 [39] 1639
Great Northern Railway Company of Ireland *Mar* 5 [38] 213
Labourers Act (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1391
Labourers' Cottages (Omagh Union) *April* 24 [39] 1638
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 525; *July* 28, 851, 935
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 944
Londonderry Improvement Bill, 2R. *Mar* 10 [38] 547
National School Houses (Ireland) *July* 27 [43] 690
Omagh Assizes (Charge of Murder) *July* 23 [43] 475
[*cont.*

MURNAGHAN, Mr. G.—*cont.*
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 62, 63
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1205, 1216
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1191
  - £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 29 [43] 989
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 756

MURRAY, Colonel C. WYNDHAM, *Bath*
- Army Colonels *Mar* 13 [38] 883
- Army Estimates
  - £119,900 for Establishments for Military Education *Mar* 27 [39] 300
  - £1,357,800 for Pensions, etc. *Mar* 27 [39] 305
  - £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 292
- Chitral and Waziri Campaigns *July* 9 [42] 1103
- Hyde Park (Rotten Row) *July* 30 [43] 1022
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1402
- Retired Soldiers and Sailors *Feb* 25 [37] 1063; *Mar* 16 [38] 998

MURRAY, MR. A. GRAHAM (Solicitor General for Scotland), *Buteshire*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 108, 109
- Cornaig Harbour (Coll Island) *May* 11 [40] 1009
- Education (School Grants) *May* 5 [40] 551
- Illegal Trawling in Scotch Waters *May* 5 [40] 547
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R *Mar* 18 [38] 1274
- Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1678

(As Lord Advocate)
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 1R. *July* 2 [42] 546, 549, 553; 2R. *July* 13, 1325, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1357, 1358; *July* 14, 1436, 1445; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1359, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1372, 1374, 1378, 1382, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1404, 1406; *Aug* 4, 1455, 1456, 1461, 1462, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1474, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1496, 1508, 1509, 1510; *Aug* 5, 1519, 1521, 1526, 1527, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1546, 1549; *Aug* 6, 1712, 1717, 1719, 1722, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1731, 1732, 1736, 1741
- Canisbay Parish Council *June* 30 [42] 388
- Charge of Assault
  - Dumbarton *Aug* 10 [44] 379
  - Edinburgh *June* 18 [41] 1306
- Churchyard Expenditure (Scotland) *Aug* 10 [44] 371
- Dunbar (Renewal of Licence) *July* 27 [43] 685
- Elections (Lochcarron, Ross-shire) *July* 6 [42] 791

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- Evictions (North Uist) *July* 2 [42] 538
- Exchequer Court *July* 20 [43] 121
- Fee Grant, Scotland (Supplementary) *July* 27 [43] 697; *July* 28, 822, 823
- Feus and Leases (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1177, 1178, 1180, 1181
- Fishing Nets (Alleged Thefts of) *May* 18 [40] 1568
- Glasgow
  - Death of a Workman *July* 31 [43] 1253
  - Meat Market *July* 31 [43] 1246
- Glasgow Parliamentary Division Bill, Intro. *May* 14 [40] 1342; 2R. *June* 4 [41] 491
- Grazing Ground (Parish Councils) *June* 11 [41] 850
- Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 787
- Illegal Trawling *July* 3 [42] 657; *Aug* 6, [43] 1695
- Infectious Diseases Hospital (Argyllshire) *Aug* 13 [44] 743
- Kirkintilloch, Eviction at *June* 8 [41] 613; *June* 11, 834; *June* 15, 1056
- Land Tax (Royal Burghs, Scotland) *July* 13 [42] 1319; *July* 20 [43] 145
- Laurencekirk (Kirk Session of) *Aug* 3 [43] 1342
- Light Railways Bill *July* 2 [42] 610, 613, 614, 615; *Aug* 12 [44] 676
- Local Taxation Returns (Scotland) *June* 30 [42] 398
- North Sea Fisheries *Aug* 6 [43] 1698
- North Uist
  - Evictions *July* 2 [42] 538
  - Official Residence *July* 2 [42] 523
- Police Pensions (Scotland) *June* 11 [41] 853; *June* 12, 971
- Prison Service (Scotland) *June* 22 [41] 1549
- Public Health (Scotland) Bill *Aug* 4 [43] 1450
- Railway Assessors (Scotland) Superannuation Bill, Intro *June* 1 [41] 223
- Sheriff Clerks
  - Inverness-shire *June* 15 [41] 1073
  - Sutherland *June* 15 [41] 1063
- Supply
  - £24,200 for Highlands and Islands of Scotland (Public Works and Communications) *Aug* 6 [43] 1755
  - £65,811 for Law Charges and Courts of Law (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 158, 162, 163
  - £595,922 for Public Education (Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 167; *Aug* 8, 254
  - £271,028 for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances *Aug* 10 [44] 446
- Usurers *June* 11 [41] 839
- Valuation Rolls (Scotch Counties) *July* 14 [42] 1429

MURRAY, Mr. CHARLES J., *Coventry*
- Merchandise Marks Act (1887) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359
- Outfit Allowance (Volunteer Officers) *Mar* 17 [38] 1157
- Supply: £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 723

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Mr. A. Thomas, (*Motion*) 836; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 837, 844; Mr. J. M. Maclean, 843, 844; Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, 845; Sir G. O. Morgan, 845; Mr. S. Leighton, 846; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 847; Sir J. Gorst, 849; Sir W. Harcourt, 851; Sir J. Lubbock, 852; (*Division*, 853) *Feb* 21 [37]

MYERS, Mr. W. H., *Winchester*
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National Art Treasures (see MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS)

National Debt
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Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 14 [42] 1418
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Naval Establishments (Wages of Workmen)
Copy of Statement showing the Increases of Pay and other Privileges granted to Various Classes of Workmen in Her Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home from the Commencement of the Financial Year 1896-97, Pres. (*c.*) *June* 22 [41] 1539

Naval Prize Money
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Naval Reserves
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Naval Savings Banks
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Naval Reserve Bill
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Read 3° and Passed *July* 27 [43] 786
l. Read 1ª *July* 28, 805
2R. Lord Churchill *Aug* 4, 1438
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 4, 1439
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *Aug* 6, 1651
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 7 [44] 92
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Naval Works (Consolidated Fund) Bill
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In Com., Mr. G. J. Goschen (*Reso.*) *Mar* 2, 1524
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NAVY

First Lord—Mr. G. J. Goschen
Secretary—Mr. W. G. E. Macartney
Civil Lord—Mr. J. A. Chamberlain

Admiralty

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School Grants (St. James's National School, Devonport), *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 30 [39] 374

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Arrest of a Stoker (H.M.S. Charybdis), *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 10 [44] 380

Boatswains, *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 28 [43] 814

Belfast

Graving Dock, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Capt. Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *April* 23 [39] 1513

Lough

Channel Fleet Visit, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1545

Training Ship for, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1151. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 14 [39] 898. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir J. Haslett; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1037

Shipbuilding, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen; [Mr. Speaker] *Mar* 9 [38] 449

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Crete, at, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 15 [41] 1074

Rome, at, *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 *June* 30 [42] 396

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Belleville, *Q.* Mr. J. Penn; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 13 [37] 229. *Qs.* Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 26 [42] 148

Explosion (*H.M.S Blake*), *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 25 [42] 80. *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 4 [43] 1442. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 6, 1688

Water - tube (French Battleship Jaureguiberry), *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 13 [42] 1321

British

Bluejackets at Rome, *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 30 [42] 396

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Fleets (Foreign and), *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 10 [44] 388

Cadetships, *Q.* Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 6 [38] 356. *Q.* Mr. G. J. Butcher; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 9, 447. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 16, 1011. *Q.* Captain Phillpotts; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 30 [40] 213

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- *Channel Fleet*
  - *Summer Cruise*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1163. *Qs.* Sir Leonard Lyell, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 15 [40] 1433
  - *Visit to Belfast Lough*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1545
- *Coastguard (Youghal)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 19 [38] 1345
- *College*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 16 [39] 1029
- *Collision (Ship Siren and H.M. Gunboat Landrail)*, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 13 [44] 733
- *Construction of Naval Works Bill* (see that Title)
- *Contracts*, *Qs.* Mr. Elliott Lees, Sir R. Penrose FitzGerald; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 20 [37] 713
- *Courts-martial*, *Q.* Mr. C. Harrison; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 20 [38] 1456
- *Defence of the Empire* (see that Title)
- *Director of Transports*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 23 [41] 1691
- *Dock Works*, *Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 25 [37] 1062
- *Dockyards*
  - *Haulbowline*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 13 [37] 228. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *Feb* 20, 699. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Capt. Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *May* 1 [40] 345. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *May* 7, 738. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 15, 1434. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Macartney *June* 18 [41] 1317. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 264
  - *Overtime Work*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Macartney *July* 6 [42] 783
  - *Pay and Pensions*, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 12 [41] 975
  - *Pembroke*, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 24 [39] 64
  - *Sheerness, Engineering Staff*, *Q.* Mr. T. Richardson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 28 [40] 11
  - *Workmen*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 423
- *Education*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 27 [37] 1250. *Q.* Mr. E. Robertson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 2 [42] 542
- *Egyptian Military Expedition*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 2 [41] 291
- *Engineer Students*, *Q.* Mr. J. Penn; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 27 [37] 1251
- *England and Turkey*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 13 [37] 241
- *Establishments (Wages of Workmen)* (see that Title)
- *Estimates*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Redmond, Admiral Field; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 240. *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 12, 783. *Qs.* Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 14 [39] 899; *June* 16 [41] 1158

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- *Expenditure*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 16 [38] 1026
- *Fair Wages Clause*, *Q.* Mr. Sydney Buxton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 21 [37] 808
- *Fisheries, East Coast of Scotland*, *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 4 [41] 422. *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8, 614
- *Fleets*
  - *British (in Australian Waters)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1564
  - *British and Foreign*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 10 [44] 388
  - *Channel*
    - *Summer Cruise*, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1163. *Qs.* Sir Leonard Lyell, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 15 [40] 1433
    - *Visit to Belfast Lough*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1545
  - *Mediterranean*, *Q.* Mr. J. Gretton; *A.* Mr. Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 30 [39] 365
- *Floating Derelict*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Macdona; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 16 [38] 1043
- *Graving Dock (Belfast)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Capt. Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *April* 23 [39] 1513
- *Greenwich Hospital* (see that Title)
- *Harbours*
  - *Cork (Training Ship for)*, *Q.* Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 13 [37] 231
  - *Harwich*, *Q.* Captain Pretyman; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 26 [39] 161
  - *Melbourne (Visits to)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8 [41] 611; *June* 25 [42] 71
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
- *Haulbowline*
  - *Dockyard*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 13 [37] 228. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *Feb* 20, 699. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Flynn, Capt. Donelan; *As.* Mr. Macartney *May* 1 [40] 345. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *May* 7, 738. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 15, 1434
  - *Hospital Accommodation*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *Mar* 5 [38] 227
  - *Inquiry Committee*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 5 [38] 238
- *H.M.S.*
  - *Acorn Whale Boat*, *Q.* Mr. Elliott Lees; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8 [41] 615
  - *Blake (Boiler Explosion)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 25 [42] 80. *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 4 [43] 1442. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 6, 1688
  - *Charybdis (Arrest of Stoker)*, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 10 [44] 380
  - *Edgar*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. J. G. Weir; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 20 [37] 697. *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir, Captain Bethell; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 21, 831

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NAVY—cont.
- *H.M.S.*—cont.
  - *Magpie*, *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Mr G. J. Goschen *July* 28 [43] 814
  - *Medusa (Royal Naval Reserve)*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 253
  - *Northampton*, *Qs.* Mr. D. N. Nicol, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 10 [38] 611. *Q.* Sir L. Lyell; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 30 [39] 374
  - *Orlando (Reported Mutiny)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 14 [42] 1427
  - *President (Royal Naval Reserve)*, *Q* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 16 [39] 1041
  - *Terrible*, *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley, Mr. J. C. Macdona, Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 13 [44] 737
- *Illegal Trawling (Galway Bay)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 9 [38] 454
- *Income Tax (Naval Officers)*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 24 [39] 56
- *Industrial Schools (Boys for Navy)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 697
- *Junior Captains*, *Q.* Major Wyndham-Quin; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 10 [38] 606
- *Killybegs Harbour Board*, *Qs.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1332
- *Kirkwall (Naval Reserve Vessel)*, *Q.* Mr, Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 702
- *Kruger (President)*, *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
- *Lough Neagh*, *Q.* Colonel Waring; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 19 [40] 1679
- *Malta (Hospital Accommodation at)*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 12 [38] 773
- *Manning*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 4 [40] 441
- *Manœuvres*, *Qs.* Captain Phillpotts, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 30 [40] 214. *Q.* Captain Phillpotts; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 17 [41] 1246. *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 13 [42] 1320. *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 14, 1426. *Q.* Mr. J. Aird; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 20 [43] 141
- *Meat Supplies*, *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 21 [37] 820. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Macartney, Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 5 [38] 231
- *Mediterranean Fleet*, *Q.* Mr. J. Gretton; *A* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 30 [39] 365. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 2 [42] 521
- *Melbourne Harbour (Naval Visits)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8 [41] 67; *June* 25 [42] 71
- *Mercantile Cruisers*, *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 5 [38] 236
- *Naval*
  - *Reserve Bill* (see that Title)
  - *Savings Banks* (see that Title)
  - *Service*, *Qs.* Colonel Sandys, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 17 [37] 461
  - *Works (Consolidated Fund)* (see that Title)

[*cont.*

NAVY—cont.
- *New Construction*, *Q.* Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 12 [38] 765
- *Newspapers (Loss in Postal Transit)*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1351
- *Officers*
  - *Income Tax*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 24 [39] 56
  - *Plain Clothes*, *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 15 [41] 1051
  - *Sub-Lieutenants*, *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
  - *Vessel (Kirkwall)*, *Q.* Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 702
- *Ordnance*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 13 [38] 887
- *Particular Service Squadron*, *Q.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 10 [44] 387
- *Pembroke Dockyard*, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 24 [39] 64
- *Pension Application (Stephen Keen)*, *Q.* Lord H. Cecil; *A.* Mr. Macartney *May* 7 [40] 741
- *Pensioners and the Police*, *Q.* Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 9 [38] 433
- *Persian Gulf, Operations in*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 21 [37] 799
- *Plymouth Breakwater*, *Q.* Mr. F. B. Mildmay; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 4 [41] 421
- *Protection in the Bristol Channel*, *Q.* Viscount Sidmouth; *A.* Earl of Hopetoun *June* 18, [41] 1302
- *Queen's Harbour Master for Hamouze*, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 6 [43] 1692
- *Queenstown*
  - *Harbour*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 2 [37] 1478
  - *Training Ship at*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1568
- *Retired Sailors*, *Q.* Colonel Wyndham Murray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 998
- *Royal Indian Marine*, *Q.* Mr. P. M. Thornton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 6 [38] 366
- *Royal Naval Reserve*
  - *Drill on*
    - *H.M.S. Medusa*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 253
    - *H.M.S. President*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 16 [39] 1041
  - *Engineers*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 27 [39] 1734
  - *Increase of*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 23 [43] 472
  - *Number of Midshipmen*, *Q.* Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 12 [38] 775
  - *Shooting Practice*, *Q.* Colonel Sandys; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 14 [40] 1317
  - *Strength of*, *Qs.* Mr. R. G. Webster, Mr. Hedderwick; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 13 [42] 1313.
  - *Volunteers for Manœuvres*, *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 14 [42] 1425
- *Russian Warships*, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 5 [38] 230

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NAVY—cont.

Sailors, Soldiers and

Civil Departments, *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 4 [40] 436. *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 62. *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9, 721
(For Debate see that Title)

Civil Employment, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 8 [40] 879

Shannon Estuary (Warship), *Q.* Major J. E. Jameson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 13 [44] 738

Shipbuilding

Belfast, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen; [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 9 [38] 449

Thames, on the, *Qs.* Mr. H. S. Samuel, Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 26 [42] 146

Shipwrights, *Q.* Mr. E. J. C. Morton; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 28 [43] 826

Smokeless Powder, *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 23 [38] 1604

South Wales (Royal Visit to), *Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Major Wyndham-Quin; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 11 [40] 1008. *Qs.* Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Mr. Rees Davies; *A.* Mr G. J. Goschen *May* 14, 1337. *Q.* Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18, 1549

Stokers, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 19 [41] 1438

Torpedo Boats

Destroyers, *Qs.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 18 [37] 560; *Feb* 21, 822. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 27 [39] 1717. *Qs.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 16 [41] 1156

Submarine Q. Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 8 [40] 879

Volunteer Crews, *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 20 [43] 135

Training Ships for

Belfast Lough, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1151. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *April* 14 [39] 898. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir J. Haslett; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16, 1037

Cork Harbour, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Feb* 13 [37] 231

Kingstown, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 13 [37] 228

Lough Foyle, *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 17 [38] 1151

Queenstown, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 [40] 1568

Ross-shire, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 18 [37] 545

Venezuela, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 456

Victualling Yards, *Q.* Mr. Wingfield-Digby; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Feb* 14 [37] 347

Warrant Officers (Pay and Status), *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 27 [39] 262

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NAVY—cont.

Warships

Russian, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 5 [38] 230

Shannon Estuary, *Q.* Major J. E. Jameson; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Aug* 13 [44] 738

Watertight Doors (Automatic Appliances), *Qs.* Mr. T. B. Bolitho; *As.* Mr. Austen Chamberlain *June* 29 [42] 256

Water-tube Boilers (French Battleship Jaureguiberry), *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *July* 13 [42] 1321

Youghal Coastguard, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *Mar* 19 [38] 1345

Navy

Appropriation Account
Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 19 [37] 633

Estimates 1896–97
Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 24 [37] 952

Health
Paper Pres (*c.*) *Aug* 7 [44] 93

Victualling Yard Manufacturing Accounts
Annual, 1894–95, Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 20 [38] 1453

Votes (Public Accounts)
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 31 [39] 512

Navy and Army Expenditure 1894–95
Reso. (*c.*) as to Appropriation of Sums Voted, with Schedules *Aug* 7 [44] 192
Mr. Hanbury, 197; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 197 *Aug* 7
Resolutions Agreed to *Aug* 8, 229

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1896-97

£60,300 for Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters
In Com., Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] 1502. Report *May* 18, 1654

Admiralty Administration
On Motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair: Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1499; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1524; (*Adj.* 1524) *Mar* 2 [38]
Debate Resumed: Sir C. Dilke, 242, 244, 260, 265; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 244, 292, 293; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 256, 257, 260, 268, 305; Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, 257, 285, 287, 289; Sir W. Harcourt, 265, 268, 269; Sir A. B. Forwood, 272; Mr. W. Allan, 275, 303; Sir J. Colomb, 277, 278; [Mr. Speaker, 278, 289, 304, 305;] Earl of Dalkeith, 283; Mr. Ritchie, 287; Admiral Field, 290, 293, 294; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 295; Mr. J. Penn, 298, 302; Mr. Macartney, 300, 302, 303; Mr. J. G. Weir, 304; Dr. Tanner, 305; (*Division* 305) *Mar* 5

[*cont.*

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.

£236,800 for Admiralty Office Expenses

In Com., Mr. G. J. Goschen suggested Postponement, 1502; (*Motion withdrawn*, 1502) *May* 15 [40]

In Com. Mr. W. Allan, (*Amendt.*) 190, 191, 192; Mr. Macartney, 191, 196; [Mr. Chairman, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196;] (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 192); Sir C. Dilke, 192; Mr. J. G. Weir, (*Amendt.*) 192, (*Amendt.*) 194, 195; Dr. Tanner, 193, 195, 196, (*Amendt.*) 196; (*Amendt. negatived*, 194); (*Division*, 195); (*Amendt. negatived*, 196). Vote Agreed to *June* 26 [42]. Report *July* 2, 628

£2,543,200 for Armaments

In Com., Sir A. B. Forwood, 1447; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1447, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1458; Mr. W. Allan, 1447, 1455; Captain Bethell, 1447, 1457; Sir C. Dilke, 1448, 1457; Admiral Field, 1449; Sir E. T. Gourley, 1450; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 1451; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 1456; Sir G. Baden-Powell, 1456; Sir J. Colomb, 1457; Mr. Macartney, 1458; Mr. T. Lough, 1458. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] Report *May* 18, 1650.

£324,400 for Civil Pensions and Gratuities

In Com., Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] 1502. Report *May* 18, 1654

£81,300 for Educational Services Expenses

In Com., Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth suggested Postponement to a later date, 1480; (*Motion withdrawn*, 1480) *May* 15 [40]

In Com., Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 196, 201, 202; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 200, 202, 203, 210, 217; Mr. W. Johnston, 203; Earl of Dalkeith, 207; Mr. E. Robertson, 208, 210; Admiral Field, 211; Sir C. Dilke, 214; Captain Phillpotts, 215; Mr. J. P. Smith, 216; Sir J. Colomb, 218. Vote Agreed to *June* 26 [42] Report *July* 2, 628

£749,000 for Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay

In Com., Admiral Field, 1501; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1502. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] Report *May* 18, 1654

£10,600 for Martial Law, etc.

In Com., Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] 1480. Report *May* 18, 1653

£156,200 for Medical Services and Establishments

In Com., Admiral Field, 1479; Mr. Macartney, 1479. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40]. Report *May* 18, 1653

93,750 Men and Boys

In Com., Mr. G. J. Goschen, (*Motion*) 306; R.P., 306 *Mar* 5 [38]

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NAVY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.

93,750 Men and Boys—cont.

In Com., Mr. Rees Davies, 370; Sir E. T. Gourley, 371; Mr. W. Allan, 375; Captain Phillpotts, 378; Sir J. Lubbock, 382; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 385; Capt. Bethell, 391; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 394, 395; Sir C. Dilke, 395; General Laurie, 397, 399; [Chairman, 399;] Sir W. Lawson, (*Motion for Reduction*) 400; Mr. J. Dillon, 404, 405; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 404; Dr. Tanner, 404; Mr. W. Redmond, 404; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 404; Mr. J. Morley, 405; R.P. 406 *Mar* 6

In Com., Debate Resumed: Mr. J. Dillon, 477, 478, 482; Mr. W. Redmond, 477, 501, 503, 505, 533; [Chairman, 477, 496, 497, 508, 530, 533;] Mr. Arnold-Forster, 482, 483; Mr. W. Johnston, 482; Mr. J. Redmond, 483; Mr. H. Labouchere, 486, 492, 509, 525; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 492, 496, 497, 498; Mr. W. Allan, 496; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 497, 510, 521, 522, 530; Sir W. Lawson, 497; Mr. E. Lawrence, 501; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, 503; Mr. Macartney, 504, 505; Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 506, 508, 509; Mr. E. Robertson, 521, 522, 525; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 526, 527, 528, 532, 533; Mr. W. Hazell, 527; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 527, 529, 530, 531; Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, 531; Mr. J. Morley, 531; Mr. J. G. Weir, 532, 533; (*Divisions*, 533, 534); R.P. 534 *Mar* 9

Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *Mar* 10, 659

£189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services

In Com., Captain Bethell, 1497; Mr. Macartney, 1497, 1498; Mr. J. Dillon, 1497, 1499, 1500; Mr. E. Robertson, 1500; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1500; Mr. M. Healy, 1501; [Chairman, 1501]. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] Report *May* 18, 1653

£1,030,100 for Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances

In Com., Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] 1502. Report *May* 18, 1654

£229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves

In Com., Mr. W. Allan, 1483, 1486, 1494; Captain Bethell, 1484, 1485; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1485, 1491, 1497; Sir C. Dilke, 1486; Colonel Denny, 1487; Captain Phillpotts, 1488, 1496; Sir J. Colomb, 1488; Sir G. Baden-Powell, 1489; Mr. J. Penn, 1490; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 1493; Mr. J. C. Macdona, 1495; Mr. T. Lough, 1495; Mr. Macartney, 1496. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] Report *May* 18, 1653

£63,300 for Scientific Services

In Com., Captain Bethell, 1480; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1480; Admiral Field, 1481; Mr. E. Robertson, 1482; Mr. T. Lough, 1482, 1483; Mr. J. Brigg, 1482; Mr. Macartney, 1482, 1483. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40] Report *May* 18, 1653

[*cont.*

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.

£5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work)

In Com., Mr. W. Allan, (*Amendt.*) 154, 156, 159, 167, 175, 178; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 156, 159, 163, 167, 172, 184, 186, 188; Mr. J. F. Flannery, 160, 162, 163; Mr. C. H. Wilson, 162, 163, 169; [Mr. Chairman, 163;] Sir A. B. Forwood, 171, 172, 173; Mr. B. Pickard, 173; Mr. E. Robertson, 174, 175; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 176; Mr. J. Penn, 177; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 178); Sir J. Colomb (*Amendt.*), 178, 186; Mr. S. Smith, 182, 189; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 186; Admiral Field, 188; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 189). Vote Agreed to *June* 26 [42]

On Report of Reso: Mr. H. E. Kearley, 621; Sir J. Baker, 624; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 624; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, 626. Reso. Agreed to, 627 *July* 2

£2,251,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance, etc. (Matériel)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *June* 26 [42] 190. Report *July* 2, 627

£2,104,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance, etc. (Personnel)

In Com., General Laurie, 190. Vote Agreed to *June* 26 [42] Report *July* 2, 628

£1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Supplementary, 1895-96)

In Com., Mr. H. E. Kearley, 841, 844; Mr. W. Redmond, 841, 842, (*Motion*) 847, 848, 850, 851, 855; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 841, 843, 844, 845, 846; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 841, 842, 845; [Chairman, 841, 846, 852, 853, 856;] Mr. T. M. Healy, 842, 843, 848, 850, 851; Mr. J. Dillon, 842, 845, 846, 853; Mr. J. G. Weir, 843, 845, 855; Mr. W. Allan, 844, 847, 851, 852; Mr. H. Labouchere, 844, 845; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 844, 853, 857; Dr. Tanner, 845, 853, 856, 857; Mr. W. O. Clough, 847; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 850, 855; Mr. Macartney, 850, 851, 855; Dr. Clark, 852, 856; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, 855; (*Division*, 856); (*Motion negatived*); Original Question put, 857; (*Division*, 857). Vote Agreed to *Mar* 12 [38]

Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *Mar* 13, 945

£1,369,600 for Victualling and Clothing

In Com., Mr. C. J. Darling, 1478; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1478; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 1478; Admiral Field, 1478, 1479; Mr. Macartney, 1479. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40]

Report: Admiral Field, 1650, 1652; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 1651; Mr. Macartney, 1652. Reso. Agreed to 1653 *May* 18

[*cont.*

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1896-97—cont.

£4,419,800 for Wages, etc.

In Com., Mr. W. Redmond, (*Motion for Reduction*) 534; (*Debate Adj.*, 534) *Mar* 9 [38]

In Com., Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 857, 859; Mr. T. M. Healy, 858, 863, 865; Mr. W. Redmond, 858, 866; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 858, 859, 863, 864, 865, 866; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 859, 861; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 860, 861, 862; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 861; Mr. J. Dillon, (*Motion*) 862, 867; Dr. Tanner, 864; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 864; Mr. W. Allen, 865; Mr. J. G. Weir, 865, 866; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 866; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 866; (*Motion by leave withdrawn*); Original Question Put and Agreed to, 867 *Mar* 12

In Com., Mr. J. Dillon, 946, 951; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 950, 952; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 952; Mr. W. Redmond, 953, 954; [Mr. Speaker, 954, 955;] Mr. J. G. Weir, 954; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 954; Dr. Tanner, 954, 955; (*Division*, 955). Vote Agreed to *Mar* 13

£618,400 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs

In Com., Sir A. B. Forwood, 1459; Sir R. Penrose FitzGerald, 1460; Mr. W. Redmond, 1460; General Laurie, 1461; Captain Donelan, 1462; Mr. Macartney, 1463; Mr. E. Robertson, 1463, 1466, 1476, 1477; Mr. F. G. Barnes, 1464; Mr. Rees Davies, 1464; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1464, 1465, 1466; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 1465, 1470, 1474, 1477; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, 1465, 1466, 1474; Mr. W. Allan, 1466; Sir G. Baden-Powell, 1466; Sir J. Colomb, 1467, 1473; Sir C. Dilke, 1468, 1473; Mr. P. J. Power, 1469; Admiral Field, 1469, 1473; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, 1472, 1478; Sir E. T. Gourley, 1473; Mr. T. Lough, 1474; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1474, 1475; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1475; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1477. Vote Agreed to *May* 15 [40]. Report *May* 18, 1650

Neath Pontardawe and Brynaman Railway Bill

c. Rep. without Amendt. *July* 23 [43] 453
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 824

Nelson, Earl

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1534

Newdigate, Mr. F. A., *Warwickshire, Nuneaton*

Clubs Registration Bill, Intro. *June* 12 [41] 977
Prison Ill-treatment (Alleged) *Mar* 12 [38] 748
Supply: £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 942

Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Newport Godshill and St. Lawrence Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

New River Company Bill
c. 2R. Mr H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. A. Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
Committed to Select Com. on London Water Companies' Bills *Mar* 24 [39] 42
Mr. J. Bigwood, (*Instruction to Com.*) 42; [Mr. Speaker, 42] *Mar* 24
Mr. J. Bigwood, (*Instruction to Com.*) 85; Mr. T. W. Russell, 85; [Mr. Speaker, 85] *Mar* 25
Standing Orders LXXXIV, CCXIV, CCXV, and CCXXXIX Suspended *July* 10 [42] 1218
Considered as Amended, Mr. J. Bigwood, 1218; Mr. E. Boulnois, 1218, 1219 *July* 10
Standing Orders CCXXIII and CCXLIII Suspended *July* 10, 1219
Read 3° and Passed *July* 10, 1219
l. Order of March 16 Dispensed with *July* 16, 1573
Read 2ª *July* 16, 1573
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

New River Water (Transfer) Bill
c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. A. Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. negatived *Mar* 24 [39] 40

NICOL, Mr. DONALD N., *Argyllshire*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1474
Conveyance of Single Post Letters by Railway *Mar* 10 [38] 594
Cornaig Harbour (Coll Island) *May* 11 [40] 1009
Dismissal of School Teachers *Mar* 6 [38] 355
H.M.S. Northampton Mar 10 [38] 611
Infectious Diseases Hospital (Argyllshire) *Aug* 13 [44] 743
Letter Boxes (Through Trains) *Mar* 10 [38] 595
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 274; *July* 2 [42] 614
Pillar Letter Box Thefts *Mar* 10 [38] 595
West Highland Railway Company (New Line) *Mar* 20 [38] 1454

Niger Coast Protectorate (see AFRICA)

NORFOLK, DUKE OF (Postmaster General)
Irish Mail Contracts *July* 14 [42] 1416, 1417
Post Office Consolidation Bill, Intro. *Mar* 13 [38] 869

Norfolk Island (Government of)
Earl of Belmore, (*Motion*) 1019, 1020; Earl of Selborne, 1020; (*Motion withdrawn*, 1020) *July* 30 [43]
(For Questions see COLONIES)

North British Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

NORTHBROOK, Earl of
Indian Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1599, 1600

North Cornwall Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

NORTHCOTE, Hon. Sir STAFFORD, Bart., *Exeter*
Burmese Railways *Aug* 10 [44] 382
Metric System *July* 17 [43] 25

North Eastern Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

North Metropolitan Railway and Canal Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum (Water) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

NORTON, Capt. CECIL W., *Newington, W.*
Admiralty
  Accountant General's Department *June* 12 [41] 970
  Appointments *July* 2 [42] 533
Army
  Clothing *Mar* 9 [38] 428
  Medical Staff *June* 25 [42] 74; *July* 16, 1634; *Aug* 7 [44] 94
Army Estimates
  £858,600 for Clothing Establishment and Services *Aug* 7 [44] 146
  £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1506, 1507
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  £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1462, 1463, 1496
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  Promotions *June* 23 [41] 1682
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Colonial Office Staff *July* 14 [42] 1429
Corporation of London (Metropolitan) Market Bill, 3R. *May* 7 [40] 726

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NORTON, Captain CECIL W.—*cont.*
- Customs
  - Extra Officers *June* 12 [41] 974
  - Labourers *May* 4 [40] 433
  - Permanent Extra Officers *July* 3 [42] 662
  - Statistical Office *Mar* 12 [38] 755; *July* 10 [42] 1227; *July* 21 [43] 269; *July* 28, 810
- Education Bill (School Attendance Officers) *April* 30 [40] 202
- Education Department (Temporary Type-writing Clerk) *July* 21 [43] 268
- House of Commons Officials *June* 23 [41] 1673
- Hyde Park Footpaths *July* 16 [42] 1644
- Insanitary Offices and Entering Rooms *April* 30 [40] 219
- Justices (General Committees) *Mar* 16 [38] 1019
- Maharaja of Jhalawar *July* 21 [43] 292
- Metropolitan Police
  - Boots *Feb* 17 [37] 446; *Feb* 27, 1230; *Mar* 2, 1480; *April* 30 [40] 204
  - Clothing *Mar* 5 [38] 198; *Mar* 9, 428; *Mar* 19, 1358; *Mar* 23, 1611
  - Force *Aug* 7 [44] 95
- Ordnance Factories
  - Output *July* 2 [42] 540; *July* 3, 666
  - Vote *June* 29 [42] 270; *July* 10, 1234; *July* 21 [43] 274; *July* 23, 485
- Police (Fixed Point Duty) *Mar* 12 [38] 764
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1259, 1265
- Refreshment Houses *Feb* 27 [37] 1248
- Science and Art Department *May* 14 [40] 1335
- Smoking Accommodation (House of Commons) *Mar* 23 [38] 1598; *Mar* 26 [39] 166
- Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *April* 21 [39] 1417
- Staines Union Workhouse *June* 11 [41] 854
- Supply: £773,712 for Customs *April* 13 [39] 841
- Training Ship *Worcester Mar* 16 [38] 1002; *Mar* 19, 1346; *Mar* 23, 1591
- Woolwich Arsenal (Labourers at) *Mar* 23 [38] 1591; *June* 25 [42] 75

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- Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 153
- Juvenile Offenders (Whipping) Bill, 3R. *May* 11 [40] 991
- Licensing Bill, 1R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1362; 2R. *Mar* 27 [39] 255, 257
- Pilotage Provisional Order Bill, 2R. *May* 21 [41] 46
- Pollution of Rivers *July* 24 [43] 581, 586
- Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 987, 988

NUSSEY, Mr. T. W., *Pontefract*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 148, 149; In Com. *May* 13, 1306; *May* 19, 1741; *May* 21 [41] 203
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1661, 1662
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 15 [41] 1143; *June* 17, 1253

O'BRIEN, Mr. J. F. X., *Cork City*
- Cork Telegraph Staff *Feb* 25 [37] 1072

O'BRIEN, Mr. PATRICK, *Kilkenny City*
- Africa (Importation of Drink into) *Feb* 27 [37] 1214
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1354
- Appeal against Conviction for Drunkenness *Feb* 27 [37] 1258
- Army
  - Estimates: £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1491, 1499, 1500, 1501
  - Pensioners (Wife Desertion) *May* 12 [40] 1139
  - Pensions *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *Mar* 5 [38] 219; *April* 14 [39] 889, 890
- Arthur Guinness and Company, Limited *July* 2 [42] 530
- Ashanti Expedition *Feb* 27 [37] 1232
- Belfast
  - Christ Church Schools *April* 21 [39] 1378
  - Post Office (Telegraph Department) *June* 1 [41] 214
  - Telegraphists
    - Male *Aug* 10 [44] 377
    - Female *Aug* 6 [43] 1683, 1684
- Bright Statue (Houses of Parliament) *Aug* 14 [44] 843
- British South Africa Committee *Aug* 11 [44] 567, 568, 572
- Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *May* 7 [40] 834; *May* 14, 1406
- Chancery Redemption Suit (Reade *v.* Purcell) *July* 2 [42] 531, 532
- Collection of Rates (Kilkenny City) *April* 27 [39] 1715
- Committee on Members' Votes *April* 17 [39] 1049, 1050
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 883, 886
- Constabulary (Clare County) *June* 12 [41] 957; *June* 15, 1068
- Convictions under Explosives Act *Feb* 14 [37] 335
- Convict Prison Warders *July* 16 [42] 1634; *July* 20 [43] 130; *July* 30, 1043
- Convicts on Licence *Feb* 28 [37] 1385
- County Court Judgeship (Down County) *June* 4 [41] 414; *July* 30 [43] 1035; *Aug* 14 [44] 831, 832
- Croom Union Labourers *June* 19 [41] 1437
- Cycling
  - Hyde Park *April* 23 [39] 1510
  - Phœnix Park *May* 19 [40] 1690
- Daly (John), Prisoner at Portland *April* 23 [39] 1513; *April* 27, 1717
- Death while in Custody *Mar* 10 [38] 601, 602
- Discharged Soldiers in Workhouses *Aug* 14 [44] 831
- Down (County Court Judgeship) *June* 4 [41] 414; *July* 30 [43] 1035; *Aug* 14 [44] 831, 832
- Drapers' Company *Feb* 27 [37] 1225; *June* 25 [42] 58
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 725
- Dublin
  - General Post Office *July* 3 [42] 652
  - Post Office (Sorting Clerks) *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *Mar* 5 [38] 219; *April* 23 [39] 1524
- Duke of Cambridge *April* 13 [39] 738

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- Dungarvan, Fire at (Grant to Constabulary) *June* 19 [41] 1437
- Education Bill *Mar* 23 [38] 1607
- Education (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 24 [39] 63
- Evictions
  - Derry County *April* 16 [39] 1011
  - Ireland *Mar* 2 [37] 1483
- Female Telegraphists (Belfast) *Aug* 6 [43] 1683, 1684
- Financial Relations Commission *Aug* 14 [44] 852
- Giant's Causeway *July* 7 [42] 926
- Grand Juries
  - Ireland *April* 10 [39] 670; *April* 13, 749
  - Kilkenny *July* 30 [43] 1035
- Haulbowline Dockyard *May* 15 [40] 1434
- Homicide (Roscommon) *Mar* 17 [38] 1160
- Horse-breeding in Ireland *June* 1 [41] 214
- House of Commons
  - Officials *June* 4 [41] 409; *June* 9, 714
  - Terrace *June* 16 [41] 1161
- Hyde Park Disturbances *Feb* 21 [37] 870, 871
- Ireland
  - Head Postmasters *Mar* 20 [38] 1459
  - Liquor Traffic *Mar* 23 [38] 1614
  - Manhood Suffrage *Mar* 31 [39] 512
  - Tramways Acts *Mar* 5 [38] 200
- Irish
  - Fisheries *Feb* 27 [37] 1242
  - Mails *Feb* 27 [37] 1224; *April* 16 [39] 1020; *July* 2 [42] 530
- Johnstown Post Office (Kilkenny) *Aug* 14 [44] 833
- Judicial Rents (Tyrone County) *June* 25 [42] 63
- Lady Visitors (House of Commons) *July* 2 [42] 525
- Licensing Laws (Royal Commission) *Mar* 26 [39] 185, 186; *Mar* 27, 276, 277; *April* 21 1376
- Limerick Post Office *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
- Liquor Traffic Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 389; *Mar* 31, 522, 523, 524; *April* 10, 679
- Lismore Union *Mar* 17 [38] 1167
- Local Government Board (Ireland) *Aug* 14 [44] 847
- London and North Western Railway Bill *April* 27 [39] 1707, 1708; *May* 19 [40] 1674, 1675, 1676
- London Fever Hospital *May* 8 [40] 878
- Lunacy (England and Wales) *Feb* 28 [37] 1374
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  - American *April* 16 [39] 1019; *April* 24, 1633
  - Irish *Feb* 27 [37] 1224; *April* 16 [39] 1020; *July* 2 [42] 530
  - Service (Meath County) *May* 4 [40] 434
- Maryborough Prison (James Morry) *April* 17 [39] 1177
- Military Paupers *April* 14 [39] 889; *April* 21, 1371
- Municipal Franchise (Ireland) No. 2 Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 355
- National School Teachers *Aug* 14 [44] 838
- Naval Works Bill 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1372
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill *May* 12 [40] 1142
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  - Administration (South African Republic) *June* 15 [41] 1067

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O'BRIEN, Mr. PATRICK—*cont.*

- Postal—*cont.*
  - Arrangements (Glendalough) *Mar* 17 [38] 1160
  - Facilities (Clare County) *April* 23 [39] 1517
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  - Dublin *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *Mar* 5 [38] 219; *April* 23 [39] 1524; *July* 3 [42] 652
  - Johnstown (Kilkenny) *Aug* 14 [44] 833
  - Limerick *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
  - Pensions, *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
- Pretoria (British Agent) *May* 7 [40] 745
- Prison
  - Officers *Aug* 14 [44] 834
  - Warders (Ireland) *May* 5 [40] 553
- Proprietary Lunatic Asylums *Mar* 13 [38] 884
- Royal Irish Constabulary *Mar* 31 [39] 515
- Schools
  - Belfast (Christ Church) *April* 21 [39] 1378
  - Buckfastleigh (Roman Catholic) *April* 23 [39] 1521
  - Teachers (Ireland) *April* 13 [39] 741
- Shamrock (Troops in Ireland and) *Mar* 27 [39] 275
- Skibbereen Magistracy *Aug* 6 [43] 1684; *Aug* 14 [44] 832
- Soudan (Troops for) *May* 15 [40] 1438
- South African Republic (Postal Administration) *June* 15 [41] 1067
- Sub-Postmasters (Ireland) *Mar* 24 [39] 57
- Supply: £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 751, 767
- Telegrams (Undelivered) *April* 24 [39] 1628
- Telegraphists (Belfast) *Aug* 10 [44] 377
- Torpedo Boat Destroyers *April* 27 [39] 1717
- Transvaal Raid *July* 30 [43] 1042
- Treason-felony
  - Convict Devany *Mar* 16 [38] 1004
  - Prisoners *June* 11 [41] 839, 840
- Veterinary College (Ireland) *June* 9 [41] 717
- Waterford Telegraph Department *Feb* 24 [37] 940
- Winding-up Proceedings *Aug* 13 [44] 739
- Workhouse
  - Administration (Ireland) *June* 9 [41] 718
  - Ex-Military Inmates *June* 22 [41] 1566

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. J., *Tipperary, N.*

- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 344

O'CONNOR, Mr. ARTHUR, *Donegal, E.*

- Army Pension (John M'Givers) *Aug* 14 [44] 846
- Barrow Drainage (Ireland) *Mar* 9 [38] 426
- British South Africa Committee *Aug* 7 [44] 115
- Business of the House
  - General *Aug* 6 [43] 1703
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1279
- Charitable Loan Funds (Ireland) *June* 11 [41] 842, 843, 844; *June* 18, 1320, 1321, 1322; *June* 26 [42] 141, 142; *Aug* 14 [44] 849
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 667
- Crete Massacres *June* 11 [41] 859
- Inland Revenue Schedules *Mar* 26 [39] 164
- Labourers' Cottages (Donegal) *April* 21 [39] 1373
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 608, 640

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O'CONNOR, Mr. ARTHUR—*cont.*
- Londonderry Improvement Bill *July* 6 [42] 770
- Newtown Cunningham Post Office (Donegal County) *June* 11 [41] 833
- Poor Law Schools *May* 7 [40] 750
- Stranorlar and Glenties Railway *April* 23 [39] 1526
- Sub-Postmaster (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [49] 163, 164
- Supply
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1212, 1225
  - £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 99; *July* 24, 631, 634
- Workhouse
  - Buildings (Ireland *Feb* 14 [37] 347
  - System (Ireland) *June* 15 [41] 1060

O'CONNOR, Mr. JAMES, *Wicklow, W.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 164
- Artillery Range (Wicklow County) *Aug* 3, [43] 1352
- Aughrim Post Office *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
- Blackrock and Kingstown Drainage Bill *July* 3 [42] 645; *July* 6, 779, 781
- Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage *Mar* 23 [38] 1599; *Mar* 26 [39] 172; *Mar* 31, 518; *May* 14 [40] 1313
- Charge of Burglary (St. Helens) *July* 28 [43] 825; *Aug* 3, 1352
- Cycle Races in Phœnix Park *May* 19 [40] 1691
- Dublin Artillery Militia *Aug* 11 [44] 490
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 723, 724
- Excise Prosecutions *Feb* 28 [37] 1392
- Grand Juries (Ireland) *May* 14 [40] 1322
- Journals of the House *Mar* 27 [39] 281
- Labourers' Cottages
  - Ireland *June* 29 [42] 262
  - Rathdown Union *April* 10 [39] 674; *April* 23, 1531
- Labourers (Ireland) Bill *June* 2 [41] 303
- Land Law Ireland Bill, In. Com. *July* 23 [43] 579
- Local Government (Ireland) *April* 20 [39] 1253
- Pembroke Township Commissioners *Feb* 17 [37] 450
- Poor Law Unions (Ireland) *Mar* 13 [38] 889
- Probate Duties Grant (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1382
- Rabies *April* 17 [39] 1179; *May* 15 [40] 1440
- Railway Outrages *July* 21 [43] 269
- Reducing Alcoholic Strength of Wine *Feb* 25 [37] 1075
- Royal Irish Constabulary (Weights and Measures Act) *July* 24 [43] 609
- Sheriff's Sale (Wexford) *Mar* 19 [38] 1344
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 69
  - £116,557 for Repayment of Local Loans Fund (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1424
- Technical Education (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1382
- Treason-felony Prisoners *July* 24 [43] 612; *July* 31, 1265

O'CONNOR, Mr. T. P., *Liverpool, Scotland*
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 332, 333
- Boyne Navigation Transfer Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 407
- Crete *June* 8 [41] 609, 610; *June* 9, 716
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 16 [38] 1060
- Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 405
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1205
- Kitchen Committee *Mar* 6 [38] 411
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 553, 555, 558, 559, 562
- Liquor Traffic Commission *Mar* 31 [39] 523 524
- Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways Bill, 3R. *Mar* 12 [38] 723, 727
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 527, 529, 530, 531
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, etc. (Supplementary) *Mar* 13 [38] 952
- Sittings of the House (Exemption from the Standing Order) *May* 12 [40] 1151, 1152
- Supply
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 698
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1195
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 728

Occupying Tenants Enfranchisement Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. Bartley; Read 1° *Feb* 21 [37] 835

Official Secrets Bill
- *c.* Intro. Sir R. Webster; Read 1° *May* 14 [40] 1342
- 2R. Sir R. Webster, 219; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 219 *June* 26 [42]
- Withdrawn *Aug* 10 [44] 459

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- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 3

O'KEEFFE, Mr. F. A., *Limerick*
- Bankruptcy Cases (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1241
- Educational Endowments (Ireland) *Feb* 27 [37] 1247, 1248
- Irish Mails *Feb* 28 [37] 1380
- Limerick
  - County Militia *Mar* 2 [37] 1473
  - Smallpox Hospital *Feb* 27 [37] 1240
  - Troops at *Feb* 28 [37] 1379
- Postal Arrangements (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1370
- Roxborough Schools *May* 5 [40] 548

O'KELLY, Mr. JAMES, *Roscommon, N.*
- Charge of Firing a Gun (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1594
- Chefoo and Russia *May* 12 [40] 1150; *May* 14, 1329
- Crete *Aug* 13 [44] 743

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O'KELLY, Mr. JAMES—*cont.*
- Cuba
  - Insurrection in *April* 13 [39] 741
  - Sentence of Death *May* 11 [40] 1015; *May* 12, 1142
- Floods in Roscommon *Mar* 23 [38] 1593
- Italian Cruisers in the Red Sea (Seizures by) *Aug* 13 [44] 749
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 997
- School Teachers (Ireland) *April* 13 [39] 740
- Shannon Drainage *April* 13 [39] 741
- Soudan (Battle at Firket) *June* 12 [41] 972

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Old Age Pensions (Friendly Societies) Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. E. Strachey; Read 1° *Feb* 21 [37] 835

Old Age Provident Pensions Bill
- *c.* Intro. Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; Read 1° *Feb* 19 [37] 677

OLDROYD, Mr. MARK, *Dewsbury*
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1190; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 902, 907; *June* 22, 1604
- Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 461
- Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act (1890) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 17 [38] 1181
- Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 426

O'MALLEY, Mr. W., *Galway, Connemara*
- Bankrupt Estates, Ireland *June* 1 [41] 219
- Lough Corrib *July* 23 [43] 454
- Postal and Telegraphic Facilities (Ireland) *July* 21 [43] 247, 248
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 483, 485
- School Inspectors *Mar* 16 [38] 1022
- Supply: £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 645

O'NIELL, Hon. R. T., *Antrim, Mid*
- Carnlough (Antrim)
  - Constabulary Station *July* 24 [43] 602
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- Appeal Court of Bengal *Feb* 20 [37] 684
- Chitral *Mar* 2 [37] 1450
- Indian
  - Cotton Duties *Mar* 2 [37] 1451
  - Despatches *June* 29 [42] 250
  - Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1576
- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 163, 170; In Com. *May* 18, 1526
- Mussulman Law in India *June* 29 [42] 233
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ORANMORE AND BROWNE, Lord
- Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill, 3R. *June* 8 [41] 600
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1572, 1614, 1626; *Aug* 7 [44] 22
- Scovell's Divorce Bill, Report *June* 8 [41] 599

Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Bill
- Intro., Sir L. Lyell; Read 1° *Feb* 20 [37] 796
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- Read 2ª *July* 16, 1575
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ORR-EWING, Mr. C. L., *Ayr Burghs*
- Council Drafts (India) *May* 15 [40] 1435
- Treaty Between Germany and Japan *April* 20 [39] 1260

OSWALD, Mr. J. F., *Oldham*
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- Anderson *v.* Gorrie *Aug* 14 [44] 844
- Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 99
- Bronze Coin *Feb* 25 [37] 1064; *Mar* 2, 1475
- Contempt of Court *Feb* 18 [37] 545
- Court of Appeal *Aug* 14 [44] 850
- East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 809
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1187
- Lothaire Trial *Aug* 10 [44] 386, 387
- Silver Coinage *July* 6 [42] 794
- Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc., *May* 1 [40] 358
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- Vexatious Actions Bill, In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 455

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Outdoor Provident Relief Bill
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OWEN, Mr. T., *Cornwall, Launceston*
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OXFORD, Lord Bishop of
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LORDS

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Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., having been created Viscount Wendover of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Buckingham, and Earl Carrington
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Right Honourable Herbert Coulstoun Gardner, having been created Baron Burghclere of Walden, in the County of Essex
Henry Hucks Gibbs, esquire, having been created Baron Aldenham of Aldenham, in the County of Hertford
Right Honourable Sir Henry James, knight, having been created Baron James of Hereford, in the County of Hereford
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Mandell Lord Bishop of Peterborough
Right Honourable Arthur Wellesley Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, having been created Viscount Peel of Sandy, in the County of Bedford
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June 26—The Right Hon. Edward Heneage, having been created Baron Heneage of Hainton, in the County of Lincoln
John Wingfield Malcolm, esquire, C.B., having been created Baron Malcolm of Poltalloch, in the County of Argyll
Henry John Brinsley Manners, esquire (commonly called the Marquess of Granby), having been summoned by Writ to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Manners of Haddon
Aug 13—Right Honourable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, baronet, G.C.M.G., having been created Lord Rosmead of Rosmead in the County of Westmeath, and of Tafelberg in South Africa

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Lord Bolton, after the death of his father
Earl Pembroke and Montgomery, after the death of his brother
Earl Verulam, after the death of his father

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April 30—Lord Dunleath, after the death of his father

June 16—Earl de la Warr, after the death of his father

June 18—Lord Granard, after the death of his father

June 22—Lord Tyrone (Marquess of Waterford) after the death of his father
Lord Denman, after the death of his great-uncle

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Lochcarron (Ross-shire), *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 6 [42] 790

Montrose Burghs (Spoilt Ballot Papers), *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 10 [38] 604

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Lobby Mosaics, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 3 [43] 1352

Smoking Accommodation, *Qs.* Mr. J. Aird, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 2 [37] 1494. *Qs.* Captain McCalmont, Captain Norton, Mr. H. Labouchere, Mr. J. Ellis; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 23 [38] 1598. *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 26 [39] 166. *Qs.* Mr. J. Aird, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 30 [43] 1045

Telegraphic Communication, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1261

Index to Acts of Parliament, *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1533. *Q.* Mr. J. Brigg; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 27 [43] 689

Journals of the House, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Flynn; *A.* [Mr. Speaker] *June* 30 [42] 400

Lady Visitors (Terrace), *Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 2 [42] 525

Offensive Smells from Thames Barges, *Q.* Mr. C. T. Giles; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 14 [44] 837

Official Residence (Houses of Parliament), *Q.* Mr. J. H. Williams; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 226

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Blue-books, *Qs.* Mr. W. J. Galloway, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1156. *Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 893

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Police Duty, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 846

Prorogation of Parliament—*Aug* 14 [44] 888

Royal Commission on Financial Relations, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 31 [43] 1263

St. Stephen's Crypt, *Q.* Mr. S. Gedge; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 491

Sale of Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament, etc.), *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 3 [42] 662. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7, 931. *Qs.* Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Lord Stanley *July* 14, 1421

Seats in the House, *Qs.* Mr. S. Gedge, Mr. T. C. T. Warner, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. T. Lough, Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Speaker *May* 14 [40] 1309

Terrace, House of Commons, *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Hanbury *June* 16 [41] 1160. *Qs.* Dr. Tanner, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 2 [42] 525

Whitsuntide Holidays, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Maclure; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 221. *Q.* Mr. J. Morley; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 14, 1341

New Member Affirmed

June 4—John Emmott Barlow, esquire, for the *County of Somerset* (*Frome Division*)

New Members Sworn

Feb 11—William Ambrose, esquire, Q.C., for *Middlesex County* (*Harrow Division*)

Thomas Joseph Farrell, esquire, for *Kerry County* (*South Division*)

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Q.C., for *Inverness District of Burghs*

Evelyn Hubbard, commonly called the Honourable Evelyn Hubbard, for *Borough of Lambeth* (*Brixton Division*)

Herbert Merton Jessel, esquire, for *Borough of St. Pancras* (*South Division*)

William Kenny, esquire, Q.C., for *Borough of Dublin* (*St. Stephen's Green Division*)

William Edward Hartpole Lecky, esquire, for *Borough of Trinity College, Dublin*

James John Shee, esquire, for *Waterford County* (*West Division*)

Henry Algernon George Percy, commonly called Lord Warkworth, for *Borough of Kensington* (*South Division*)

Feb 13—Augustus Frederick Warr, esquire, for *the City of Liverpool* (*East Toxteth Division*)

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—Commons—cont.

New Members Sworn—cont.

- *Feb* 17—Sir James Horner Haslett, for *Borough of Belfast* (*North Belfast Division*)
  - Francis Arthur O'Keeffe, esquire, for *Borough of Limerick*
- *Feb* 24—Hon. George Richard Penn Curzon-Howe, commonly called Viscount Curzon, for *County of Buckingham* (*Southern or Wycombe Division*)
  - Sir Francis Henry Evans, knight, for *Borough of Southampton*
- *Feb* 25—Right Honourable John Morley, for the *Montrose District of Burghs*
- *Feb* 28—Thomas Courtenay Theydon Warner, esquire, for the *County of Stafford* (*Lichfield Division*)
- *Apr* 10—Richard M'Ghee, esquire, for the *County of Louth (South Louth Division)*
- *Apr* 13—James Laurance Carew, esquire, for the *Borough of Dublin (College Green Division)*
  - James Roche, esquire, commonly called the Hon. James Roche, for the *County of Kerry (East Kerry Division)*
- *May* 5—Michael Joseph Flavin, esquire, for *County of Kerry (North Kerry Division)*
  - Captain Duncan Vernon Pirie, for *Burgh of Aberdeen (North Division)*
- *May* 14—Sir William Overend Priestley, M.D., for the *Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews*
- *June* 8—Thomas Charles Hunter Hedderwick, esquire, for the *Wick District of Burghs*

New Writs Issued

During Recess

- *For* the Borough of Belfast (North Belfast Division) *v.* Sir Edward James Harland, baronet, deceased
- *For* the University of Dublin *v.* the Right Honourable David Robert Plunket, called up to the House of Peers
- *For* the Borough of Kensington (South Division) *v.* Sir Algernon Borthwick, baronet, called up to the House of Peers
- *For* the Borough of Lambeth (Brixton Division) *v.* George Godolphin Osborne, commonly called the Marquess of Carmarthen, now Duke of Leeds
- *For* the City of Liverpool (East Toxteth Division) *v.* The Right Honourable Baron Henry de Worms, called up to the House of Peers
- *For* the County of Middlesex (Harrow Division) *v.* William Ambrose, esquire, Q.C., Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—Commons—cont.

New Writs Issued—cont.

During Recess—cont.

- *For* the Borough of St. Pancras (South Division) *v.* The Right Honourable Sir Julian Goldsmid, baronet, deceased
- *Feb* 11—*For* the Montrose District of Burghs *v.* John Shiress Will, esquire, Q.C., Manor of Northstead
- *Feb* 13—*For* the County of Buckingham (Southern or Wycombe Division) *v.* The Honourable George Richard Penn Curzon-Howe, commonly called Viscount Curzon, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household
- *Feb* 14—*For* the County of Stafford (Lichfield Division) *v.* Henry Charles Fulford, esquire, whose election has been determined to be void
- *Feb* 17—*For* the Borough of Southampton *v.* Tankerville Chamberlayne, esquire, void election
- *Feb* 28—*For* the County of Louth (Southern Division) *v.* Daniel Ambrose, deceased
  - *For* the County of Kerry (East Kerry Division) *v.* Michael Davitt, esquire, who elects to sit for County of Mayo (South Mayo Division) *Mar* 16 [38] 993
- *Mar* 30—*For* Borough of Dublin (College Green Division) *v.* Dr. Joseph Edward Kenny (Manor of Northstead)
- *April* 14—*For* County of Kerry (North Kerry Division) *v.* Thomas Sexton, esquire (Chiltern Hundreds)
- *April* 24—*For* Burgh of Aberdeen (Northern Division) *v.* William Alexander Hunter, esquire (Chiltern Hundreds)
- *May* 6—*For* Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities *v.* The Right Honourable Sir Charles John Pearson, knight, one of the Senators of Her Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland
- *May* 14—*For* the Wick District of Burghs *v.* Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., Manor of Northstead
- *May* 18—*For* the County of Somerset (Frome Division) *v.* The Honourable Thomas Henry Thynne, commonly called Viscount Weymouth, now Marquess of Bath, called up to the House of Peers

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- *Adulteration Bill*—Pres. Mr. W. C. Quilter *Mar* 25 [39] 86
- *Belfast Corporation Bill (Order* re *Petitions)*—Mr. Knox (*Motion*) *April* 30 [40] 192
- *British Civilians in India*—Pres. Sir J. Lubbock *Mar* 17 [40] 1146
- *Buluwayo Sanitary Board*—Pres. Mr. Scott-Montagu *July* 13 [42] 1306
- *Education Bill*—Pres. Mr. J. Chamberlain *June* 11 [41] 862
- *Treason-felony Prisoners*—Pres. at the Bar by Lord Mayor of Dublin *May* 12 [40] 1128

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Parliamentary Constituencies (Electors, etc.) United Kingdom

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Return Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 26 [37] 1145

Parliamentary Costs Bill

l. Pres. Lord Halsbury: Read 1ª *April* 27 [39] 1705
Read 2ª and Referred to Joint Committee on Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills *May* 8 [40] 862
Lord Halsbury, (*Motion*: "That it is expedient that this Bill be referred to a Joint Com. of both Houses; and that it is expedient that the said Com. be the Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills.") Agreed to and ordered that a message be sent to Commons accordingly *June* 15 [41] 1037
Message from Commons acquainting Lords that they concur in Reso. of that House *June* 16, 1149
c. Amendts. Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision and Consolidation Bills *July* 8 [42] 1052
l. Amendts. Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision and Consolidation Bills, and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 9 [42] 1053
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Parliamentary Elections (Mariners' Votes) Bill

c. Intro. Mr. T. Richardson; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353
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c. Intro. Mr. F. F. Begg; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 352
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PARNELL, Mr. J. H., *Meath, S.*

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PAULTON, Mr. JAMES M., *Durham, Bishop Auckland*

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  £536,607 for Post Office Packet Services *April* 10 [39] 701
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Payment of Jurors (Ireland) Bill

c. Intro., Mr. R. M. Dane; Read 1° *Feb* 17 [37] 536
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PEARSON, RT. HON. SIR CHARLES (Lord Advocate), *Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities*

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    Board Cruiser (Scottish) *Mar* 12 [38] 754
    Boat Refuge (Moray Firth) *Mar* 5 [38] 200
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  Prison Commissioners (Scotland) *Feb* 21 [37] 830
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  Public Health (Scotland) Consolidation Bill *Mar* 17 [38] 1162
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  Public Houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act *Mar* 9 [38] 443 ; *April* 20 [39] 1245
  Public Rights of Way (Scotland) *Mar* 31 [39] 514
  Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 533
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  Residue Grant (Scotland) *May* 1 [40] 347
  Scotch County Councils *Feb* 21 [37] 895
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  Sheep Stealing (Scotland) *Mar* 2 [37] 1464
  Sheriff Court (Sutherland) *April* 27 [39] 1713
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  Supply
    £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1689, 1692, 1694
    £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1648, 1649, 1650, 1653, 1658, 1660, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1675, 1678
  Sutherland, Clerk of the Peace *Feb* 27 [37] 1256 ; *Feb* 28, 1390
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    Illegal *Mar* 13 [38] 880 ; *Mar* 16, 996
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PEASE, Mr. ARTHUR, *Darlington*
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  Habitual Criminals *Feb* 24 [37] 924
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  Opium Cultivation *Mar* 12 [38] 743
  Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354
  Slavery
    Witu (Abolition of) *April* 23 [39] 1516
    Zanzibar *Mar* 12 [38] 743
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PEASE, Mr. H. FELL, *Yorkshire, N.R., Cleveland*
  Cruelty to Horses (London) *May* 11 [40] 997
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PEASE, Mr. JOSEPH A., *Northumberland, Tyneside*
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- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1350 ; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 256 ; *May* 13, 1266 ; In Com. *May* 14, 1347 ; *May* 18, 1563, 1645 ; *May* 19, 1746 ; *May* 20 [41] 3, 7, 11, 32, 36 ; *May* 21, 96, 124, 130, 149, 164, 189 ; *June* 23, 1704, 1706, 1714, 1715, 1718 ; *June* 25 [42] 89, 91, 94, 95
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- Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1567, 1571
- Business of the House
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  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1322, 1337
  - Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1473
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1647
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 884 ; *June* 17, 1282 ; *June* 18, 1348, 1395, 1397 ; *June* 22, 1609
- Fiji *April* 30 [40] 203
- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 469, 473 ; In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1177
- Incidence of Local and Imperial Taxation *June* 23 [41] 1694 ; *June* 29 [42] 266
- Kafir Slave Traffic *May* 4 [40] 446
- Morocco (Mission to Sultan of) *April* 20 [39] 1249
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 395
- Recruitment of Labourers (Congo) *Mar* 12 [38] 771
- Russia and Armenia *Feb* 27 [37] 1252
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  - Zanzibar and Pemba *Feb* 13 [37] 234 ; *June* 22 [41] 1550 ; *Aug* 6 [43] 1697
- Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 352
- Supply
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 725
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 405
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1188
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [37] 311, 333, 336
- Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 425
- Uganda Railway *Feb* 27 [37] 1256

PEASE, Sir JOSEPH W., Bart., *Durham, Barnard Castle*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 23, 26, 44 ; *June* 23 [41] 1712, 1716
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1097
- Business of the House
  - General *June* 15 [41] 1098
  - Government *April* 27 [39] 1774
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 882, 895
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 468
- Soudan (Battle at Firket) *June* 12 [41] 971
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1541
- Supply : £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1531

PEEL, Viscount
- Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7

PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY, EARL OF (Lord Steward of the Household)
- Edinburgh General Register House Bill, 2R. *July* 17 [43] 8
- Message from the Queen *Feb* 20 [37] 681
- Public Offices (Site) Bill, 2R. *July* 17 [43] 7

PENDER, Mr. J., *Northamptonshire, Mid*
- Harleston Charities (Northants) *April* 23 [39] 1505

PENN, Mr. J., *Lewisham*
- Belleville Boilers *Feb* 13 [37] 229
- Engineer Students (Navy) *Feb* 27 [37] 1251
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 298, 302
  - £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1490
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 177

Pensions
- *Army*
  - *Ball*, *Q.* Captain Chaloner ; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 600. *Q.* Captain Chaloner ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 12, 773
  - *Beatty (Henry)*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 16 [42] 1640
  - *Borrowing on Security of*, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *April* 16 [39] 1036
  - *Bryan*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 16 [38] 1008
  - *Bryson (Thomas)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 15 [40] 1430. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 23 [43] 473
  - *Campaign*, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing ; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 24 [39] 55 ; *Mar* 30 364
  - *Crimean*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng ; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 6 [38] 357
  - *Deniston (Joseph)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 24 [37] 913 ; *April* 17 [39] 1152
  - *Hynes (John)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell ; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 20 [37] 688 ; *April* 17 [39] 1152
  - *Kenney (Edward)*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan. Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. T. W. Legh ; *As.* Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Powell-Williams *Feb* 24 [37] 913
  - *Lynch (Patrick)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 2 [37] 1487 ; *Mar* 5 [38] 219
  - *M'Givers (John)*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor ; *As.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Aug* 14 [44] 846
  - *M'Govern (James)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully ; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *May* 12 [40] 1137
  - *Mackenzie (Alexander)*, *Qs.* Mr. Hedderwick ; *As.* Mr. Brodrick *Aug* 10 [44] 382

[*cont.*

Pensions—cont.

- *Army*—cont.
  - *Maguire*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *Mar* 9 [38] 445
  - *Mitchell (Colonel Edward)*, Q. Mr. R. Wallace; *A.* Sir R. Webster *July* 7 [42] 932
  - *Murray (Hugh)*, Q. Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Powell-Williams *July* 24 [43] 594
  - *Pensioners*, Q. Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 19 [41] 1435
  - *Redding*, Q. Viscount Valentia; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 3 [38] 27
  - *Rich (Colonel F. H.)*, Q. General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1421
  - *Soldiers in Workhouses*, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Captain Donelan; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Brodrick *April* 14 [39] 889
  - *Wroughton (Mrs.)*, Q. Mr. T. W. Legh; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Feb* 24 [37] 914
- *Bill (Teachers')*, Q. Mr. E. Gray; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1254
- *Certified Teachers*, Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 853, 866; Sir F. Powell, 858, 859; Mr. R. Cameron, 860; Viscount Cranborne, 861; Mr. G. H. Morrell, 863; Sir J. Gorst, 863, 866 *Feb* 21 [37]
- *Civil Service*, Q. Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1351
- *Commutation Tables*, Q. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 29 [42] 256
- *de Wet (Sir Jacobus)*, *Qs.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 28 [43] 827
- *Dockyards (Pay and)*, Q. General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 12 [41] 975
- *Indian Army Pension Deficiency (Annuity on Consolidated Fund)* (see that Title)
- *Old Age*, *Qs.* Mr. A. K. Loyd, Mr. L. R. Holland; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 21 [37] 815. Q. Mr. J. Howard; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 13 [39] 735. Q. Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 16, 1049. Q. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 220. Q. Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 976
- *Old Age Pension (Friendly Societies) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Old Age Provident Pensions Bill* (see that Title)
- *Old Age Pensions (Royal Commission)*, *Qs.* Mr. D. H. Coghill, Mr. T. Bayley, Mr. L. R. Holland; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29, [42] 269. Q. Mr. E. H. Hulse; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 800. Q. Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 111; Q. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 14, 851
- *Police*
  - *Butler (Thomas)*, Q. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 16 [39] 1007
  - *Period of Service*, Q. Sir J. Fergusson; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1238
  - *Scotland*, Q. Mr. R. Souttar; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2 [37] 1490. Q. Colonel Denny; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 3 [38] 186. *Qs.* Captain Pirie; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11 [41] 853; *June* 12, 971
- *Post Office*, Q. Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1384

[*cont.*

Pensions—cont.

- *Prison Officers*, Q. Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 21 [43] 267
- *Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses (Retiring)* Q. Sir A. B. Forwood; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 10 [42] 1229
- *Taaffe (John)*, *Case of*, Q. Mr. R. McGhee; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 9 [41] 713
- *Teachers'*
  - *Fund (Ireland)*, Q. Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 612. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 261. *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. J. Clancy; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. G. Balfour *July* 23, 456
  - *National School (Cork County)*, Q. Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 149
  - *Scotland*, Q. Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 25 [37] 1076
  - *Superannuation*, Q. Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 10 [42] 1223
  - *Worthington (Mr.)*, *Case of*, Q. Mr. R. G. Verney; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 5 [38] 233

PERCY, Earl

- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1524

PERKS, Mr. R. W., *Lincolnshire, S.*

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 68
- Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 702
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1199; In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1273
- Hunwick Churchyard (Durham) *June* 25 [42] 57
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1533
- Marriage Laws (Malta) *Mar* 5 [38] 236
- New Romney Church Schools *June* 22 [41] 1563
- Railway
  - Mombasa-Uganda *July* 16 [42] 1643; *July* 23 [43] 468, 469
  - Uganda *July* 7 [42] 926, 927
- Uganda Railway Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1095, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1108
- Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund), In Com. *July* 2 [42] 563
- Wreaths on Graves (Priors Marston) *June* 18 [41] 1328; *July* 7 [42] 927

Personal Property (Exemption) Bill

- *c.* Intro. Mr. E. Robertson; Read 1º *April* 14 [39] 900

PETERBOROUGH, Lord Bishop of

- Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7

Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill
2R. Mr. J. M. Paulton, (*Motion*) 729; Mr. Bigwood, 732; Mr. Skewes-Cox, 732, 733, 734; Mr. H. Labouchere, 733, 736, 737; Mr. J. Burns, 734; Mr J. W. Lowther, 736, 737; Mr. L. Courtney, 738; Mr. A. Hopkinson, 739; Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, 739; Mr. R. M. Biddulph, 740; (*Division*, 740); Main Question as Amended Put and Agreed to, 740 *Mar* 12 [38]
Read 2° *Mar* 12, 740

Petroleum Committee (see PARLIAMENT: COMMONS; subheading *Committees*)

Petty Sessions Court (Clare County)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 24 [39] 1626

PHILLPOTTS, Captain A. S., *Devonshire, Torquay*
Illegal Fishing *Mar* 9 [38] 436
Naval
  Cadets *April* 30 [40] 213
  Manœuvres *April* 30 [40] 214; *June* 17 [41] 1246
Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1374, 1375; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 228
Navy Estimates
  £81,300 for Educational Services *June* 26 [42] 215
  93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 378
  £229,800 for Royal Naval Reserves *May* 15 [40] 1488, 1496
Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 925
Supply: £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 735

PICKARD, Mr. B., *York, W.R., Normanton*
Business of the House (Government Business) *April* 27 [39] 1764
Claim by Check-weighman (Wakefield) *July* 31 [43] 1261
Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Bill *June* 11 [41] 856
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 588; *July* 27 [43] 742, 748, 765
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 432
Navy Estimates: £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 173

PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H., *Bethnal Green, S.W.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 139; In Com. *May* 14, 1345; *May* 19, 1705, 1707; *May* 21 [41] 183, 186, 190, 194; *June* 29 [42] 279, 283, 332, 333
Agricultural Rates Act, 1896 (Orders) *Aug* 7 [44] 190
Alien Immigration *Mar* 31 [39] 519
Army Estimates: £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 123, 131
Arrest of Mr. Yusufuddin *June* 8 [41] 602

[*cont.*

PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H.—*cont.*
Burglary Bill, 2R. *Aug* 10 [44] 458; In Com. *Aug* 11, 559, 560
Business of the House *Feb* 27 [37] 1268
Charges against Licence-holders *Feb* 27 [37] 1257
Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 16, 39
Convicts on Licence *Feb* 25 [37] 1074; *Mar* 12 [38] 747
Court-house Accommodation *May* 18 [40] 1554; *May* 21 [41] 74, 75
Court of Criminal Appeal Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 358
Criminal Statistics *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 28 [40] 12
Criminal Statistics (London) *April* 17 [39] 1168
Directors of Companies and their Votes *Feb* 14 [37] 349
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1670
Distress from Want of Employment Committee *Feb* 13 [37] 239; *Feb* 17, 467

East London Water
  Company *July* 27 [43] 702; *July* 30, 1025
  Supply *Aug* 6 [43] 1697; *Aug* 7 [44] 109

East London Water (Height of Supply) Bill 2R. *April* 14 [39] 849
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1387
Egypt, Powers of "Caisse de la Dette" in *Mar* 20 [38] 1467
Egyptian Reserve Fund *Mar* 26 [39] 182
Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill *April* 10 [39] 678
Hereford Prison *Feb* 18 [37] 541
Inveterate Misdemeanants and Inebriates *Mar* 9 [38] 436
Jhalawar (Maharaja of) *Mar* 5 [38] 214
Juvenile Offenders *May* 11 [40] 1012; *June* 19 [41] 1445
Larceny Bill *Aug* 8 [44] 258
London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 16, 39
Lyons *v.* Wilkins (High Court of Justice) *April* 13 [39] 734
Middlesex Sessions (Convict on Licence) *May* 21 [41] 63
Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1400
Official Secrets Bill, 2R. *June* 26 [42] 219
Old Metal Dealers *June* 1 [41] 214
Police Supervision *April* 23 [39] 1498; *July* 21 [43] 271
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R *Mar* 18 [38] 1270
Postmen's Uniforms *Mar* 5 [38] 234
Post Office Savings Bank (Leave of Absence) *July* 10 [42] 1220
Prevention of Crimes Act *Feb* 28 [37] 1389, 1395
Prison-made Goods *April* 20 [39] 1261

Prisons
  Committee *Feb* 13 [37] 237
  Hereford *Feb* 18 [37] 541
  Wormwood Scrubbs *Feb* 18 [37] 540

Seamen's Wages and Effects *June* 4 [41] 421
Siam *Feb* 18 [37] 562, 563
Summary Jurisdiction Act (1879) *April* 23 [39] 1503

[*cont.*

PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H.—*cont.*
  Supply
    £40,927 for Metropolitan Police Salaries *June* 5 [41] 584
    £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 600
    £426,290 for Prisons in England and Wales and the Colonies, Expenses *June* 5 [41] 589
  Trinity Almshouses *June* 2 [41] 295
  Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 522; *July* 30 [43] 1088
  Wormwood Scrubbs Prison *Feb* 18 [37] 540

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill
l. Read 2ª *April* 23 [39] 1490

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
  Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill
c. Mr. Swift MacNeill, (*Motion*) 380; Mr. G. Balfour, 382; Mr. J. Dillon, 383; Mr. W. Redmond, 384; (*Motion negatived,* 384) *June* 30 [42]
  Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 5) Bill
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

PIERPOINT, Mr. ROBERT, *Warrington*
  Cholera and Water Supply in Egypt *July* 6 [42] 791, 792
  Game Licences (Scotland) *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
  Street Obstructions (London) *May* 5 [40] 550
  Supply
    £1,000 for Cyprus (Grant in Aid); Report *Aug* 11 [44] 522, 525, 527
    £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 700

Piers and Harbours
  Provisional Orders
    Copies Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 28 [37] 1365; (*c.*) *June* 8 [41] 601
  United Kingdom
    Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 588

Piers and Harbours (Wales)
  Mr. J. H. Lewis, (*Notice of Motion*) *Mar* 17 [38] 1147
  Mr. J. H. Lewis, (*Motion*) 907, 923; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 918, 919; Admiral Field, 919, 928; General Laurie, 920; Sir Cameron Gull, 921, 923; Captain Phillpotts, 925; Sir G. O. Morgan, 926, 928; Mr. G. Lambert, 928; Sir W. Harcourt, 930, 932; Mr. Ritchie, 931, 932; Mr. Abel Thomas, 934; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 935; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 936; Captain Bethell, 937; Mr. J. W. Logan, 938; Mr. W. Allan, 939 *April* 14 [39]

Pilotage
  Paper Pres. (*c.*) *June* 3 [41] 369

Pilotage Provisional Order Bill
c. Rep. with Amendts. *May* 6 [40] 720
l. Read 1ª *May* 11, 993
  2R. Lord Norton, 46; Earl of Dudley, 47 *May* 21 [41]
  Read 2ª and com. *May* 21, 47
  Rep. from Select Com. without Amendt. and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 26 [42] 133
  In Com.; Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 2, 515
  Read 3ª and Passed *July* 3, 633
  Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

PINKERTON, Mr. J., *Galway*
  Derry Asylum *July* 16 [42] 1622
  Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1658; *July* 20 [43] 229, 230; *July* 23, 507, 509, 523, 559, 573
  Tenants' Improvements (Ireland) *Mar* 3 [38] 36

PIRBRIGHT, Lord
  Liverpool Court of Passage Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 515

PIRIE, Capt. DUNCAN V., *Aberdeen, N.*
  Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1469; In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1478; *Aug* 5, 1549
  Aldershot (Tent Floor Boards) *Aug* 4 [43] 1443; *Aug* 6, 1699
  Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1469, 1497
  Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1647
  Enlistment (2nd Gordon Highlanders) *June* 15 [41] 1051
  Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill *July* 21 [43] 265
  Illegal Trawling *July* 3 [42] 657
  Police Pensions (Scotland) *June* 11 [41] 853; *June* 12, 971
  Protection of Scotch Fisheries *June* 8 [41] 614
  Public Health (Scotland) Bill *Aug* 4 [43] 1450

Places of Worship (Leasehold Enfranchisement) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. S. T. Evans; Read 1° *Mar* 2 [37] 1600

PLATT-HIGGINS, Mr. F., *Salford, N.*
  Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1196

PLAYFAIR, Lord
  London University Commission Bill, 2R. *July* 23 [43] 439; 3R. *July* 30, 1007

Plumbers' Registration Bill
. Intro., Mr. Knowles; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 354
2R. Mr. Lees Knowles, 962, 963, 964; Mr. Vesey Knox, 962; Mr. T. M. Healy, 962; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 963; Mr. S. T. Evans, 963 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. Mr. Lees Knowles, 732; Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 732; Sir C. Dilke, 732; Dr. Farquharson, 732; Mr. A. D. Provand, 732; Mr. J. Caldwell, 732; (*Division*, 732) *April* 10 [39]

Plunkett, Hon. Horace C., *Dublin County, S.*
Army Horse-breeding (Ireland) *June* 16 [41] 1158
Bacon Trade (Ireland) *Mar* 19 [38] 1348
Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1339, 1340; *Aug* 13 [44] 721
Dublin Post Office (Telegraphists) *June* 12 [41] 966
Electric Lighting (Dublin) *June* 25 [42] 61
Fee Grant (Ireland) *Mar* 27 [39] 272
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 677, 681; Instruction to Com. *June* 12, 977; In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1668, 1671; *July* 22 [43] 386; *July* 28, 861
Lighthouse Illuminants *July* 24 [43] 608
Militia Battalions *Mar* 3 [38] 26
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1262
Public Health (Ireland) Bill *May* 19 [40] 1753
Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 277; *Feb* 17, 478 479, 487
Supply
  £2,450 for Queen's Colleges, Ireland *July* 24 [43] 661
  £75,656 for Supreme Court of Judicature and Other Legal Departments in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 665, 667
Training Ship at Kingstown *Feb* 13 [37] 228
Voters' Lists (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 447

Police and Sanitary Regulations
Sir Matthew White Ridley, (*Motion for Com.*) 1134; [Mr. Speaker, 1136, 1144;] Sir C. Dilke, 1137, 1138; Mr. W. Long, 1138, 1145; Sir A. K. Rollit, 1140; Sir H. Fowler, 1141; Sir F. S. Powell, 1143; Mr. J. E. Ellis, 1143; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1144; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1145; Mr. T. R. Leuty, 1146 *Mar* 17 [38]
Special Report Brought up and Read (*c.*) *July* 17 [43] 25

olice (Counties and Boroughs)
Copy of Reports of Inspectors of Constabulary, Pres. (*c.*) *May* 5 [40] 537

olice Pensions, etc. (Scotland)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 479

olling Arrangements (London) Bill
Intro., Mr. E. Bond; Read 1° *Mar* 3 [38] 126
Withdrawn *July* 6 [42] 900

Pollock, Mr. H. F., *Lincoln, Spalding*
Charity Commission Vacancy *Aug* 13 [44] 751
Donington Education Scheme *July* 17 [43] 39
Endowed Schools Acts (Cowley's Charity), Address to Her Majesty *May* 7 [40] 835

Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. W. Johnston; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 359
2R. Mr. W. Johnston, 629; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 629, 631, 632; Colonel Waring, 629; Mr. T. Harrington, 629; Mr. T. M. Healy, 630; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 630; Dr. J. E. Kenny, 631; [Mr. Speaker, 631, 632;] Mr. G. Balfour, 632; (*Division* 632) *Feb* 18
In Com. Rep. without Amendt. *Feb* 19, 677
Read 3° and Passed *Feb* 19, 677
l. Read 1ª *Feb* 20, 681
2R. Marquess of Londonderry, 1449; Earl of Ranfurly, 1449; Viscount Clifden, 1450 *Mar* 2
Read 2ª *Mar* 2, 1450
Com., Amendts. made; re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 5 [38] 182
Rep. from Com. with Further Amendt. *Mar* 17, 1115
On Rep. of Amendts., Viscount Clifden, 1451; Lord Balfour, 1452; Lord Herschell, 1452, *Mar* 20
Amendts. Rep. *Mar* 20, 1452
Read 3ª, with Amendts. Passed and Returned to Commons *Mar* 23, 1585
c. Lords' Amendts. Agreed to *Mar* 25 [39] 85
Royal Assent *Mar* 31, 510
(For Questions see Ireland)

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill
c. Intro., Mr. J. Bailey; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 351
2R. Mr. J. Bailey, 1257, 1262, 1280; Captain Norton, 1259, 1265; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, 1262; Mr. J. W. Logan, (*Amendt.*) 1262, 1267, 1279; Mr. J. Burns, 1263, 1265, 1266; Sir W. Foster, 1266, 1267; Mr. E. H. Llewellyn, 1268; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 1270; Mr. H. Chaplin, 1272; Colonel Denny, 1273; Mr. W. Johnston, 1274; Mr. Graham Murray, 1274; Mr. J. A. Rentoul, 1275; Lord A. Compton, 1275; Serjeant Hemphill, 1276; Major Pryce-Jones, 1276; Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, 1277; Dr. Farquharson, 1277; Mr. J. G. Weir, 1278; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 1278; [Mr. Speaker, 1278;] Sir G. O. Trevelyan, 1278, 1280; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1279, 1280; Mr. J. P. Smith, 1279; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 1280; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 1279) *Mar* 18 [38]
Read 2° and Referred to Standing Com. 1280 *Mar* 18
Rep. with Amendts. by Standing Com. on Law (Sir J. Fergusson) *May* 1 [40] 336
Mr. J. Bailey, (*Motion*) 817; Mr. J. Burns, 817; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 818; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 818; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 818; Mr. E. Strachey, 819; Mr. H. V. Duncombe, 819; [Mr. Speaker, 819;] (*Motion negatived*, 819); (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 819) *Aug* 13 [44]
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 13, 819

[*cont.*

Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 13, 716
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 14, 822
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 14, 822
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 14, 822
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Poor Law
Schools Committee's Report
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 22 [43] 365
Union Officers
Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 29 [40] 101

Poor Relief (England and Wales)
Copy of Expenditure Pres. (*c.*) *July* 21 [43] 246

Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. G. Balfour; Read 1° *Aug* 7 [44] 192
Withdrawn *Aug* 11, 566

Portsmouth (Borough) Water Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

PORTSMOUTH, Earl of
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1575, 1600; *Aug* 7 [44] 25, 69; *Aug* 10, 329, 330

Portsmouth Street Tramways Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Port Talbot Railway and Docks (Ogmore Valleys Extension) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20, 110

Port Talbot Railway and Docks (South Wales Mineral Railway) Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

POST OFFICE

Postmaster General—Duke of NORFOLK

Achill Island (Postal Facilities), *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 608
Agricultural
Labourers' Out Relief (Medicine Post), *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 51
Parcel Post, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30 [43] 1049
Annuities, *Q.* Mr. J. Rankin; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 23 [39] 1534
Antrim County (Postal Arrangements), *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 596
Ashanti Expedition (Transmission of Correspondence), *Q.* Mr. O. L. Clare; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 350
Ashford Fire Brigade, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 592

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POST OFFICE—cont.
Athlone Post Office and Mayor of Sligo, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Speaker *May* 18 [40] 1561
Aughrim Post Office, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
Ballindine Postal Arrangements (Mayo County), *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1633
Ballymoney Post Office, *Q.* Colonel McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 57

Belfast
Letters from, *Qs.* Mr. S. Young; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1429; *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
Post Office, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
Telegraphic
Arrangements, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1545
Department, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
Learners, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 845
Telegraphists
Female, *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1683
Male, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 377

Bellshill Post Office, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1259

Book Post
Newspaper Matter, and, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1158
Rate, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 13 [38] 877

Bristol
Post Office, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 369
Telegraph Messengers, *Q.* Sir W. H. Wills; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 437

British
Postage Stamps, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 162
Post Office at Constantinople, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 536. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6, 790

Buda-Pesth Telegraph Convention, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1645
Cable Communication (Lundy Island), *Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 527
Canadian Fast Steamship Service, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 746. *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 8, 877. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11, 994. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 12, 1140. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 797
Carlow County (Postal Arrangements), *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 133
Carriage of Letters (Irish Railways), *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 810

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POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Carriers and Postage, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 911
- *Castlecomer Post Office, Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 809
- *Cavan*
  - *Belturbet, and (Letter Deliveries), Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 505
  - *Letter Carrier, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1311
  - *Telegraph Facilities, Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1630
- *Cheques, Transmission of (Postal Regulations), Qs.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 688
- *Circulars (Letter Post Rate), Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1057
- *Clare County (Postal Facilities), Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1517. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 258
- *Constantinople (British Post Office at), Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 536. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6, 790
- *Continental Mail, Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1263
- *Cork*
  - *Railway (Coachford and), Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 260
  - *Telegraph Staff, Q.* Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1072
- *Croshea (Longford County)*
  - *Postal Arrangements, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1153
  - *Post Office, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
- *Customs Duty (Parcels Post), Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 678
- *Deradda Post Office (Ireland), Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
- *Destruction of Mail Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway), Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
- *Donoughmore (Postal Service), Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 261
- *Down County (Telegraph Facilities), Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 26
- *Drumbrackin Post Office (Carrickmacross), Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1258
- *Dublin*
  - *Castle Knock Post Office, Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1072
  - *Destroying Telegrams, Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1318
  - *Mail Service (London and), Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31, 1259
  - *Post Office*
    - *Female Clerks, Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683

[*cont.*

POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Dublin*—cont.
  - *Post Office*—cont.
    - *General, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 652. *Q.* Mr. T. Harrington; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 120
    - *Sorting*
      - *Clerks, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 2 [37] 1487. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 219. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553
      - *Office, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
    - *Telegraphists, Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966
  - *Telegraph Facilities, Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 181
- *Dunraymond Postmaster (Monaghan County), Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 132
- *Employés, Q.* Mr. C. Shaw; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 140
- *Fastnet Lighthouse, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1325
- *Female Telegraphists (Belfast), Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. Hanbury; [Mr. Speaker;] *Aug* 6 [43] 1683
- *Fires*
  - *Mail Van, Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
  - *Parcel Post Van, Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30 [43] 1027
- *Flowers (Carriage by Post), Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 503
- *Government Service Telegrams, Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 179
- *Great Northern of Ireland Railway (Destruction of Mail Van), Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
- *Halfpenny Wrappers, Q.* Sir A. Hickman; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1514
- *Herring Fishery (Scotland), Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1308
- *Imperial Penny Postage, Qs.* Mr. G. W. E. Loder Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1105
- *Indian and Australian Mails, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 30 [42] 388
- *Irish Mails*
  - *American and, Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 34
  - *Contracts, Qs.* Viscount de Vesci, Lord Sudeley; *As.* Duke of Norfolk *July* 14 [42] 1415
  - *English and, Qs.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 601. *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3, 1343
  - *New Contract, Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 149
  - *Night, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [42] 1552. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 836

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POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Irish Mails*—cont.
  - *Service, Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 960. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 2 [42] 530. *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6, 798. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16, 1625. *Qs.* Sir T. Esmonde, Captain Donelan, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 597. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30 [43] 1054. *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. T. M. Healy, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 373. *Qs.* Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 11, 486. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13, 749
  - *Railways (Carriage of Letters), Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 810
- *Johnstown Post Office (Kilkenny), Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 833
- *Kildonan Postal Delivery, Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 373
- *Kinsale (Old Head of)*
  - *Postmaster, Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 680
  - *Post Office, Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 826
- *Letter Boxes*
  - *Collecting, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1457
  - *Thefts from Pillar, Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 595
  - *Through Trains, Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 595
- *Letter Carriers*
  - *Bicycles, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1378
  - *Cavan County, Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1311
- *Letters*
  - *Belfast, from, Qs.* Mr. S. Young; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1429; *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
  - *Carriage of (Irish Railways), Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 810
  - *Deliveries (Cavan and Belturbet), Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 505
  - *Express, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 163; *April* 23, 1499
  - *Inland, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1157
  - *Misdirected, Q.* Mr. S. Gedge; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 604
  - *Postmarks on, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 190. *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1115
  - *Post Rate (Circulars), Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1057
  - *Registered, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20 [37] 705; *Feb* 24, 941
  - *Registration of, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 430

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POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Letters*—cont.
  - *Single Post (Conveyance of, by Railway Trains), Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 594
  - *Sunday Deliveries, Q.* Sir Blundell Maple; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 813. *Qs.* Mr. W. T. Howell, *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 612
- *Life Insurance Rates, Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 915
- *Limerick*
  - *Mails, Qs.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1380. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 2 [42] 530. *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1264
  - *Post Office, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
- *London*
  - *Dublin and (Mail Service), Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31, 1259
  - *Paris and (Telephone Cables), Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 508
- *Lundy Island (Cable Communication), Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 527
- *Mails*
  - *African (South), Qs.* Sir E. Clarke, Sir W. Dunn; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 216
  - *American, Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 237. *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 13, 881. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 376. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. W. Field, Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16, 1019. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24, 1633
  - *American and Irish, Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 34
  - *Canadian and American, Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
  - *Canadian Service, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 449. *Qs.* General Laurie; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1162
  - *Carriage of, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 20
  - *Channel Service, Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 887
  - *Clare Island, Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 445
  - *Continental, Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1263
  - *Contracts*
    - *Irish, Qs.* Viscount de Vesci, Lord Sudeley; *As.* Duke of Norfolk *July* 14 [42] 1415
    - *New (Ireland), Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 149
    - *Packet, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. A. D. Provand; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16 [39] 1020. *Q.* Mr. A. D. Provand; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1181

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POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Mails*—cont.
  - *Destroyed (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 26 [42] 144
  - *Destruction of Van (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
  - *English and Irish*, *Qs.* Mr. M. J. Flavin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 601. *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3, 1343
  - *Holyhead and Kingstown Service*, *Qs.* Mr. P. J. Power, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 556. *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20, 713; *Feb* 24, 938. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27, 1225. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 374. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13, 749
  - *India and the Far East*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 540
  - *Indian and Australian*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 30 [42] 388
  - *Irish*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 960. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 2 [42] 530. *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6, 798. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16, 1625. *Qs.* Sir T. Esmonde, Captain Donelan, Mr. J. C. Flynn, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 597. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30, 1054. *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. T. M. Healy, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 373. *Qs.* Mr. T. J. Condon, Mr. M. Austin, Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 11, 486. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13, 749
  - *Irregular Deliveries*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 750. *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 196. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 8 [40] 876
  - *Limerick*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1380. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 2 [42] 530. *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1264
  - *London and Dublin*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 475. *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31, 1259
  - *Matter*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 341
  - *Meath County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 434
  - *Newry and Poyntzpass*, *Q.* Mr. E. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1244
  - *Night*
    - *Irish*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1552. *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 836
    - *Scotland*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 836. *Qs.* Mr. Hedderwick; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1681

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POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Mails*—cont.
  - *Sea Carriage of*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 429
  - *Sligo Postings*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. McHugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1309
  - *Sorting and Carriage of*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 382. *Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. A. D. Provand; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16, 1020
  - *Transmission of (Pneumatic Tube)*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1334; *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 745
  - *Van (Destruction of, Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
  - *Welsh*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 845
- *Manchester Postal Delivery*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 824
- *Medicine Post (Agricultural Labourers' Out-relief)*, *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 51
- *Money Transmission by Post*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 13 [37] 236
- *Newspapers*
  - *Book Post Matter, and*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1158
  - *Navy, for the*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1351
  - *Prepayment of*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1326
  - *Registration*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1371
  - *Transvaal, from*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1629
- *Newtown Cunningham Post Office (Donegal County)*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 833
- *Night Mails to Scotland*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 836. *Qs.* Mr. Hedderwick; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1681
- *Offences*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 23
- *Parcel Post*
  - *Agricultural*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30 [43] 1049
  - *America*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 13 [37] 235
  - *Customs Duty*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 678
  - *Fire in Van*, *Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 30 [43] 1027
  - *Insurance*, *Q.* Mr. W. F. D. Smith; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1327
  - *Japan*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1564
  - *Perishable Products*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Parnell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 205
  - *Rates*
    - *Agricultural*, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 444. *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24, 947

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POST OFFICE—cont.
- *Parcel Post*—cont.
  - *Rates*—cont.
    - *English and Foreign*, *Q.* Colonel Milward; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 2 [37] 1466. *Q.* Colonel Milward; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 745. *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 25 [42] 64
  - *Re-direction*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 143
  - *Regulations*, *Q.* Colonel Welby; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 25 [42] 58
- *Parcels from British Colonies (Route of)*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1309
- *Paris and London (Telephone Cables)*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 508
- *Pattern and Sample Post*, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 9 [38] 430; *May* 18 [40] 1544; *July* 21 [43] 251; *July* 28, 808; *July* 30, 1027
- *Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
- *Postage*
  - *Carriers and*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 911
  - *Imperial Penny*, *Qs.* Mr. G. W. E. Loder, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1105
  - *Newspapers*
    - *Prepayment of*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1326
    - *Transvaal, from*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1629
  - *Periodical Literature*, *Q.* Mr. Arnold-Forster; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9 [41] 710
  - *Pocket Books*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1377
  - *Prepaid*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 191. *Q.* Colonel Welby; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20, 1455
  - *Stamps (British)*, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 162
  - *Typewritten Circulars*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 504
- *Postal*
  - *Administration (South African Republic)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1067
  - *Arrangements*
    - *Antrim County*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 596
    - *Ballindine*, *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1633
    - *Carlow County*, *Q.* Mr. Engledow; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 133
    - *Crosshea (Longford County)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17 [39] 1153
    - *Ennis*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1234
    - *Glendalough*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1160

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POST OFFICE—cont.
- *Postal*—cont.
  - *Arrangements*—cont.
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 821. *Qs.* Mr. S. Young, Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28, 1369
    - *Northumberland*, *Q.* Mr. C. Fenwick; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1246
  - *Current Correspondence and Literature (Rates)*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1710
  - *Deliveries*
    - *Kildonan*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 373
    - *Manchester*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 824
    - *Rural (Ireland)*, *Q.* Serjeant Hemphill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1461
    - *Sunday*, *Q.* Sir Blundell Maple; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 813. *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 612
  - *Drafts*, *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 661
  - *Facilities*
    - *Achill Island*, *Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 608
    - *Ballincrana (Limerick)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Finucane; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 730
    - *Ballycotton (Cork County)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 1 [40] 342
    - *Clare County*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1517. *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 258
    - *Donegal County*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 205
    - *Longford*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 34
    - *Railway Stations*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1333
    - *Telegraphic, and (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. O'Malley, Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. Tully, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 247
  - *Orders*
    - *Colonies*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1222
    - *Cost of*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 1 [40] 339
    - *Detachable Counterfoils*, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 917; *Mar* 17 [38] 1151
    - *Guinea*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 342
    - *Uniform Colonial Exchange*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 174
  - *Parcels Destroyed (Great Northern of Ireland Railway)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1113
  - *Regulations*
    - *Trade Orders*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 23 [41] 1679
    - *Transmission of Cheques*, *Qs.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 688

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- *Postal*—cont.
  - *Service*
    - *Donoughmore*, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 261
    - *Dress Regulations*, *Q.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 28 [40] 14
    - *Telegraph Extensions, and*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 13 [37] 238; *Feb* 18, 544; *Mar* 2, 1464; *Mar* 9 [38] 432. *Q.* Sir W. Dunn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1419
- *Post Cards*
  - *Address Stamps*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1549
  - *Counterfoils to*, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 18 [37] 552; *Feb* 21, 811. *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. J. M. Paulton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24, 933. *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 2, 1471
  - *Crests on*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 25
  - *Private*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1224
  - *Private Companies and*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 27 [39] 264
  - *St. Helena*, *Q.* Colonel Welby; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 352
  - *Undelivered*, *Q.* Sir W. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 615
  - *Unstamped*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1559
- *Poste Restante*, *Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 883
- *Postmarks*
  - *Stamping Machines*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1152
  - *Time, on Inland Letters*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 190. *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1115
- *Postmaster General*, *Qs.* Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. W. J. Galloway; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1086. *Q.* Mr. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 2, 1497
- *Postmasters*
  - *Declaration of Secresy by*, *Q.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 12 [38] 757
  - *Dismissal of, at Rock (Tyrone)*, *Qs.* Mr. P. C. Doogan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 359
  - *Dunraymond*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 132
  - *Head (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1459
  - *Kinsale, Old Head of*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 680
- *Postmen*
  - *Election Work*, *Q.* Mr. T. C. T. Warner; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 239
  - *Preliminary Examinations*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1333
  - *Uniforms*, *Qs.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Colonel Russell; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 234. *Q.* Mr. A. Brookfield; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 8 [40] 879

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POST OFFICE—cont.

- *Post Office Consolidation Bill*, *Qs.* Lord Thring; [*Obs.* Lord Halsbury, Lord Herschell;] *As.* Earl of Selborne *July* 30 [43] 1014
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
- *Post Offices*
  - *Appointments (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 459
  - *Athlone (and Mayor of Sligo)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Speaker *May* 18 [40] 1561
  - *Aughrim*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1011
  - *Ballymoney*, *Q.* Colonel McCalmont; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 57
  - *Belfast*, *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
  - *Bellshill*, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1259
  - *Bristol*, *Q.* Mr. L. Fry; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 30 [39] 369
  - *Castlecomer* *Q.* Mr. T. B. Curran; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 809
  - *Castle Knock*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1072
  - *Constantinople, at (British)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Woodall, Mr. T. Bayley; *As.* Mr. Curzon *July* 2 [42] 536. *Q.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 6, 790
  - *Croshea (Longford)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
  - *Deradda (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
  - *Drumbrackin (Carrickmacross)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1258
  - *Dublin*
    - *Female Clerks*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 19 [40] 1683
    - *General*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 652. *Q.* Mr. T. Harrington; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 120
    - *Sorting*
      - *Clerks*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 2 [37] 1487. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 219. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18 [40] 1553
      - *Office*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1524
    - *Telegraphists*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 12 [41] 966
  - *Employés*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Shaw; *A.* Mr Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 140
  - *Enniskillen*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Jordan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21 [37] 829; *Feb* 24, 948; *Feb* 25, 1080; *April* 17 [39] 1160
  - *Ennis (Mill Street)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 170
  - *Establishments*
    - *Departmental Committee*, *Qs.* Mr. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 15 [40] 1439; *May* 18 1556
    - *Select Committee*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 842
  - *Johnstown (Kilkenny)*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 833

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POST OFFICE—cont.
- *Post Offices*—cont.
  - *Kinsale (Old Head of)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 28 [43] 826
  - *Limerick*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
  - *Newtown Cunningham*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. J. A. Rentoul; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 833
  - *Offences*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 23
  - *Pensions*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 28 [37] 1384
  - *Port Talbot*, *Q.* Mr. Brynmor Jones; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 993
  - *Punishment*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1075
  - *Scale of Pay (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1331
  - *Servants' Annual Leave and*, *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 31 [39] 513
  - *Sick Pay*, *Q.* Colonel Dalbiac; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14 [40] 1317
  - *Sligo*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 443. *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25, 1071. *Q.* Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1726
  - *Sorters*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 31 [43] 1259
  - *Tunbridge Wells*, *Qs.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1499: *June* 4 [42] 407. *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 385
  - *Weston-super-Mare*, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 13 [39] 746

- *Post Office Savings Banks*, *Qs.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20 [37] 709. *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 21, 810. *Qs.* Mr. B. L. Cohen, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27, 1230
- *Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks*, *Qs.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, Mr. B. L Cohen; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 24 [37] 944
- *Press Telegrams*, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 73
- *Railway Carriage of Parcels*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1721
- *Registered Letters*, *Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20 [37] 706; *Feb* 24, 941

- *Rural*
  - *Letter Carriers (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. L. P Hayden; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1520
  - *Postal Deliveries (Ireland)*, *Q.* Serjeant Hemphill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1461

- *Savings Bank*
  - *Interest*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 17 [37] 447. *Q.* Mr. B. L. Cohen; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 24, 927. *Q.* Major Dalbiac; *A.* Mr Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1341
  - *Leave of Absence*, *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 10 [42] 1220

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POST OFFICE—cont.
- *Savings Bank*—cont.
  - *Profit and Loss*, *Q.* Mr. T. Burt; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
  - *Withdrawal of Deposits*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 5 [38] 187
- *Scientific Institutions (Transactions)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Richardson; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 199
- *Scotland*
  - *Herring Fishery (Mails)*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1308
  - *Night Mails to*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 836. *Q.* Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1681
  - *Telegraph*
    - *Clerks*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1714
    - *Extensions*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 18 [37] 544; *Mar* 2, 1464; *Mar* 9 [38] 432. *Q.* Sir W. Dunn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1419
    - *Facilities*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 19 [38] 1336
  - *Telegraphists*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9 [41] 710
  - *Telephone Trunk Lines*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1061
- *Sligo*
  - *Mayor of, and Athlone Post Office*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Speaker *May* 18 [40] 1561
  - *Postings*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 13 [42] 1309
  - *Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1071. *Q.* Mr. B. Collery; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1726
  - *Sampson (Mr.), Transfer of*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Arnold-Forster; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 17 [37] 443. Return Ordered *Feb* 18, 539
- *Small-pox at Gloucester*, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 893
- *Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments)*, *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 62
- *Submarine Cable Code*, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1461

- *Sub-Postmasters*
  - *Extraneous Business*, *Qs.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 737
  - *Period of Leave*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1639
  - *Qualifications*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 58
  - *Remuneration of*, *Qs.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 163

- *Telegrams*
  - *British Guiana*, *Q.* Mr. H. Kimber; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
  - *Destroying (Dublin)*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1318
  - *Dover to Calais*, *Q.* Mr. O. L. Clare; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 357

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- *Telegrams*—cont.
  - *England*
    - *France, and, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 342. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1332
    - *Spain, and, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 195; *May* 15, 1428
  - *Government Service, Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 179
  - *India, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1218
  - *Inland, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 17 [38] 1163
  - *Members, from, Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr Hanbury *Feb* 14 [37] 344
  - *Porterage on, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1223
  - *Prepaid Forms, Q.* Mr. W. R. Shaw; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 749
  - *Press, Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 21 [41] 73
  - *Turkey, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 923
  - *Undelivered, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1628
  - *War Office, Q.* Mr. W. J. Galloway; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *May* 19 [40] 1687
  - *Workhouse, Qs.* Mr. W. J. Corbet, Mr. Engledow; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 18 [37] 547
- *Telegraph*
  - *Addresses, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 23 [41] 1686
  - *Advances* (see TELEGRAPH MONEY BILL)
  - *Arrangements (Belfast), Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 22 [41] 1545
  - *Bristol Messengers, Q.* Sir W. Wills; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 437
  - *Buda-Pesth (Convention), Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1645
  - *Charges, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1428; *June* 25 [42] 60; *July* 2, 528
  - *Clerks (Scotland), Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1714
  - *Communication (Guernsey and Sark), Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 20 [37] 707; *Feb* 21, 826. *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1722
  - *Debt, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 28 [40] 10
  - *Department*
    - *Belfast, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 214
    - *Waterford, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 940
  - *Extensions*
    - *Postal and, Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 13 [37] 238
    - *Scotland, Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 18 [37] 544; *Mar* 2, 1464; *Mar* 9 [38] 432. *Q.* Sir W. Dunn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1419

[*cont.*

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- *Telegraph*—cont.
  - *Facilities*
    - *Achill Island, Q.* Dr. R. Ambrose; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 609
    - *Cavan, Q.* Mr. S. Young; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1630
    - *Down, Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 3 [38] 26
    - *Dublin, Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 181
    - *Ireland, Qs.* Mr. W. O'Malley, Mr. Engledow, Mr. J. Tully, Mr. P. Ffrench; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 21 [43] 247
    - *Loss Sustained, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1424
    - *Scotland, Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 19 [38] 1336
  - *Messages (Night), Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 2 [42] 543
  - *Messengers, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 18 [37] 545. *Qs.* Mr. A. M. Brookfield; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 19 [41] 1436
  - *Reply Rate, Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 27 [39] 263
  - *Service, Qs.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 2 [37] 1484; *April* 23 [39] 1516
  - *Staff (Cork), Q.* Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 25 [37] 1072
  - *Stations (Ireland), Q.* Mr. Swift MacNeill; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 3 [42] 650
- *Telegraphists*
  - *Belfast*
    - *Female, Qs.* Mr. P. O'Brien; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1683
    - *Learners, Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 845
    - *Male, Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 377
  - *Dublin, Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 26 [39] 181
  - *Edinburgh, Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1512
  - *Leave, Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 24 [43] 606
  - *Relief Clerks, Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 30 [42] 387
  - *Reliefs (Scotland) Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9 [41] 710
- *Telephone*
  - *Cables (Paris and London), Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 508
  - *Communication*
    - *Bristol Channel, Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1100
    - *Guernsey, Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 9 [41] 709
  - *Examination, Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 261

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POST OFFICE—cont.

Telephone—cont.

Service, *Qs.* Sir J. T. Brunner, Mr. J. Tully; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 908. *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 20 [38] 1466. *Qs.* Mr. C. E. Shaw; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 897; *April* 16, 1047. *Q.* Mr. A. D. Provand; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 17, 1174. *Qs.* Sir J. B. Maple; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 746. *Q.* Mr. A. Cross; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 14, 1324. *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 18, 1548

System (Mansfield), *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 24 [39] 47

Terminal Charges, *Q.* Mr. W. F. Lawrence; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 787

Trunk Lines (Scotland), *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1061

Time Postmarks (Inland Letters), *Q.* Mr. H. Byron Reed; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1115

Transmission of

Cheques (Postal Regulations), *Qs.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 27 [43] 688

Correspondence (Ashanti Expedition), *Q.* Mr. O. L. Clare; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 6 [38] 350

Mails (Pneumatic Tube), *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 19 [38] 1334. *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 13 [44] 745

Money by Post, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 13 [37] 236

Transvaal (Postage of Newspapers from), *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 24 [39] 1629

Tunbridge Wells Post Office, *Qs.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1499; *June* 4 [41] 407. *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 385

Type-written Circulars (Postage), *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 5 [41] 504

Undeliverable Correspondence, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 10 [38] 604

Undelivered

Letters, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 4 [40] 430

Post Cards, *Q.* Sir W. H. Houldsworth; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 615

Waterford Telegraph Department, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 24 [37] 940

Welsh Mail Service, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 845

Post Office

Revenue and Expenditure

Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 479

Savings Banks

Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *June* 29 [42] 251

Telegraphs (Revenue and Expenditure)

Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 479

Post Office Consolidation Bill

l. Pres., Duke of Norfolk; Read 1ª *Mar* 13 [38] 869

Read 2ª and Referred to Com. on Statute Law Revision and Consolidation Bills *Mar* 19, 1314

Message from Commons of a Member added to Joint Com. on the Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills *May* 7 [40] 721

Rep. from Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills *June* 11 [41] 813

Rep. with Amendts. and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 11, 813

In Com., Amendts. proposed by Joint Com. made *June* 15, 1037

Amendts. Rep. *June* 16, 1151

Read 3ª and Passed *June* 18, 1302

c. Read 1° *June* 18, 1424

Withdrawn *July* 20 [43] 242

(For Questions see POST OFFICE)

Post Office (Parcels) Act (1882) Amendment Bill

l. Earl of Morley, (*Motion*) 1433; Withdrawn, 1433 *Mar* 20 [38]

POWELL, Sir FRANCIS S., Bart., *Wigan*

Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 393

Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 989

Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1351

Clergy Incomes *May* 14 [40] 1311

Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 594

Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 435

Education Bill, 1R. *Mar* 31 [39] 570; 2R. *May* 5 [40] 615

Education

Blind and Deaf Children *May* 11 [40] 1000

Vote *July* 9 [42] 1115

Pensions to Certificated Teachers *Feb* 21 [37] 858, 859

Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1143

Shops (Early Closing) Bill, In Com. *Feb* 28 [37] 1431

Supply

£22,869 for Charity Commissioners' Office, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 509, 544

£4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1261

POWELL-WILLIAMS, Mr. J. (see WILLIAMS)

POWER, Mr. P. J., *Waterford, E.*

Holyhead and Kingstown Mail Service *Feb* 18 [37] 556

Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 21 [43] 357, 360; *July* 28, 842

Land Purchase (Waterford County) *April* 20 [39] 1248

Loans to Fishermen (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 603

[*cont.*

POWER, Mr. P. J.—*cont.*
- London and North Western Railway Bill *April* 27 [39] 1707, 1708; *May* 19 [40] 1674, 1675
- Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354
- Navy Estimates: £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1469
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 242
- Supply
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1241
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39]1194
- Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1046, 1048

POWERSCOURT, Viscount
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1577, 1609, 1648; *Aug* 7 [44] 8

Preston Corporation (Ribble Navigation) Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

PRETYMAN, Captain ERNEST G., *Suffolk, Woodbridge*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1307; In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1612; *May* 21 [41] 93, 94; *June* 23, 1724; *June* 24 [42] 19, 21, 26
- Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1703
- Fisheries Acts (Norfolk and Suffolk) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 27 [39] 360
- Harwich Harbour *Mar* 26 [39] 161
- Settled Property (Estate Duty) *July* 3 [42] 664, 665

PRICE, Mr. R. J., *Norfolk, E.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1373; *May* 18, 1643, 1646; *June* 23 [41] 1715; *June* 29 [42] 329
- Army Medical Treatment *April* 20 [39] 1246
- Business of the House (Government Business) *April* 27 [39] 1777
- Cornwall (Fishery Disturbances in) *May* 18 [40] 1655
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1617, 1625; *April* 13 [39] 746; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 320, 329, 330, 332, 341, 342; 3R. *June* 22, 1618
- Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 351. 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1447 1466
- Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 433
- Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 17 [39] 1172

PRIESTLEY, Mr. BRIGGS, *Yorkshire, W.R., Pudsey*
- Bolton Hargrave Charity *July* 3 [42] 654

PRIESTLEY, Sir W. O., *Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews*
- Vaccination *June* 4 [41] 410

Prison Clerks (see LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE)

Prisoners' Evidence Bill
- *c.* Intro., Mr. H. D. Greene; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 358

Prison-made Goods Importation Bill
- *c.* Intro., Sir Howard Vincent; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 358
- (For Questions see MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS)

Prisons
- *England and Wales*
  - Papers Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 4 [38] 129; *April* 30 [40] 193
- *Scotland*
  - Papers (Nos. 96 and 97) Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 4 [38] 129; *June* 22 [41] 1539

Prisons (see LAW AND JUSTICE AND POLICE)
- (For Scotch and Irish Questions see under Titles SCOTLAND and IRELAND)

Private and *Proprietary Asylums* (see LUNACY)

Private Bill
- Copy Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 20 [37] 685

Prosecution of Offences Acts 1879 and 1884
- Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 16 [41] 1151

PROVAND, Mr. ANDREW D., *Glasgow, Blackfriars*
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1683
- Mails
  - Irish *April* 16 [39] 1021
  - Packet Contracts *April* 16 [39] 1038; *April* 17, 1181
- Plumbers' Registration Bill *April* 10 [39] 732
- Supply
  - £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 683, 693, 699, 700
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 614, 620, 621, 641, 642
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1652
- Telegraphs (Advances) *April* 24 [39] 1699, 1702
- Trunk Telephone Wires *April* 17 [39] 1174

PRYCE-JONES, Major E., *Montgomery Boroughs*
- Assistant Overseers *Mar* 12 [38] 770
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 342
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1540, 1541
- Parish Council Accounts *Mar* 16 [38] 1025
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1276
- Supply
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 431
  - £14,918 for Public Record Office, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 11 [44] 511

Public Accounts
Committee Nominated (*c.*) *Feb* 24 [37] 1032
First Rep. from Select Com. brought up (*c.*) *June* 10 [41] 812
Second Rep. from Select Com. with Minutes of Evidence brought up (*c.*) *July* 1 [42] 511
Third Rep. from Select Com. with Minutes of Evidence brought up (*c.*) *July* 15 [42] 1572

Public Accounts and Charges Act 1891
Copy Pres. of Treasury Minute, dated *July* 7, 1896, directing the further Appropriation of Receipts in Aid of Moneys provided by Parliament (*c.*) *July* 10 [42] 1220

Public Accounts (Navy Votes)
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 31 [39] 512

Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill
l. Pres., Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *Feb* 28 [37] 1357
2R. Lord Halsbury, 1434, 1449, 1451; Lord Russell of Killowen, 1436; Lord James of Hereford, 1439; Lord Herschell, 1441, 1443, 1451; Marquess of Salisbury, 1443, 1451; Earl of Rosebery, 1446; Lord Glenesk, 1448; (*Division*, 1451) *Mar* 20 [38]
Read 2ª *Mar* 20 [38] 1451

Public Buildings (London) Bill
c. Intro., Colonel Hughes; Read 1° *Mar* 4 [38] 180
Withdrawn; Leave given to present another Bill instead *Mar* 16, 993

Public Buildings (London) (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro., Colonel Hughes; Read 1° *Mar* 16 [38] 993
Read 2° and com. *April* 9 [39] 668
In Com., R.P. *April* 17, 1235

Public Buildings (United Kingdom)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 13 [44] 756

Public Elementary Schools
Contributions in Aid
Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 19 [41] 1427
Warned
Return Pres. (*c.*) *May* 6 [40] 657

Public Health Bill
c. Intro., Mr. H. Chaplin; Read 1° *Mar* 23 [38] 1616
2R. Dr. Tanner, 730; Mr. T. W. Russell 730 *April* 10 [39]
Read 2° and com. *April* 10, 730
In Com., Dr. Tanner, (*Motion*) 1135; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1135; R.P. 1135 *April* 16
In Com., Mr. W. S. Robson, (*Amendt.*) 1231; Mr. T. W. Russell, 1232, 1233; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1232); Mr. Dalziel, 1233 *April* 17

Public Health Bill—cont.
Rep. without Amendt.; Read 3° and Passed *April* 17, 1233
l. Read 1ª *April* 21, 1361
Order for 2R. discharged *May* 5 [40] 537
2R. Lord Harris *May* 18 [40] 1534
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 18, 1535
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *June* 9 [41] 706
Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *June* 16, 1149
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 24 [43] 587
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Public Health (Ireland) Bill
c. Mr. G. Balfour (*Motion for leave to Intro.*), 795; Dr. Tanner (*obj.*) 795; (*Debate adj.* 795) *Feb* 20 [37]
Intro., Mr. G. Balfour; Read 1° *Feb* 28, 1427
Read 2° *Mar* 23 [38] 1699
Dr. Clark, (*Motion*) 1699; Mr. G. Balfour, 1699; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1699 *Mar* 23
Referred to Standing Com. on Law *Mar* 23, 1699
Rep. from Standing Com. on Law *May* 8 [40] 883
Considered as Amended by Standing Com., Mr. H. C. Plunkett, (*Amendts.*) 1753; (*Adj.* 1753) *May* 19
Considered as Amended; Debate Resumed; Dr. Clark, *Aug* 3 [43] 1416
Re-committed *Aug* 3, 1416
In Com., Rep. as Amended *Aug* 3, 1416
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 6, 1756
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 7 [44] 5
2R. Earl of Ranfurly, (*Motion*) *Aug* 10, 365
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 10, 366
In Com., Earl of Ranfurly *Aug* 11, 475, 476, 477
Standing Order XXXIX Dispensed with; Amendts. Rep. *Aug* 11, 477
Read 3ª with Amendts.; Passed, and Returned to Commons *Aug* 11, 477
c. Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *Aug* 13, 819
l. Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 13, 715
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Public Health (Ports) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. T. W. Russell; Read 1° *May* 18 [40] 1597
Read 2° and com. *July* 7 [42] 1002
In Com., R.P. *July* 8, 1046
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *July* 13, 1401
Read 3° and Passed *July* 13, 1401
l. Read 1ª *July* 14, 1409
2R. Lord Harris *July* 20 [43] 118
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 2, 119
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 21, 346
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 24, 591
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

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Public Health (Scotland) Bill

l. Lord Balfour, 1040, 1044; Marquess of Huntly, 1043, 1044 *Feb* 25 [37]

Pres., Lord Balfour; Read 1ª *Feb* 25, 1043

2R. Lord Balfour, 1116, 1124, 1127, 1132; Lord Tweedmouth, 1116; Earl of Camperdown, 1120; Duke of Richmond, 1121, 1130; Lord Overtoun, 1121; Earl of Rosslyn, 1122; Marquess of Huntly, 1123, 1127; Marquess of Lothian, 1131 *Mar* 17 [38]

Read 2ª *Mar* 17, 1132

Select Com. Nominated *Mar* 23, 1585

Rep. from Select Com. *April* 30 [40] 157

Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill

l. Intro., Lord Balfour; Read 1ª *Mar* 17 [38] 1133

Read 2ª and Referred to Select Com.; Lord Balfour, (*Motion*) *Mar* 27 [39] 258

Marquess of Huntly added to Com. in place of Earl of Erroll, discharged from serving *Mar* 27, 258

Rep. with Amendts. and com. to Com. of Whole House *April* 30 [40] 157

In Com., Lord Balfour, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1122, 1123, 1124; Earl of Rosslyn, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1118; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 1108; Earl of Rosebery, 1108; Earl of Camperdown, 1108, 1109, 1116; Lord Tweedmouth, 1115; Marquess of Lothian, 1116; Earl of Galloway, 1116 *May* 12

Rep. with Amendts.; Standing Com. negatived *May* 12, 1124

Report: Earl of Morley, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418; Lord Balfour, 1415, 1417, 1419; Earl of Camperdown, 1417, 1418, 1419 *May* 15

3R. Earl of Camperdown, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540; Lord Balfour, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 1537, 1538; Lord Halsbury, 1538 *May* 18

Read 3ª and Passed *May* 18, 1540

. Read 1° *May* 20 [41] 1

Withdrawn *July* 16 [42] 1700

(For Questions see SCOTLAND)

Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill

l. Intro., Lord Ampthill; Read 1ª *April* 23 [39] 1489

2R. Earl Beauchamp, 321; Lord Stanley of Alderley, 322; Marquess of Salisbury, 322; Lord Harris, 322; Earl of Morley, 322 *May* 1 [40]

Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 1, 323

Order for Com. Read and Discharged *May* 15, 1413

In Com., Lord Harris, (*Amendt.*) 940 941, 942; Earl Beauchamp, 941, (*Amendt.*) 942; Lord Herschell, 941; Marquess of Salisbury, 941; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 941; Further Consideration of Amendt. deferred, 941); Lord Ashbourne, 942; Earl of Mayo, 942; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 943) *June* 12 [41]

Re-committed to Standing Com. *June* 12, 943

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Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill—cont.

Rep. from Standing Com. with Further Amendts. *June* 23, 1657

Amendts. Rep. *June* 25 [42] 51

3R. Earl Beauchamp, 374; Lord Russell of Killowen, 374; Earl of Morley, 375 *June* 30

Withdrawn *June* 30, 375

Public Houses Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act (1887) Amendment Bill

c. Intro., Sir G. O. Trevelyan; Read 1° *Feb* 28 [37] 1397

Public Income and Expenditure

Account Pres. (*c.*) *May* 1 [40] 335

Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 11 [44] 479

Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill

c. Intro., Mr. W. Field; Read 1° *April* 17 [39] 1236

Public Local Rates

Return Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 5 [38] 183

Public Local Rates and Net Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, Elementary Education, and Police, borne by such Rates

Return Pres. Relative thereto (*c.*) *Aug* 13 [44] 757

Public Offices (Site) Bill

c. Intro., Mr. Akers-Douglas; Read 1° *Mar* 26 [39] 187

2R. Mr. Akers-Douglas, (*Motion*) 906; Mr. D. Lloyd-George (*Obj.*) 906 *April* 14

Read 2° and com. to Select Com. *April* 17, 1233

Instruction to Com. *April* 20, 1237

In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 1606; R.P. 1606 *April* 23

In Com., Mr. T. Lough, 1696; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 1696; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1696; R.P., 1697 *April* 24

In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 97, 98; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 97, 98; [Chairman, Mr. Grant Lawson, 98;] Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 98 *April* 28 [40]

In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 152; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 152; Sir H. Fowler, 152; R.P., 152 *April* 29

Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 152; [Mr. Speaker, 153] *April* 29

In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 510; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 510, 514, 515; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 511, 515; Sir R. Webster, 512, 516; Sir W. Harcourt, 513; Mr. T. Lough, 513; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 512, 515; [Chairman, 515;] Mr. J. W. Logan, 516; (*Motion Agreed to*, 516) *May* 4

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Public Offices (Site) Bill—cont.
Rep. from Select Com. and re-com. as Amended to Com. of Whole House *May* 11, 993
In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George *June* 1 [41] 281
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *June* 30 [42] 446
Read 3° and Passed *June* 30, 446
l. Read 1ª and Referred to Examiners *July* 2, 520
2R. Earl of Pembroke *July* 17 [43] 7
Read 2ª and com.; Com. to be Proposed by Com. of Selection *July* 17, 8
Rep. from Select Com., That the Com. had not proceeded with the consideration of the Bill, the opposition thereto having been withdrawn; Orders made on 17th July Discharged; Rep. without Amendt., and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 21, 245
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 23, 417
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 24, 591
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Public Works (Loans) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. Hanbury; Read 1° *July* 27 [43] 788
2R. Sir C. Dilke, 1142; Mr. T. M. Healy, 1142; Mr. Hanbury, 1142, 1143; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1143; Dr. Tanner, 1143 *July* 30
Read 2° *July* 30, 1143
In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 1316; Mr. T. M. Healy, 1316; (*Reso. Agreed to*, 1316) *July* 31
In Com., Mr. T. M. Healy, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1326; Mr. Hanbury, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1324, 1325, 1326; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1319, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1324; Mr. J. G. Holborn, 1320; Mr. M. Healy, 1321, 1323; Mr. J. P. Smith, 1322, 1325; [Chairman, 1324;] [*Clause negatived*, 1324]; Mr. T. P. Whittaker, 1324, 1325 *Aug* 1
Rep. with an Amendt. *Aug* 1, 1326
Considered as Amended: Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 232; Mr. Hanbury, 232; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 232; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 232; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 832) *Aug* 8 [44]
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 8, 232
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 10, 269
Read 2ª; Com. negatived *Aug* 11, 477
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 13, 682
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Public Works Loan Board
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *June* 3 [41] 369

PURVIS, Mr. ROBERT, *Peterborough*
Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 703
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 651
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum *Mar* 19 [38] 1340
Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [39] 1091
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1172

PYM, Mr. C. GUY, *Bedford*
Assize Arrangements *July* 21 [43] 273
Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 709

Quarter Sessions (Ireland) Criminal Issues
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 14 [42] 1418

Quarter Sessions (London) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. J. Stuart; Read 1° *July* 28 [43] 832
Read 2° and com. *Aug* 10 [44] 460
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 11, 561
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 11, 561
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 12, 577
Read 2ª with Amendt.; Earl of Onslow, *Aug* 13, 715
3R., Standing Order XXXIX Suspended; Read 3ª; Amendt. made; Passed, and Sent to Commons *Aug* 13, 715
Returned from Commons with Amendt. Agreed to *Aug* 13, 715
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824
(For Questions see HOME DEPARTMENT)

Queen's Speech (see PARLIAMENT: LORDS; COMMONS)

QUILTER, Mr. W. C, *Suffolk, Sudbury*
Beer Adulteration Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 351; 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 86, 137
Budget (Financial Statement) *April* 16 [39] 1098

Railway Assessors (Scotland) Superannuation Bill
c. Intro., Mr. Graham Murray; Read 1° *June* 1 [41] 223
Withdrawn *July* 20 [43] 241

Railway Bills, etc.
Copy Ordered and Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 18 [37] 539

RAILWAYS
Accidents
London Bridge (Collision at), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34
Nine Elms Station, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 26 [39] 180
Platelayers Killed (Sapperton Tunnel), *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
Preston, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 14 [42] 1430. *Q.* Lord Balcarres: *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
Servants, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384; *April* 13, 739; *April* 14, 896
Snowdon Mountain, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 219
Telegraph Messenger Killed, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell: *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 365

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Produce (Carriage of), *Qs.* Mr. A. Cross, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 555
Rates, *Q.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 20 [37] 716
Balbriggan (Level Crossing), *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
Banbridge and Newcastle Extension Railway (Down County), *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1431
Belfast Excursion Traffic, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1165
Bills (Parliamentary Deposit), *Q.* Mr. W. O. Clough; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1061
Bridges, *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1518
Burma-Siam-China, *Q.* Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 24 [37] 931. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 6 [42] 795. *Q.* Sir Stafford Northcote; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 10 [44] 382
Calcutta (Overland), *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 21 [43] 247
Carriage of
Agricultural Produce, *Qs.* Mr. A. Cross, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 555
Parcels, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1721
Castleblaney Station (Great Northern of Ireland Railway), *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
Cattle Trucks, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 20 [43] 139
Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light, *Q.* Mr J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 14 [37] 343. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 16 [41] 1162. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 26. *Qs.* Mr. J. Tully; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 20, 147; *July* 27, 689
Central Ireland Railway Bill, *Qs.* Mr. T. Lough, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1023
China, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 19 [38] 1342
City of Glasgow Union (see that Title)
Commission (Traders' Complaints), *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
Cork and Bandon (Level Crossing), *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
Cork and Coachford, *Q.* Dr. Tanner; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 260
Couplings for Goods Trains, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 17 [37] 450
Crossings
Dangerous (Lancashire and Yorkshire), *Q.* Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *A.* Mr. Ritchie [42] 792
Level
Acton, *Q.* Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 18 [41] 1310
Balbriggan, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
Cork and Bandon, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843

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RAILWAYS—cont.
Crossings—cont.
Level—cont.
Wadebridge (Cornwall), *Q.* Mr. T. Owen; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 752
Waterford and Limerick, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817
Dangerous Crossing (Lancashire and Yorkshire), *Q.* Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 6 [42] 792
Delagoa Bay, *Q.* Mr. Henniker Heaton; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 21 [37] 824
Ealing and South Harrow Railway Bill (see that Title)
East India Company, *Q.* Mr. E. B. Hoare; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Mar* 17 [38] 1153
Egypt (Light), *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 14 [39] 884
Excess Fares, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1710
Extension
Burma, *Q.* Mr. R. Souttar; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 31 [43] 1253
India, *Q.* Mr R. Ascroft; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 20 [43] 146
Ireland, *Q.* Mr. W. Redmond; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 460
Fishguard Bay Railway and Pier Company, *Q.* Mr. Rees Davies; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 12 [41] 953
Glyn Valley Tramway, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 15 [40] 1429
Great Northern of Ireland
Castleblaney Station, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
Destruction of Mail Van, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 23 [43] 479
Mails Destroyed, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 26 [42] 144
Mountjoy Station, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 213. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1047
Postal Parcels Destroyed, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1113
Great Southern and Western of Ireland, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 558
Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Bill (see that Title)
Great Western Railway (Denbighshire Railways) Bill (see that Title)
Highland Company, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 230
Highland (New Lines) Act 1890, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 452; *Mar* 12, 764; *Mar* 19, 1343
Indian
Burma-Siam-China, *Q.* Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Feb* 24 [37] 931. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 6 [42] 795. *Q.* Sir Stafford Northcote; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *Aug* 10 [44] 382
Calcutta (Overland), *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. Curzon *July* 21 [43] 247

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RAILWAYS—cont.

Indian— cont.

Extension of

- *Application for Concessions*, *Qs*. Mr. Bhownaggree; *As*. Lord G. Hamilton *June* 19 [41] 1439; *Aug* 11 [44] 485
  - *Burma*, *Q*. Mr. R. Souttar; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *July* 31 [43] 1253
  - *India*, *Q*. Mr. R. Ascroft; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *July* 20 [43] 146
- *Kandahar*, *Q*. Mr. R. Souttar; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1637
- *State (Rolled Steel Sleepers)*, *Q*. Mr. J. Brigg; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *June* 19 [41] 1432
- *Traffic Receipts*, *Q*. Mr. R. Souttar; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *July* 31 [43] 1252

Ireland

- *Banbridge and Newcastle Extension (Down County)*, *Q*. Mr. M. McCartan; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 19 [41] 1431
- *Belfast Excursion Traffic*, *Qs*. Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As*. Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1165
- *Castleblaney Station (Great Northern of)*, *Q*. Mr. J. Daly; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
- *Cavan* (see *Light Railways* below)
- *Central Railway Bill*, *Qs*. Mr. T. Lough, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As*. Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 16 [38] 1023
- *Companies (Irish), Loans to*, *Q*. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1643
- *Cork and Bandon (Level Crossing)*, *Q*. Mr. M. Healy; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
- *Cork and Coachford*, *Q*. Dr. Tanner; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 29 [42] 260
- *Extension in*, *Q*. Mr. W. Redmond; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 460
- *Great Northern of* (see above)
- *Great Southern and Western*, *Qs*. Mr. W. Field; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 558
- *Level Crossings*
  - *Balbriggan*, *Q*. Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
  - *Cork and Bandon*, *Q*. Mr. M. Healy; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
  - *Waterford and Limerick*, *Q*. Mr. D. Kilbride; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817
- *Light Railways* (see sub-head *Light Railways* below)
- *Mails Destroyed (Great Northern of Ireland)*, *Q*. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 26 [42] 144
- *Midland Great Western of*, *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21 [37] 822. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1320. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 602
- *Rates*, *Qs*. Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 337. *Q*. Mr. Vesey Knox; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 17 [38] 1164. *Q*. Mr. J. Daly; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 66
- *Rates (Great Northern of)*, *Q*. Mr. J. Daly; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1549
- *Stranorlar and Glenties*, *Q*. Mr. A. O'Connor; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1526
- *Tariffs*, *Q*. Mr. W. Field; Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1372

RAILWAYS—cont.

- *Kandahar*, *Q*. Mr. R. Souttar; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *July* 16 [42] 1637
- *Kikuyo and Uganda (Affairs at)*, *Qs*. Sir C. Dilke; *As*. Mr. Curzon *May* 19 [40] 1687
- *Lancashire and Yorkshire (Dangerous Crossing)*, *Q*. Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 6 [42] 792

Level Railway Crossings

- *Acton*, *Q*. Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 18 [41] 1310
- *Balbriggan*, *Q*. Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
- *Cork and Bandon*, *Q*. Mr. M. Healy; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
- *Wadebridge (Cornwall)*, *Q*. Mr. T. Owen; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 752
- *Waterford and Limerick*, *Q*. Mr. D. Kilbride; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817

Light Railways

- *Bill Commissioners*, *Q*. Mr. W. L. Jackson; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1323
- *Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon*, *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 14 [37] 343. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q*. Mr. J. Tully; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 16 [41] 1162. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *July* 17, 26. *Qs*. Mr. J. Tully; *As*. Mr. Hanbury *July* 20 [43] 147; *July* 27, 689
- *Construction of*, *Qs*. Mr. J. Dillon; *As*. Mr. Ritchie, Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 17 [37] 467
- *Egypt*, *Q*. Mr. T. Lough; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *April* 14 [39] 884
- *Ireland*, *Qs*. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. T. B. Curran; *As*. Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 28 [37] 1370. *Q*. Mr. S. Young; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 2, 1473. *Q*. Mr. M. McCartan; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 5 [38] 212. *Q*. Dr. Tanner; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 6, 352. *Qs*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9, 444. *Qs*. Mr. W. Redmond; *As*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 30 [39] 368. *Q*. Mr. Roche; *A*. Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 31, 520. *Q*. Mr. J. Tully; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *April* 30 [40] 209. *Q*. Mr. D. Crilly; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 7, 745
- *Loans*, *Q*. Sir M. Stewart; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 237
- *Passenger Duty*, *Qs*. Mr. F. G. Barnes, Mr. M. Biddulph; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1244
- *Scotland*, *Q*. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A*. Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 17 [37] 447; *Q*. Mr. W. Thorburn; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 17 [43] 39

Light Railways Bill, *Q*. Mr. C. E. Schwann; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 19 [38] 1343. *Qs*. Sir H. Fowler; *As*. Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1342. *Q*. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A*. Sir R. Webster *June* 18 [41] 1338. *Q*. Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1645
(For Debate see Title of Bill)

Light Railways Bill (Railway Commissioners), *Q*. Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930

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RAILWAYS—cont.

Light Railways (Ireland) Bill, Q. Mr. T. B. Curran; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1607. *Q*. Mr. D. Crilly; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 24 [39] 61. *Q*. Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *April* 17, 1166. *Q*. Mr. W. Redmond; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *May* 18 [40] 1563. *Q*. Mr. W. Redmond; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 5, 511. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1689. *Q*. Mr. J. L. Carew; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 6 [42] 796. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 14, 1431. *Q*. Mr. W. Redmond; *A*. Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 250

Loans to Irish Companies, *Q*. Mr. P. A. M'Hugh; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *July* 16 [42] 1643

London and North Western Railway Bill (see that Title)

Mallaig (Scotland), *Q*. Mr. J. McLeod; *A*. Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 2 [37] 1495

Manchuria, through, *Qs*. Mr. E. R. P. Moon; *As*. Mr. Curzon *June* 23 [41] 1676

Maps, *Q*. Mr. W. T. Howell; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 19 [41] 1445. *Q*. Mr. Tomlinson; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 807

Members of Parliament (Travelling Concessions for), *Q*. Mr. W. Field; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1037

Metropolitan

- *District*, *Q*. Mr. H. C. Richards; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 918
- *Tunnels*, *Q*. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A*. Mr. T. W. Russell *July* 6 [42] 784

Metropolitan District Railway (Extension of Time) Bill (see that Title)

Midland Great Western of Ireland), *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21 [37] 822. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1320. *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 8 [41] 602

Milk Rates, *Q*. Sir J. Dorington; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 31 [43] 1250

Mombasa-Uganda, *Qs*. Mr. R. W. Perks, Mr. T. Bayley; *As*. Mr. Curzon *July* 16 [42] 1643. *Qs*. Mr. R. W. Perks; *As*. Mr. Curzon *July* 23 [43] 468

Night Mails to Scotland, *Q*. Mr. J. McLeod; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 836

Oban and West Highland, *Q*. Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 10 [38] 597

Outrages, *Q*. Mr. J. O'Connor; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 269

Passenger and Carriage Duty, *Q*. Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A*. Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 7 [40] 731

Piræus-Larissa Railway, *Q*. Mr. A. Helder; *A*. Mr. Curzon *Mar* 26 [39] 174

Postal Parcels Destroyed (Great Northern of Ireland), *Q*. Mr. D. Macaleese; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *July* 9 [42] 1113

Preston (Accidents at), *Qs*. Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir W. Lawson; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 14 [42] 1430. *Q*. Lord Balcarres; A. Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1695

Railway Assessors (Scotland) Superannuation Bill (see that Title)

Railway Bills (Parliamentary Deposit), *Q*. Mr. Clough; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1031

Railways (Ireland) Bill (see that Title)

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RAILWAYS—cont.

Rates

- *Agricultural*, *Qs*. Mr. A. Cross, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 555. *Q*. Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 20, 716
- *Ireland*, *Qs*. Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 337. *Q*. Mr. Vesey Knox; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 17 [38] 1164. *Q*. Mr. J. Daly; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 66
- *Great Northern of Ireland*, *Q*. Mr. J. Daly; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1549
- *Milk*, *Q*. Sir J. Dorington; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 31 [43] 1250
- *Pianos*, *Q*. Mr. R. G. Webster; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1222
- *Traders' Complaints*, *Q*. Mr. Tomlinson; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *May* 4 [40] 435

Scotland

- *Highland Company*, *Q*. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 230
- *Highland (New Lines) Act 1890*, *Qs*. Mr. J. G. Weir; *As*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 452; *Mar* 12, 764; *Mar* 19, 1343
- *Light Railways*, *Q*. Mr. J. G. Weir; *A*. Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 17 [37] 447. *Q*. Mr. W. Thorburn; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 17 [43] 39
- *Mallaig*, *Q*. Mr. J. McLeod; *A*. Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 2 [37] 1495
- *Night Mails to*, *Q*. Mr. J. McLeod; *A*. Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 836
- *Oban and West Highland*, *Q*. Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 10 [38] 597
- *West Highland Company (New Line)*, *Q*. Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 20 [38] 1454
- *West Highland Railway*, *Q*. Mr. A. Wylie; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 24 [39] 54. *Q*. Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A*. Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6, [43] 1699

Retford, Rotherham, and Barnsley (Extension of Time) Bill (see that Title)

Rolled Steel Sleepers (Indian State Railways), *Q*. Mr. J. Brigg; *A*. Lord G. Hamilton *June* 19 [41] 1432

Royal Canal Harbour (Longford), *Q*. Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A*. Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 298

Sectional Maps, *Q*. Mr. Tomlinson; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 807

Servants, *Qs*. Mr. F. A. Channing; *As*. Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 24 [37] 918

Signals, *Q*. Mr. W. Johnston; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 921

Snowdon Mountain Railway Accident, *Q*. Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 219

Speed, *Q*. Mr. S. Smith; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 482

Stations

- *Castleblaney (Great Northern of Ireland)*, *Q*. Mr. J. Daly; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
- *Mountjoy*, *Q*. Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 214. *Q*. Mr. W. Field; *A*. Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1047

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RAILWAYS—cont.
Stations—cont.
Northwich, *Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1445
Saltaire, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 816. *Aug* 14 [44] 847
Stone-throwing at Passenger Trains (Mullingar), *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 759. *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1343
Stranorlar and Glenties, *Q.* Mr. A. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 23 [39] 1526
Sub-Inspectors, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384
Tariffs (Ireland), *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1372
Traffic
Excursion (Belfast), *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1165
Receipts (Indian), *Q.* Mr. R. Souttar; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *July* 31 [43] 1252
Tralee and Dingle, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 13 [44] 729
Uffington Station (G.W.R.), *Qs.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 21 [39] 1363; *May* 4, 428. *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 19 [40] 1676
Uganda, *Q.* Mr. J. A. Pease; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 27 [37] 1256. *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 1 [41] 221. *Qs.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7 [42] 926
Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund) (see that Title)
Wadebridge Level Crossing (Cornwall), *Q.* Mr. T. Owen; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 752
Waterford and Limerick Level Crossing, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817
Waterford and Lismore, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 2 [37] 1485
West Highland Company (New Line), *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 20 [38] 1454
West Highland Railway, *Q.* Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 24 [39] 54. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6 [43] 1699
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill (see that Title)

Railways (Ireland) Bill
c. Mr. G. Balfour, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 1119; Mr. W. Redmond, 1121 *July* 9 [42]
Intro., Mr. G. Balfour; Read 1° *July* 9, 1121
Read 2° and com. to Standing Com. on Trade *July* 14, 1512
In Com., Mr. G. Balfour *July* 21 [43] 364
Reso. Rep. *July* 22, 415
Rep. without Amendt. from Standing Com. on Trade, etc. *July* 24, 592
3R. Mr. T. M. Healy, 787; Mr. G. Balfour, 787 *July* 27
Read 3° and Passed *July* 27, 788
l. Read 1ª *July* 28, 805
2R. Earl of Ranfurly, 1145; Duke of Abercorn, 1146 *July* 31

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Railways (Ireland) Bill—cont.
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 31, 1146
In Com. Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *Aug* 4, 1427
l. Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 7 [44] 5
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour)
Copy of Report by Board of Trade Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 13 [44] 757

Ramsgate Harbour
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1056

RANDELL, Mr. DAVID, *Glamorgan, Gower*
Llanelly Harbour Bill *July* 16 [42] 1618

RANFURLY, EARL OF (Lord in Waiting)
Boyne Navigation Transfer Bill, 2R. *June* 23 [41] 1660
Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1124; 3R. *June* 8 [41] 600
Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 11 [41] 814
Irish Church Act (1869) Amendment (Repayment of Advances) Bill, 2R. *July* 6 [42] 744; *July* 9, 1097
Irish
Land Commission *July* 10 [42] 1194
Probates *June* 11 [41] 825, 826
Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1008, 1012, 1013; In Com. *Aug* 4, 1421, 1423, 1426
Municipal Franchise (Ireland) *Mar* 24 [39] 5
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1449
Public Health (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 10 [44] 365; In Com. *Aug* 11, 475, 476, 477
Railways (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1145
Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 20

RANKIN, Mr. J., *Hereford, Leominster*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 207
Emigrants' Information Office *July* 27 [43] 682
Post Office Annuities *April* 23 [39] 1534
Technical Instruction Act (1889) *May* 4 [40] 436

RASCH, Major F. C., *Essex, S.E.*
Adjournment of the House (The Derby) *June* 2 [41] 305
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [40] 1366; *May* 18, 1645; *May* 20 [41] 11; *June* 23, 1734; 3R. *July* 1 [42] 502
Agriculture *Feb* 25 [37] 1057
Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 90
Army
Boy Defaulter Sheets *Mar* 13 [38] 886
Contracts *June* 29 [42] 259
Officers (Dress and Accoutrements) *Aug* 7 [44] 99
Remounts *Feb* 17 [37] 460; *Feb* 25, 1060, 1061; *Mar* 3 [38] 34

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RASCH, Major F. C.—*cont.*
- Army Estimates
  - £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1502
  - £51,400 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *Mar* 27 [39] 301
  - £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1083
  - £1,357,800 for Pensions and other Non-effective Charges for Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Men, and others *Mar* 27 [39] 306
- Army Reserve Bill *July* 9 [42] 1118
- Cambridge (Duke of) *Mar* 16 [38] 1015
- Cattle Traffic (Charge of Cruelty) *July* 13 [42] 1307
- Cycling Accidents *Feb* 21 [37] 801
- Cyclists in Hyde Park *May* 21 [41] 62
- Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 927
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1669; 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1626
- Duration of Speeches *Aug* 3 [43] 1342
- Duration of Speeches Bill *Feb* 17 [37] 536; *Feb* 21, 833, 834
- Education Bill 2R. *May* 7 [40] 826; In Com. *June* 18 [41] 1395
- European Troops (Indian) *July* 30 [43] 1029; *Aug* 7 [44] 111
- Lee-Metford
  - Ammunition at Bisley *Aug* 6 [43] 1692
  - Rifle *July* 30 [43] 1029
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1561
- Militia Helmets *July* 9 [42] 1107
- National Portrait Gallery *Mar* 24 [39] 56
- Naval
  - Officers (Income Tax) *Mar* 24 [39] 56
  - Ordnance *Mar* 13 [38] 887
- Pea Thripp *July* 2 [42] 544
- Pleuro-Pneumonia *April* 17 [39] 1173
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 623
- Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *May* 21 [41] 62
- Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries, and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 621
- Warrant Officers *Mar* 30 [39] 382
- Woolwich Arsenal *Feb* 25 [37] 1060

RATHMORE, Lord
- Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7

Rating of Machinery Bill
- Intro., Mr. Tomlinson; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 355

Realisation and Debenture Corporation of Scotland Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

REAY, Lord
- Chitral *Mar* 2 [37] 1450
- Indian
  - Cotton Duties *Mar* 2 [37] 1451
  - Dispatches *June* 29 [42] 250
  - Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1583
- London University Commission Bill, 2R. *July* 23 [43] 444

RECKITT, Mr. H. J., *Lincolnshire, Brigg*
- Employers' Liability Bill *May* 14 [40] 1334
- Industrial Accidents *Mar* 30 [39] 362

Redheugh Bridge Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

REDMOND, Mr. JOHN E., *Waterford City*
- American Life Assurance Companies (Income Tax) *April* 27 [39] 1718
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 316, 335; In Com. *Mar* 10, 568
- Business of the House
  - Government *April* 27 [39] 1760, 1763, 1765; *July* 20 [43] 188
  - Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 760, 761, 762, 763, 771
  - Questions *Feb* 28 [37] 1395; *June* 11 [41] 859
  - Supply *Feb* 25 [37] 1090, 1091
- Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1663, 1669, 1675
- Education (Ireland) Bill *April* 28 [40] 15
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1157, 1177
- Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland *Mar* 27 [39] 278
- Intermediate Education (Ireland) *June* 22 [41] 1551
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *April* 16 [39] 1024; *April* 23, 1534; 2R. *June* 8 [41] 659, 668; In Com. *July* 16 [42] 1660; *July* 22 [43] 371; 3R. *July* 29, 947
- Land Legislation (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 832
- Licensing Laws Commission *Mar* 27 [39] 276
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 475
- Naval Estimates *Mar* 5 [38] 240, 241, 242
- Navy Estimates: 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [38] 483
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 181, 183, 205; *Feb* 13, 250; *Feb* 14, 436; *Feb* 17, 468, 476, 489
- Shamrock (Troops in Ireland) *Mar* 27 [39] 275
- Supply: £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1493
- Treason-felony Prisoners *June* 29 [42] 270; *July* 2, 529
- Waterford
  - Corporation Bill *Feb* 24 [37] 905
  - Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1049, 1052

REDMOND, Mr. W. H. K., *Clare, E.*
- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1299
- Army Estimates
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories *Mar* 12 [38] 832, 833, 836, 839
  - £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 802, 804, 805, 807
  - £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 290, 291
- Ballyvaughan Union (Ireland) *Feb* 21 [37] 819
- Belfast Corporation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 340; In Com. *Mar* 10, 588

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REDMOND, Mr. W. H. K.—*cont.*
- Business of the House
  - After Easter *Mar* 23 [38] 1616
  - Course of *Mar* 9 [38] 456
  - Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 412, 413
  - Public *Feb* 19 [37] 680
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1332
  - Twelve o' Clock Rule *July* 16 [42] 1648
- Ceylon (Civil Service of) *July* 10 [42] 1235, 1236
- Charges against Irish Police Officers *Feb* 20 [37] 691
- Clare County
  - Constabulary *June* 12 [41] 956
  - Pier at Labasheeda *July* 9 [42] 1104
  - Postal Facilities *June* 29 [42] 258
- Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 923
- Delagoa Bay *Mar* 30 [39] 379
- de Wet (Sir Jacobus) *July* 28 [43] 827
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 16 [38] 1058, 1059; *Mar* 26 [39] 181, 182; *Mar* 30, 387
- Egypt *Mar* 19 [38] 1353, 1354
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1152, 1159
- Government Bills *July* 7 [42] 932, 934
- Hyde Park
  - Disturbances *Feb* 21 [37] 823, 824, 867, 870, 871
  - Meetings *Feb* 20 [37] 702, 703, 704, 705
  - Sunday Gatherings *Mar* 30 [39] 367
- Italy
  - Abyssinia and *Mar* 20 [38] 1470
  - Great Britain and *Mar* 19 [38] 1355
- Journals of the House *Mar* 27 [39] 281
- Labourers' Cottages (Tulla Union) *July* 28 [43] 811
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1020; 2R. *June* 8 [41] 672, 683; In Com. *June* 12, 1011; *July* 16 [42] 1662, 1668, 1669; *July* 22 [43] 386, 387; *July* 28, 903
- Licensing Laws Commission *Mar* 26 [39] 186
- Light Railways (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 368, 369
- Light Railways (Ireland) Bill *May* 18 [40] 1563; *June* 5 [41] 511; *July* 21 [43] 250
- Liquor Traffic (Ireland) *Mar* 23 [38] 1614
- Londonderry Improvement Bill *July* 6 [42] 768
- Maryborough Prison (James Morry) *April* 16 [39] 1048; *April* 21, 1379
- Matabeleland *June* 25 [42] 77
- Naval Works Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1368; In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 194, 195, 196, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 214; *Mar* 30, 419
- Navy Estimates
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 404; *Mar* 9, 477, 501, 503, 505, 533
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, etc. (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 841, 842, 847, 848, 850, 851, 855, 856, 857
  - £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 9 [38] 534; *Mar* 12, 858, 866; *Mar* 13, 953, 954
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [40] 1460
- Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill *June* 30 [42] 384
- Postal Facilities (Clare County) *June* 29 [42] 258
- Post Office (Mill Street), Ennis *Mar* 26 [39] 170
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1552, 1553; *July* 21 [43] 277
- Queen's
  - College (Cork) *Mar* 5 [38] 215, 216
  - Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 195, 196, 198; *Feb* 14, 421
- Questions to Ministers *Feb* 24 [37] 949
- Railway Extension in Ireland *Feb* 17 [37] 460
- Railways (Ireland) Bill *July* 9 [42] 1121
- Robinson (Sir Hercules) *July* 3 [42] 666
- Royal Irish Constabulary *July* 6 [42] 787
- Soudan (Battle at Firket) *June* 12 [41] 972
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 56
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 701, 706, 707, 715, 720, 721
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 729, 734, 766
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1493

REED, Mr. H. BYRON, *Bradford, E.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 163
- Approaches to the House *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623
- Bradford Moor Barracks *Mar* 17 [38] 1170; *Mar* 26 [39] 161; *June* 23 [41] 1678; *July* 21 [43] 813
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1338
- Colonial Office Vote *July* 9 [42] 1118; *July* 27 [43] 704
- *Drummond Castle* (Wreck of) *June* 23 [41] 1685
- Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 179
- National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 660
- Postmaster General *Feb* 25 [37] 1086; *Mar* 2, 1497
- Property Escheated to Crown *July* 28 [43] 811
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 396
- Time Postmarks (Inland Letters) *July* 9 [42] 1115
- Trustee Savings Bank Bill, Intro. *Mar* 3 [38] 126

Registration of Electors Acts Amendment Bill
- *c.* Intro., Sir J. T. Brunner; Read 1° *July* 13 [42] 1408
- Withdrawn *Aug* 3 [43] 1357

Registration of Titles (Ireland)
- Return Pres. (*c.*) *June* 9 [41] 707

Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill
- *c.* Intro., Mr. J. Tully; Read 1° *Feb* 25 [37] 1143

[*cont.*

REID, Sir R. T., *Dumfries District*
African Flora (Kew Gardens) *Aug* 7 [44] 102
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 24 [42] 24, 25; *June* 25, 91, 93
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1443, 1445; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1366, 1372, 1380, 1394, 1395; *Aug* 4, 1473, 1478, 1483, 1484; *Aug* 5, 1526
Army Estimates: £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 291
British South Africa (Appointment of Select Committee) *July* 30 [43] 1068
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 25 [37] 1107
Corrupt Practices Acts *May* 4 [40] 449
Crete *June* 8 [41] 609, 610; *June* 25 [42] 68; *July* 9, 1114
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 971, 976, 979, 980, 982, 983, 996; *July* 8, 1044; *July* 15, 1566
Foreign Office Vote *June* 29 [42] 268
Judicial Trustees Bill *June* 17 [41] 1298; 3R. *July* 8 [42] 1047
Land Transfer Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1025
Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 450, 453, 457
Solicitors' Magistracy Bill, Intro. *Feb* 28 [37] 1396; 2R. *April* 29 [40] 155
Supply
  £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 671, 686, 687, 696
  £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 556, 561
Transvaal Raid *July* 30 [43] 1043

ENSHAW, Mr. C. B., *Renfrewshire, W.*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1438, 1441; In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1469, 1488, 1498, 1499; *Aug* 5, 1542, 1543
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 236, 252; *June* 4, 444, 446
Local Government (Scotland) Public Health Rating Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 355
Local Government (Scotland) (Public Health Rating) (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 6 [38] 369
Local Taxation Returns (Scotland) *June* 30 [42] 398
Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 444; *July* 30 [43] 1125
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1280
Public Health (Scotland) Bill *June* 23 [41] 1694
Public Health (Scotland) Consolidation Bill, *Mar* 17 [38] 1161
Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [40] 1658
Trust Funds *Mar* 17 [38] 1161

ENTOUL, Mr. J. A., *Down, E.*
Australian Frozen Meat *Mar* 23 [38] 1608
County Surveyors and Assistants (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359
Downpatrick Board of Guardians *Mar* 23 [38] 1609
Election Petitions (Costs) *April* 17 [39] 1181

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RENTOUL, Mr. J. A.—*cont.*
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1163
Intermediate Board of Education (Ireland) (Rules of Examination) *June* 18 [41] 1423
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1005, 1006, 1028, 1035; *July* 21 [43] 325, 328, 337, 348; *July* 23, 509, 521, 559; *July* 28, 850; 3R. *July* 29, 948, 949; *Aug* 12 [44] 594
Newtown Cunningham Post Office (Donegal County) *June* 11 [41] 833
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1275

Rents in Ireland (see Title IRELAND, RENTS IN)

Reserve Forces Bill
l. Pres., Marquess of Lansdowne, 843; Read 1ª *May* 8 [40] 847
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 19, 1658
On Order to go into Com. Lord Monkswell, 48; Marquess of Lansdowne, 49 *May* 21 [41]
In Com., Rep. without Amendt., and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 21, 53
Amendts. Rep. *June* 11, 823
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 12, 944

Retford Rotherham and Barnsley Railway (Extension of Time) Bill
c. Withdrawn *May* 4 [40] 427

Retirement of Vestrymen (London) Bill
l. Pres., Lord Monkswell; Read 1ª *Mar* 19 [38] 1329
2R. Lord Monkswell, 1585, 1586; Earl of Denbigh, 1586; Lord Harris, 1586 *Mar* 23
Read 2ª *Mar* 23, 1587
In Com., Lord Harris, 1609, 1612, 1613, 1614; Lord Monkswell, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1614; Earl of Denbigh, 1610, 1612, 1613; Earl of Kimberley, 1614 *April* 24 [39]
Re-committed to Standing Com. 1614 *April* 24
Rep. from Standing Com. with Further Amendts. *May* 5 [40] 537
Rep. with Amendts. from Com. of Whole House *May* 7, 722
Read 3ª and Passed *May* 12, 1124

Revenue and Expenditure (England, Scotland, and Ireland)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 8 [44] 205

RICHARDS, Mr. H. C., *Finsbury, E.*
Army Estimates: £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1503, 1504, 1505
City and South London Railway Bill, 3R. *June* 15 [41] 1049
Customs (Extra Officers) *April* 30 [40] 216
Death from Scarlet Fever at Battersea *May* 5 [40] 542

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RICHARDS, Mr. H. C.—*cont.*
- Devonport (St. Stephen's Church) *April* 16 [39] 1007
- Dog Muzzling *July* 23 [43] 482
- Drowning Cases (Notice to Coroners) *April* 30 [40] 197
- Hyde Park (Performances in) *Mar* 24 [39] 60
- Metropolitan District Railway *Feb* 24 [37] 918
- Metropolitan District Railway Bill (by Order), 2R. *Mar* 3 [38] 4
- Mobilisation Scheme (Thames and Medway Guns) *July* 20 [43] 142
- School Board Prosecutions (London) *April* 16 [39] 1009
- Supply
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 378
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 639
- Telephonic Communication (Guernsey) *June* 9 [41] 709
- Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 426

RICHARDSON, Mr. THOMAS, *Hartlepool*
- Engineering Staff (Sheerness Dockyard) *April* 28 [40] 11
- Parliamentary Elections (Mariners' Votes), Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 353
- Scientific Institutions (Transactions) *April* 30 [40] 199
- Trade Disputes *May* 12 [40] 1150

RICHMOND AND GORDON, Duke of
- Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *July* 6 [42] 745, 746; 3R. *July* 7, 908
- Public Health (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1121, 1130
- Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1108; 3R. *May* 18, 1537, 1538
- Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 941

RICKETT, Mr. J. COMPTON, *Scarborough*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1495
- Vaccination (Royal Commission) *April* 21 [39] 1370

RIDLEY, RIGHT HON. SIR MATTHEW WHITE, BART. (Secretary of State for the Home Department), *Lancashire, N., Blackpool*
- Accidents
  - Coal Mine *July* 2 [42] 521
  - Colliery Explosions
    - Brancepeth *April* 23 [39] 1519
    - Tylorstown *Feb* 28 [37] 1386
  - Cycling *Feb* 21 [37] 801, 802; *April* 16 [39] 1016; *April* 24, 1634
  - Hoist *June* 23 [41] 1674
  - Industrial *Mar* 30 [39] 362
  - Parachute (Cardiff) *July* 28 [43] 827
  - Street
    - Covered Vans *June* 18 [41] 1316
    - London *July* 13 [42] 1319
  - Worker, to a *Mar* 9 [38] 422

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RIDLEY, Right Hon. Sir M. W.—*cont.*
- Adulterated Butter *April* 24 [39] 1628
- Agriculture (Royal Commission on) *Mar* 5 [38] 223; *June* 25 [42] 81
- Anderson *v.* Gorrie *Aug* 14 [44] 845
- Andover (Vaccination Prosecutions) *June* 30 [42] 393
- Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (Bristol) *July* 2 [42] 545
- Anthrax, Deaths from (West Riding of Yorkshire) *July* 10 [42] 1221, 1222
- Anti-toxic Experiments *Mar* 12 [38] 782
- Approaches to the House *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623
- Bakehouses *July* 27 [43] 692
- Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 698
- Bishop Monkton Churchyard (Yorkshire) *Mar* 9 [38] 423; *April* 16 [39] 1031
- Bottling Beer (Factory Regulations) *July* 28 [43] 829
- Bradford-on-Avon
  - Vaccination
    - Orders *Aug* 10 [44] 387
    - Prosecutions *June* 29 [42] 258
- Brass Trade (Inspection) *June* 11 [41] 827
- Breach of Park Regulations (Manchester) *June* 22 [41] 1567, 1568; *July* 2 [42] 536
- Bristol (Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes) *July* 2 [42] 545
- Bucks Constabulary *June* 25 [42] 72
- Burglary (St. Helens), Charge of *July* 28 [43] 825; *Aug* 3, 1352
- Burial
  - Board (Ulverston) *July* 28 [43] 812
  - Fees *Feb* 13 [37] 233
  - Irregularities (Swanscombe, Kent) *May* 21 [41] 72; *June* 18, 1335, 1336
  - Rules *Feb* 21 [37] 805
  - Shirland, near Alfreton *July* 20 [43] 122; *Aug* 6, 1688
- Business of the House *June* 4 [41] 427; *June* 29 [42] 272
- Cabs
  - Inspectors (London) *Mar* 2 [37] 1469
  - Private *May* 19 [40] 1681
  - Regulations *Feb* 20 [37] 701, 702
- Cardiff
  - Mayoralty *Feb* 25 [37] 1087
  - Parachute Accident *July* 28 [43] 827
- Charges against Licence-holders *Feb* 27 [37] 1258
- Check-weighman, Claim by (Wakefield) *July* 31 [43] 1262
- Clerks
  - Labour *Mar* 30 [39] 367
  - Prison *Mar* 9 [38] 442
- Coal
  - Mine Accidents *July* 2 [42] 521
  - Mines Inspection *Feb* 21 [37] 824
  - Trade Depression *May* 7 [40] 735
- Coal Mines (Regulation) Act (1887) Amendment Bill, Intro. *April* 20 [39] 1270; *June* 8 [41] 616; *June* 11, 856; *June* 22 1565; *July* 2 [42] 525, 2R., 573, 604, 607; *July* 27 [43] 734, 737, 738, 742, 749, 752, 753, 754, 755, 766; *Aug* 6, 1696

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- Colliery
  - Detaching Safety Hooks *Mar* 10 [38] 606
  - Dispute (Lancashire) *Aug* 14 [44] 848, 849
  - Explosions
    - Brancepeth *April* 23 [39] 1519
    - Tylorstown *Feb* 28 [37] 1386
- Compensation to Workmen Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72
- Contempt of Court *Feb* 18 [37] 545
- Controverted Elections (Judgments), Return of *Feb* 20 [37] 685
- Convictions under Explosives Acts *Feb* 14 [37] 335
- Convict Prison Warders *July* 16 [42] 1635; *July* 20 [43] 130; *July* 30, 1044
- Convicts on Licence *Feb* 25 [37] 1074; *Feb* 28, 1385; *Mar* 12 [38] 747
- Cornwall, Fishery Disturbances in *May* 21 [41] 85; *June* 1, 221; *June* 8, 605; *June* 22, 1558
- Corporation of London (Metropolitan) Market Bill, 3R. *May* 7 [40] 728
- County of London Sessions Court *July* 3 [42] 648
- Court-house Accommodation *May* 18 [40] 1554; *May* 21 [41] 75
- Criminal Statistics *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 17 [39] 1168, 1169; *April* 28 [40] 12
- Cruelty to
  - Children *April* 13 [39] 745
  - Horses (London) *May* 11 [40] 997
- Cycle Licence *Feb* 24 [37] 947
- Cycling Accidents *Feb* 21 [37] 801, 802
- Cyclists *Feb* 18 [37] 564, 565
- Daly (John), Prisoner at Portland *April* 23 [39] 1513; *April* 27, 1717
- Dangerous Performance *June* 23 [41] 1689
- Deaths from
  - Anthrax (West Riding of Yorkshire) *July* 10 [42] 1221, 1222
  - Illegal Operation (Derby) *July* 10 [42] 1223
  - Natural Causes *Mar* 12 [38] 772; *Mar* 19, 1357
- Depositions (Magistrates' Court) *Mar* 19 [38] 1330
- District Council Chairmen *May* 12 [40] 1131, 1132
- Drowning Cases (Notice to Coroners) *April* 30 [40] 197
- Drunkenness
  - Arrests for *April* 16 [39] 1026
  - Excursion Steamers *Aug* 3 [43] 1355
  - Liverpool *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- Duration of Sentences (Royal Commission) *Aug* 11 [44] 495
- Durham (Hunwick Churchyard) *June* 25 [42] 56, 57
- Dyer (Mrs.), Case of *June* 8 [41] 620
- Ejection from a Burial Ground *April* 16 [39] 1035
- Election Petition Trials *Mar* 9 [38] 427
- Employers' Liability Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1479; *May* 14 [40] 1334; *June* 18 [41] 1328
- Eviction of Miners (Durham) *June* 18 [41] 1330
- Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill *April* 17 [39] 1180
- Excursion Steamers (Drunkenness) *Aug* 3 [43] 1355

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- Executions at Newgate *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397
- Experiments on Living Animals *Aug* 10 [44] 377
- Explosives (Monthly Return) *Aug* 11 [44] 483
- Factories
  - Chief Inspector of *April* 20 [39] 1263
  - Cotton-weaving *Feb* 24 [37] 918
  - Workshops and (Sanitary Accommodation) *June* 15 [41] 1065
- Factory
  - Act (Shirt Trade, Derry, and) *April* 16 [39] 1027
  - Acts *Feb* 21 [37] 812, 813
  - Regulations (Bottling Beer) *July* 28 [43] 829
  - Work (Relaxation of Rules) *Mar* 12 [38] 751
- Factory Inspection
  - Particulars Clause *June* 18 [41] 1323
  - Report *June* 8 [41] 603
  - Sanitary Regulations *June* 12 [41] 961
  - Sweating Districts *June* 22 [41] 1547
- Factory and Workshops Acts (Consolidation) *June* 12 [41] 961
- Habitual Criminals *Feb* 24 [37] 925
- Half-time Workers *May* 5 [40] 552
- Halkyn Quarries (Flintshire) *April* 28 [40] 9
- High Treason (Punishment for) *May* 5 [40] 552; *May* 7, 750
- Hoist Accidents *June* 23 [41] 1674
- Holloway Sanatorium *Feb* 20 [37] 700; *Mar* 12 [38] 775
- Hornsey Murder *Feb* 21 [37] 817
- Horseflesh *May* 7 [40] 729
- House of Commons
  - Approaches to *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1633
  - Police Duty *Aug* 14 [44] 846
- Hunwick Churchyard (Durham) *June* 25 [42] 56, 57
- Hyde Park
  - Disorderly Proceedings *June* 9 [41] 718; *June* 11, 838
  - Disturbances *Feb* 20 [37] 703, 704; *Feb* 21, 823, 824, 869, 870
  - Sunday Gatherings and Performances in *Mar* 24 [39] 60; *Mar* 30, 367
- Illegal
  - Fishing *Mar* 9 [38] 436
  - Operation (Death from, at Derby) *July* 10 [42] 1223
- Illiterates (General Election) *Feb* 27 [37] 1220
- Ill-treatment of Animals *Mar* 10 [38] 591
- India-rubber Works *June* 11 [41] 837
- Indictable Offences *Feb* 27 [37] 1233
- Industrial Schools
  - Children as Half-timers *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
  - Inmates *July* 13 [42] 1318
- Inebriates *April* 16 [39] 1010
- Insanitary Offices and Entering Rooms *April* 30 [40] 219
- Insanity Inquiry *Feb* 14 [37] 342
- Irish Treason-felony Prisoners *May* 15 [40] 1441; *June* 11 [41] 839; *Aug* 13 [44] 752
- Itinerant Street Musicians *April* 23 [39] 1508

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- Jameson (Dr.) and his Colleagues (Prison Treatment of) *July* 31 [43] 1269
- Jersey Harbour *July* 2 [42] 545
- Jury
  - Law *June* 12 [41] 968
  - Service (Colliery Managers) *June* 11 [41] 828
- Justices of the Peace
  - General Committees *Mar* 16 [38] 1019
  - Metropolis *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
- Juvenile Offenders *May* 11 [40] 1012; *June* 19 [41] 1445
- Land in Wales (Royal Commission) *April* 24 [39] 1631
- Lead Poisoning *April* 13 [39] 743
- Licenser of Plays (*Joseph of Canaan*) *April* 24 [39] 1637
- Licensing Question (Royal Commission) *May* 19 [40] 1691
- Limpley Stoke Reformatory *Mar* 16 [38] 994
- Linen and Jute Industries *Mar* 30 [39] 371
- Liverpool (Drunkenness in) *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- London
  - Cabs
    - Inspectors *Mar* 2 [37] 1469
    - Private *May* 19 [40] 1681
  - Clerks (Labour) in Entering Rooms, etc. *Mar* 30 [39] 367
  - Criminal Statistics *April* 17 [39] 1168, 1169
  - Cruelty to Horses *May* 11 [40] 997
  - Cycling Accidents *April* 16 [39] 1016; *April* 24, 1634
  - Dyer (Mrs.) Case of *June* 8 [41] 620
  - Executions at Newgate *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397
  - Holloway Gaol *July* 10 [42] 1227
  - Hornsey Murder *Feb* 21 [37] 817
  - House of Commons
    - Approaches to *July* 13 [42] 1322; *July* 16, 1623
    - Police Duty *Aug* 14 [44] 846
  - Hyde Park (see subhead Hyde Park above)
  - Justices of the Peace *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
  - Metropolitan Magistracy *Aug* 14 [44] 830
  - Middlesex Sessions (Council on Licence) *May* 21 [41] 63
  - Omnibus Standings *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 23 [38] 1612
  - Police Court
    - Penge *Mar* 5 [38] 232, 233
    - St. Pancras *June* 22 [41] 1543
    - West London *May* 14 [40] 1337
  - Police (see Metropolitan Police below)
  - Quarter Sessions Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1356
  - Regent's Canal *July* 21 [43] 255
  - School Board Prosecutions *April* 16 [39] 1009
  - Sessions Court (County of) *July* 3 [42] 648
  - Street
    - Accidents *July* 13 [42] 1319
    - Fights *Mar* 9 [38] 440
    - Obstructions *May* 5 [40] 550
  - Temperance Pledge (West London Police Court) *May* 14 [40] 1337
  - Valuation (Metropolis) Act 1889 (Appeals) *June* 18 [41] 1322
  - Westminster Hall (Signing Petitions in) *May* 19 [40] 1692, 1693
  - Wormwood Scrubbs Prison *Feb* 18 [37] 540

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- Lunacy
  - England and Wales *Feb* 28 [37] 1374
  - Increase *Mar* 30 [39] 377
- Lyons *v.* Wilkins (High Court of Justice) *April* 13 [39] 734
- Manchester (Breach of Park Regulations) *June* 22 [41] 1567, 1568; *July* 2 [42] 536
- Margate, Sale of Newspapers *June* 18 [41] 1306
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister (Jersey) Bill *May* 7 [40] 755
- Maybrick (Mrs.), Case of *May* 12 [40] 1136; *June* 4 [41] 424; *July* 31 [43] 1265; *Aug* 10 [44] 383
- Medical Witnesses *April* 17 [39] 1171
- Metropolitan
  - Magistracy *Aug* 14 [44] 830
  - Police
    - Boots *Feb* 27 [37] 1230; *Mar* 2, 1481; *April* 30 [40] 204
    - Clothing *Mar* 5 [38] 198; *Mar* 9, 428; *Mar* 19, 1358; *Mar* 23, 1611; *June* 22 [41] 1542, 1543; *July* 23 [43] 471
    - Offences *Aug* 7 [44] 95
    - Sunday Duty *May* 7 [40] 754
    - Uniform *July* 31 [43] 1245
- Middlesex Sessions (Convict on Licence) *May* 21 [41] 63
- Midhurst Bench (Scotch Oaths) *July* 14 [42] 1433
- Mineral Oils *Feb* 21 [37] 814
- Miners
  - Eviction of (Durham) *June* 18 [41] 1330
  - Nystagmus *Feb* 20 [37] 708; *April* 23 [39] 1512
- Mines
  - Committee (Merionethshire) *July* 30 [43] 1054
  - Minerals and (Statistics) *April* 14 [39] 895
  - Regulation Act *Feb* 25 [37] 1087
- Murder of Detective Kidd (Wigan) *May* 21 [41] 59
- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children *June* 18 [41] 1316
- Newgate (Executions at) *June* 5 [41] 511; *June* 30 [42] 397
- Newspapers (Sale of), Margate *June* 18 [41] 1306
- Nonconformist Burial Service (Shirland, near Alfreton) *July* 20 [43] 122 *Aug* 6, 1688
- Oldham (Payment of Rates) *May* 21 [41] 75
- Old Metal Dealers *June* 1 [41] 214
- Omnibus Standings (Metropolis) *Mar* 2 [37] 1489; *Mar* 23 [38] 1612
- Open Quarries *July* 28 [43] 824
- Parachute Accident (Cardiff) *July* 28 [43] 827
- Poisoning Case *Feb* 25 [37] 1062
- Police
  - Army and Navy Pensioners and *Mar* 9 [38] 434
  - Court
    - Metropolitan (see above)
    - Penge *Mar* 5 [38] 232, 233
    - St. Pancras *June* 22 [41] 1543
    - West London *May* 14 [40] 1337
  - Fixed Point Duty *Mar* 12 [38] 764
  - Sanitary Regulations, and *Mar* 17 [38] 1134, 1136
  - Supervision *April* 23 [39] 1498; *July* 21 [43] 271

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- Prevention of Crimes Act *Feb* 28 [37] 1389, 1395
- Printing and Allied Trades *Feb* 27 [37] 1221
- Prisoners' Aid Societies *July* 20 [43] 131; *Aug* 11 [44] 494
- Prison-made Goods *Mar* 16 [38] 1016
- Prisons
  - Clerks *Mar* 9 [38] 442
  - Commission *Feb* 27 [37] 1257
  - Committee *Feb* 13 [37] 237
  - Governors *April* 30 [40] 212
  - Hereford *Feb* 18 [37] 541
  - Ill-treatment (Alleged) *Mar* 12 [38] 748
  - Industries
    - Comptroller of *May* 15 [40] 1423
    - Supervision of *Aug* 11 [44] 495
  - Labour *Mar* 3 [38] 29
  - Officers
    - Hours of Duty *Aug* 14 [44] 834
    - Pensions *July* 21 [43] 267
  - Schoolmasters *Mar* 16 [38] 998
  - Treatment of Dr. Jameson and his Colleagues *July* 31 [43] 1269
  - Warders (Convict) *July* 20 [43] 130; *July* 30, 1044
  - Wormwood Scrubbs *Feb* 18 [37] 540
- Private Asylums *Feb* 18 [37] 551
- Proprietary Lunatic Asylums *Mar* 13 [38] 885
- Public-house Licences at Tynemouth *June* 2 [41] 290
- Quarter Sessions (London) Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1356
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 415, 418, 419, 420, 431
- Railway Servants *Feb* 24 [37] 919
- Record Department (Ireland) *Feb* 24 [37] 940
- Refreshment Houses *Feb* 27 [37] 1248
- Regent's Canal *July* 21 [43] 255
- Royal Commission
  - Agriculture *Mar* 5 [38] 223; *June* 25 [42] 81
  - Tuberculosis *May* 15 [40] 1406; *June* 11 [41] 828
  - Vaccination *Feb* 28 [37] 1388; *Mar* 5 [38] 220; *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
- St. Helens (Charge of Burglary) *July* 28 [43] 825; *Aug* 3, 1352
- School
  - Attendance *Mar* 5 [38] 202
  - Board Prosecutions (London) *April* 16 [39] 1009
- Scotch Oath (Midhurst Bench) *July* 14 [42] 1433
- Shirland, near Alfreton (Nonconformist Burial Service) *July* 20 [43] 122; *Aug* 6, 1688
- Shirt Trade (Derry) and the Factory Act *April* 16 [39] 1027
- Shooting Homing Pigeons *May* 19 [40] 1680 1681
- Shuck (George), Case of *Feb* 25 [37] 1073
- Shuttle Guards *April* 23 [39] 1509; *June* 11 [41] 838
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children *Feb* 28 [37] 1376
- Statistics
  - Criminal *Mar* 9 [38] 437; *April* 17 [39] 1168, 1169; *April* 28 [40] 12
  - Mines and Minerals *April* 14 [39] 895

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- Steaming in Weaving Sheds *April* 16 [39] 1044
- Street
  - Accidents
    - Covered Vans *June* 18 [41] 1317
    - London *July* 13 [42] 1319
  - Collections *July* 3 [42] 650; *July* 14, 1427, 1428; *July* 21 [43] 259
  - Fights *Mar* 9 [38] 440
  - Obstructions (London) *May* 5 [40] 550
- Summary Jurisdiction Act (1879) *April* 23 [39] 1503
- Supply
  - £78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1272, 1274, 1275, 1281, 1287, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295
  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 370, 371, 373
  - £40,927 for Metropolitan Police Salaries *June* 5 [41] 584, 587
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 379, 380, 381
  - £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 575, 576, 577, 580, 582, 583
  - £426,290 for Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 519
  - £129,746 for Reformatory, Industrial, and Day Industrial Schools; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 547
- Telephonic Communication (Guernsey) *June* 9 [41] 709
- Temperance Pledge (West London Police Court) *May* 14 [40] 1337
- Transvaal Raid *July* 30 [43] 1042, 1043
- Treason-felony
  - Convict Devany *Mar* 16 [38] 1004
  - Prisoners *May* 15 [40] 1441; *June* 11 [41] 839; *Aug* 13 [44] 752
- Trial of Causes (Carlisle) *Feb* 27 [37] 1227
- Truck
  - Acts *Feb* 27 [37] 1263; *Mar* 23 [38] 1595
  - System *Feb* 14 [37] 335
- Truck Bill *April* 10 [39] 669; Intro. *April* 20, 1271; 2R. *May* 4 [40] 523, 524; *July* 27 [43] 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 779, 780; *July* 30, 1078, 1079, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1093
- Tuberculosis (Royal Commission) *May* 15 [40] 1436; *June* 11 [41] 828
- Tylorstown Colliery Explosion *Feb* 28 [37] 1386
- Tynemouth, Public-house Licences at *June* 2 [41] 290
- Ulverston Burial Board *July* 28 [43] 812
- Unqualified Medical Practitioners *Mar* 11 [38] 716; *Mar* 12, 772
- Vaccination
  - Acts (Seizure under) *May* 11 [40] 996
  - Orders (Bradford-on-Avon) *Aug* 10 [44] 387
  - Prosecutions
    - Andover *June* 30 [42] 393
    - Bradford-on-Avon *June* 29 [42] 258
  - Royal Commission *Feb* 28 [37] 1388; *Mar* 5 [38] 220; *Aug* 6 [43] 1677
  - Schuck (George), Case of, *Feb* 25 [37] 1073

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- Valuation (Metropolis) Act 1869 (Appeals) *June* 18 [41] 1323
- Wages (Fines and Deductions from) *Mar* 20 [38] 1456
- Wakefield (Claim by Check-weighman) *July* 31 [43] 1262
- Wales
  - Cardiff Mayoralty *Feb* 25 [37] 1087
  - Halkyn Quarries (Flintshire) *April* 28 [40] 9
  - Land in (Royal Commission) *Mar* 30 [39] 498, 499, 500, 501, 502; *April* 24, 1631
  - Lunacy (England and) *Feb* 28 [37] 1374
  - Tylorstown Colliery Explosion *Feb* 28 [37] 1386
- Welsh Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 498, 499, 500, 501, 502; *April* 24, 1631; *Aug* 14 [44] 845
- Westminster Hall (Signing Petitions in) *May* 19 [40] 1692, 1693
- Wool-sorting *July* 16 [42] 1628
- Wreaths on Graves, Priors Marston (Diocese of Worcester) *June* 18 [41] 1329; *July* 7 [42] 927
- Yorkshire (West Riding of), Deaths from Anthrax *July* 10 [42] 1221, 1222

Rights of Way Procedure (Scotland) Bill

c. Intro., Mr. R. Cox; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356

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- British South Africa Company (Dr. Jameson) *June* 15 [41] 1037, 1042

RITCHIE, RIGHT HON. CHARLES T. (President of the Board of Trade), *Croydon*
- Accidents
  - Railway (see sub-heading Railway below
  - Steamship Collisions
    - *Ailsa* and *Bourgogne* *Mar* 3 [38] 32
    - *Netley Abbey* and *Alicia* *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
  - Steamship *Westbury* *April* 16 [39] 1032
- Acton (Level Railway Crossing) *June* 18 [41] 1311
- Agricultural Labour Correspondent (Ireland) *July* 3 [42] 656, 657; *July* 6, 795
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 29 [42] 317
- Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1303, 1309
- Alien Immigration *Mar* 19 [38] 1340; *May* 15 [40] 1424, 1425; *June* 22 [41] 1541, 1542
- Antwerp (British Consulate at) *Mar* 5 [38] 199
- Apprentices (Mercantile Marine) *Aug* 11 [44] 484
- Artillery Practice Ranges *July* 21 [43] 260
- Balbriggan (Level Railway Crossing) *May* 14 [40] 1336
- Belfast
  - Excursion Traffic *April* 17 [39] 1165
  - Lough
    - Lights *Feb* 18 [37] 564; *Feb* 27, 1216; *Mar* 2, 1465
    - Mew Island Sirens *April* 17 [39] 1163; *June* 15 [41] 1061; *June* 16, 1155

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- Belgian Agricultural Produce *April* 16 [39] 1041
- Belleville Boilers (Steamship *Ohio*) *May* 15 [40] 1429
- Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 660, 661, 671
- British Ports (Foreign Vessels in) *July* 21 [43] 250
- Cable Communication (Lundy Island) *July* 2 [42] 527
- Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges Provisional Order Bills (Message to House of Lords) *Feb* 21 [37] 798; *Mar* 9 [38] 421
- Canals *Feb* 25 [37] 1066
- Castleblaney Station (Great Northern of Ireland Railway) *July* 16 [42] 1638
- Cattle
  - Traffic (Charge of Cruelty) *July* 13 [42] 1307
  - Transport *July* 10 [42] 1231
  - Weighing Machines *Mar* 2 [37] 1471
- Channel Transit of Live Stock *Feb* 17 [37] 453
- Coal
  - Supply (Irish Lights) *June* 29 [42] 259
  - Trade (Export) *Mar* 27 [39] 269
  - Westphalian *April* 20 [39] 1239; *May* 18 [40] 1542
- Cockling Industry (Lancashire) *Mar* 30 [39] 370
- Collisions
  - Steamship
    - *Ailsa* and *Bourgogne* *Mar* 3 [38] 32
    - *Netley Abbey* and *Alicia* *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
  - Railway (London Bridge Station) *Mar* 3 [38] 34
- Commissioners of Irish Lights (Wrongful Dismissal) *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049; *July* 31, 1260
- Companies' Winding-up Act 1890 *May* 21 [41] 58
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72; 1R. *Feb* 20, 791, 794; *May* 4 [40] 436; 2R. *June* 30 [42] 419, 431; *July* 27 [43] 725, 726, 727, 732, 733
- Cork and Bandon Railway (Level Crossing) *Aug* 14 [44] 843
- Couplings of Goods Trains *Feb* 17 [37] 450
- Dangerous Crossing (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) *July* 6 [42] 792
- Defective Gas Meters *June* 22 [41] 1554
- Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1702
- Discharge of Seamen in Foreign Parts *Mar* 3 [38] 30
- Dover Undercliff Reclamation (Suspended) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1454, 1457
- Drowning Cases (River Lea) *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
- *Drummond Castle* (Wreck of) *June* 22 [41] 1565; *June* 25 [42] 78; *July* 2, 533; *July* 7, 928, 929; *July* 9, 1116; *July* 23 [43] 482; *July* 30, 1046
- Electrical Standards *April* 21 [39] 1371
- Electric Lighting
  - Dublin *June* 25 [42] 61
  - Electric Traction and *July* 30 [43] 1055
- Emigrants *Mar* 5 [38] 224
- Emigration Returns *Feb* 24 [37] 915

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- Exports from Ireland *May* 21 [41] 59
- European States (Shipowners' Liability) *July* 21 [43] 247
- Examination of Masters and Mates (Mercantile Marine) *Aug* 6 [43] 1681
- False Trade Descriptions *April* 24 [39] 1636
- Fastnet Lighthouse *July* 9 [42] 1101
- Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill *July* 21 [43] 265, 266
- Fishguard Bay Railway and Pier Company *June* 12 [41] 954
- Flannan Islands Lights *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 12 [38] 759
- Fog Signals *June* 15 [41] 1066; *July* 9 [42] 1101
- Foreign-fed and Home-fed Meat *Mar* 3 [38] 21
- Foreign
  - Import Returns *June* 25 [42] 55
  - Prison-made Goods *June* 1 [41] 216; *June* 25 [42] 54
  - Vessels in British Ports *July* 21 [43] 250
- Free Insurance of Seamen (Shipping Federation) *June* 30 [42] 393
- French Fishing Vessels *April* 17 [39] 1161; *April* 27, 1722, 1723
- Gas
  - Consumers *July* 16 [42] 1631
  - Meters *July* 9 [42] 1108; *July* 13, 1307
- Germany (Sugar Bounties) *June* 1 [41] 215 216
- Giant's Causeway *July* 9 [42] 1111
- Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Bill *June* 30 [42[379
- Harbours
  - Cowes (Shipping Dues) *April* 20 [39] 1242
  - Holyhead *Aug* 14 [44] 489
  - Piers and (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 931, 932
  - Royal Canal (Longford) *April* 27 [39] 1719
- Holyhead and Kingstown Mail Service *Feb* 18 [37] 556, 557
- Imperial Press (Limited) *Feb* 27 [37] 1266, 1267
- Ireland (Railway Rates) *June* 25 [42] 66
- Irish
  - Lighthouse Keepers (Petitions from) *Feb* 24 [37] 919, 920; *Mar* 9 [38] 435; *Mar* 12, 761; *Mar* 30 [39] 369
  - Lights
    - Board *Feb* 25 [37] 1058, 1059
    - Coal Supply *June* 29 [42] 259
    - Commissioners of (Wrongful Dismissal) *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30 1049; *July* 31, 1260
- Joinery and Carpentry Work *Feb* 27 [37] 1222
- Joint Stock Companies Law Amendment Bill *Mar* 9 [38] 442
- Labour Correspondents
  - Agricultural (Ireland) *July* 3 [42] 656, 657; *July* 6, 795
  - Lady (Scotland) *July* 2 [42] 524
- Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Dangerous Crossing) *July* 6 [42] 792
- Level Crossings
  - Acton *June* 18 [41] 1311
  - Balbriggan *May* 14 [40] 1336
  - Cork and Bandon *Aug* 14 [44] 843
  - Wadebridge (Cornwall) *May* 7 [40] 753
  - Waterford and Limerick Railway *July* 28 [43] 817

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Ritchie, Right Hon. C. T.—*cont.*

- Life-saving
  - Appliances on Board Ship *June* 26 [42] 140
  - Dress *Mar* 20 [38] 1462
- Lighthouse
  - Flannan Islands *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 12 [38] 759
  - Illuminants *July* 24 [43] 608
  - Keepers (Petition from) *Feb* 24 [37] 919, 920; *Mar* 9 [38] 435; *Mar* 12, 761; *Mar* 30 [39] 369
- Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 5 [38] 238; In Com. *Mar* 9, 459, 464; *Mar* 13, 956, 957, 959; *Mar* 19, 1344, 1413, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1423, 1424, 1427, 1428, 1429
- Light Railways Bill *Feb* 11 [37] 72; *Feb* 17, 467; 1R. *Feb* 20, 736, 747, 749, 757, 758, 762, 771; *Feb* 27, 1245; 2R. *Mar* 2, 1528, 1541, 1544, 1549, 1568, 1569, 1572, 1574; *June* 1 [41] 225, 229, 238, 242, 245, 248, 249, 250, 253, 254, 255, 257, 259, 266, 271, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280; *June* 4, 429, 430, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 452, 456, 458, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 486, 489, 490; *July* 2 [42] 609, 616, 617, 619; *July* 16, 1645; 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1131; *Aug* 12 [44] 673, 675
- Light Railways Bill
  - Commissioners *May* 14 [40] 1323; *July* 7 [42] 930
  - Railway Commission Return *May* 14 [40] 1342
- Light Railways (Scotland) *July* 17 [43] 39
- Lights
  - Irish
    - Board *Feb* 25 [37] 1058, 1059
    - Coal Supply *June* 29 [42] 259
    - Commissioners (Wrongful Dismissal) *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049; *July* 31, 1260
  - North Briggs Reef Beacon *Mar* 16 [38] 1006
- London and India Docks Joint Committee *Mar* 3 [38] 28; *Mar* 5, 235
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 863; *April* 24, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626
- Longford (Royal Canal Harbour) *July* 7 [42] 930; *July* 30 [43] 1054
- Lundy Island (Cable Communication) *July* 2 [42] 527
- Manning
  - British Merchant Vessels *June* 12 [41] 957; *July* 3 [42] 660, 661
  - Committee *Mar* 3 [38] 18; *July* 7 [42] 923
- Marine Engineers *Mar* 5 [38] 210
- Mechanical Road Motors *Feb* 14 [37] 344
- Mercantile Marine
  - Classification Returns *Mar* 9 [38] 422
  - Examination of Masters and Mates *Aug* 6 [43] 1681
  - Fund Committees *Feb* 27 [37] 1239
- Merchandise Marks Act *Mar* 20 [38] 1459; *Aug* 6 [43] 1702
- Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1442, 1443
- Merchant Shipping Regulations *July* 10 [42] 1225; *July* 16, 1636, 1637
- Metric System *July* 17 [43] 25

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- Metropolitan District Railway *Feb* 24 [37] 918
- Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland *May* 14 [40] 1321
- Milk Railway Rates *July* 31 [43] 1250
- *Moresby* (Wreck of) *July* 16 [42] 1643; *July* 23 [43] 465
- National Lifeboat Institution *Feb* 14 [37] 336
- Navy Estimates: Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 287
- *Norse King* (Stranding of) *June* 23 [41] 1673
- North Briggs Reef Beacon *Mar* 16 [38] 1006
- Parish Meetings *Feb* 14 [37] 343
- Patent
  - Agents *April* 20 [39] 1240
  - Office *May* 7 [40] 731
- Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 931, 932
- Preservation of Life and Property at Sea *July* 24 [43] 606
- Prison-made Goods *Feb* 17 [37] 459, 460, *Feb* 27, 1262; *Mar* 16 [38] 1017; *April* 20 [39] 1262; *June* 1 [41] 216; *June* 11, 857
- Railway and Canals Regulation Act (1873) *Feb* 25 [37] 1066
- Railways
  - Accidents
    - London Bridge Station (Collision at) *Mar* 3 [38] 34
    - Nine Elms Station *Mar* 26 [39] 181
    - Platelayers (Four) Killed in Sapperton Tunnel *April* 27 [39] 1733
    - Preston *July* 14 [42] 1430, 1431; *Aug* 6 [43] 1696
    - Servants *Mar* 30 [39] 384; *April* 13, 739; *April* 14, 896
    - Snowdon Mountain *June* 1 [41] 219
    - Telegraph Messenger Killed *Mar* 30 [39] 365
  - Bills (Parliamentary Deposit) *April* 16 [39] 1032
  - Carriage of Agricultural Produce *Feb* 18 [37] 555
  - Cattle Trucks *July* 20 [43] 139, 140
  - Commission (Traders' Complaints) *April* 27 [39] 1732
  - Commissioners (Light Railways Bill) *July* 7 [42] 930
  - Excess Fares *April* 27 [39] 1710
  - Great Northern of Ireland Railway
    - Agricultural Rates *Feb* 20 [37] 716
    - Castleblaney Station *July* 16 [42] 1638
    - Mountjoy Station *Mar* 5 [38] 214; *July* 30 [43] 1047
  - Great Western (Additional Powers) Bill *June* 30 [42] 379
  - Highland Company (New Lines) Act, 1890 *Mar* 5 [38] 230; *Mar* 9, 452, 453; *Mar* 12, 764; *Mar* 19, 1343
  - Lancashire and Yorkshire (Dangerous Crossing) *July* 6 [42] 792
  - Light
    - Egypt *April* 14 [39] 884
    - Loans *Mar* 5 [38] 237
  - Maps *June* 19 [41] 1446; *July* 28 [43] 807
  - Light Railways Bill (see above)
  - Metropolitan District Bill, 2R. *Mar* 3 [38] 9, 11

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- Railways—*cont.*
  - Oban and West Highland *Mar* 10 [38] 597
  - Outrages *July* 21 [43] 269
  - Rates
    - Agricultural *Feb* 20 [37] 716
    - Great Northern of Ireland Railway *June* 23 [41] 1549
    - Ireland *Feb* 14 [37] 337, 338; *Feb* 18, 559; *Mar* 17 [38] 1164; *June* 25 [42] 66
    - Milk *July* 31 [43] 1250
    - Pianos *Feb* 27 [37] 1222
  - Sectional Maps *July* 28 [43] 807
  - Signals *Feb* 24 [37] 921
  - Speed *July* 23 [43] 482
  - Stations
    - Castleblaney *July* 16 [42] 1638
    - Mountjoy *Mar* 5 [38] 214; *July* 30 [43] 1047
    - Northwich *Aug* 4 [43] 1445
    - Saltaire *July* 28 [43] 817; *Aug* 14 [44] 847
  - Sub-Inspectors *Mar* 30 [39] 384
  - Traders' Complaints *May* 4 [40] 435
  - Travelling Concessions for Members, *April* 16 [39] 1037
  - Uffington Station (G.W.R.) *April* 21 [39] 1364; *May* 4 [40] 429
  - West Highland Company (New Line) *Mar* 20 [38] 1454; *Mar* 24 [39] 55
- Royal Canal
  - Ireland *June* 16 [41] 1157; *June* 22, 1545
  - Longford *Feb* 18 [37] 549; *Mar* 6 [38] 352; *July* 7 [42] 930; *July* 30 [43] 1054
  - State of *July* 10 [42] 1226
- Rules of the Road at Sea *Feb* 26 [37] 1207; *May* 7 [40] 744; *July* 30 [43] 1039, 1040
- Salmon Disease *July* 2 [42] 527
- Scotland
  - Lady Labour Correspondent *July* 2 [42] 524
  - Light Railways *July* 17 [43] 39
- Sea Fisheries Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1001; *May* 12 [40] 1146
- Seamen
  - Free Insurance of (Shipping Federation) *June* 30 [42] 393
  - Supply of *July* 23 [43] 470
  - Wages (Transmission of) *Feb* 27 [37] 1249; *Aug* 6 [43] 1682
- Shipowners' Liability (European States) *July* 21 [43] 247
- Slyne Head *Aug* 11 [44] 497
- Snowdon Mountain Railway Accident *June* 1 [41] 219
- Solway Salmon Fishery *Aug* 13 [44] 745
- Stamping
  - Publicans' Measures *Aug* 14 [44] 838
  - Weights *July* 9 [42] 1112
- Steamship Collisions
  - *Ailsa* and *Bourgogne* *Mar* 3 [38] 32
  - *Netley Abbey* and *Alicia* *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
- Strike (Messrs. Thornycroft's Works) *Aug* 13 [44] 752
- Sugar Bounties (Germany) *June* 1 [41] 215
- Supply
  - £41,375 for Harbours, Lighthouses, etc.; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 504
  - £2,800 for Home Office (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1398

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RITCHIE, Right Hon. C. T.—*cont.*
- Supply—*cont.*
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1295, 1296, 1302, 1303, 1307, 1308, 1312, 1313
- Tourists and Emigrants *Mar* 2 [37] 1479
- Trade Disputes *Mar* 13 [38] 888 ; *May* 12 [40] 1150
- Training Ship *Worcester Mar* 16 [38] 1002 ; *Mar* 19, 1346
- Transit of Live Stock by Rail *Aug* 7 [44] 109
- Tweed and Solway Fishery Commission *Feb* 28 [37] 1389 ; *June* 16 [41] 1162
- Unclaimed Dividends *Feb* 18 [37] 567
- Wadebridge Level Crossing (Cornwall) *May* 7 [40] 753
- Waterford and Limerick Railway (Level Crossing) *July* 28 [43] 817
- Waterford and Lismore Railway *Mar* 2 [37] 1486
- Weights and Measures Bill, Intro. *July* 30 [43] 1056, 1057
- Westphalian Coal *April* 20 [39] 1239 ; *May* 18 [40] 1542
- Wrecks
  - *Drummond Castle June* 25 [42] 78 ; *July* 2, 533 ; *July* 7, 928, 929 ; *July* 9, 1116 ; *July* 23 [43] 482 ; *July* 30, 1046
  - *Moresby July* 16 [42] 1643 ; *July* 23 [43] 465
- Wrongful Dismissal (Commissioners of Irish Lights) *July* 21 [43] 271 ; *July* 27, 696 ; *July* 30, 1049 ; *July* 31, 1260

Rivers Pollution Prevention Bill
c. Intro., Mr. M. d'A. Wyvill ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 354

ROBERTS, Mr. J. BRYN, *Carnarvonshire, Eifion*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1265 ; *June* 25 [42] 94 ; *June* 29, 325, 360, 367
- British South Africa
  - Appointment of Select Committee *July* 30 [43] 1071
  - Company *July* 7 [42] 929 ; *July* 20 [43] 139
- Buluwayo (Natives Shot as Spies) *June* 18 [41] 1327
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1327
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 741
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 912, 923, 928
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 978, 998
- Intermediate Education (Wales) (Meyrick Fund) *Mar* 9 [38] 539
- Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1115
- Parliamentary Elections *Feb* 19 [37] 635
- Supply
  - £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 944
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 403
  - £204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1, 401
- Uganda Railway Bill, In Com. *July* 30 [43] 1101

ROBERTS, Mr. J. HERBERT, *Denbigh, W.*
- Affairs of Egin and Aintab *July* 20 [43] 142
- Afforestation of Crown Lands (North Wales *Aug* 14 [44] 835
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 200 ; *June* 25 [42] 101, 116 ; *June* 29, 302
- Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 94
- Bashgal Valley *May* 7 [40] 751
- Benefices Bill *June* 10 [41] 782, 788, 789
- Business of the House
  - Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 410
  - General *April* 30 [40] 223 ; *June* 15 [41] 1099
  - Government Business *April* 27 [39] 1776
  - Morning Sittings *April* 13 [39] 775
- Chitral
  - Kafirs in *Mar* 30 [39] 384
  - Proclamation *May* 18 [40] 1546
- Colwyn Bay Urban District Council *Feb* 21 [37] 829
- Crete *July* 7 [42] 929 ; *Aug* 14 [44] 835
- Crown Lands (Colonies) *April* 14 [39] 890
- Disturbances at Niksar *Aug* 4 [43] 1450
- East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 784
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 22 [41] 1611
- Finance Bill (Budget Resolutions), In Com. *May* 11 [40] 1100
- Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Bill, Instructions to Com. *June* 25 [42] 53 ; *June* 26, 137 ; *June* 30, 377
- Hemp Drugs (Burma) *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
- Jhalawar (Maharaja of) *Feb* 24 [37] 944 *Mar* 5 [38] 214 ; *April* 16 [39] 1009 ; *June* 15 [41] 1068 ; *July* 21 [43] 251, 277, 278, 279, 285, 292
- Kafiristan *May* 1 [40] 337
- Kafirs in Chitral *Mar* 30 [39] 384
- Land and Agricultural Banks (Madras) *Mar* 9 [38] 434
- Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 517
- Light Railways Bill *June* 4 [41] 431, 489, 490
- Light Railways Bill (Railway Commissioners) *July* 7 [42] 930
- Liquor Traffic (Wales) *Mar* 3 [38] 14
- London and North Western Railway Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 865
- Matabeleland *June* 4 [41] 417, 418 ; *June* 18, 1336 ; *June* 25 [42] 76
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1411 ; In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1408
- Museum Grant for Wales *Feb* 21 [37] 847
- Nile Expedition (Cholera Epidemic) *July* 13 [42] 1321
- Parish Meetings *Feb* 14 [37] 343
- Patna (Maharaja of) *Mar* 5 [38] 225 ; *Mar* 19, 1341
- Persecution of Armenians *July* 30 [43] 1047
- Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 936
- Preston (Railway Accident) *July* 14 [42] 1430
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 18 [37] 606
- Soudan (Cost of Military Operations) *July* 17 [43] 38
- Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 359
- Supply
  - £35,529 for Board of Agriculture, Salaries and Expenses ; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 508
  - £5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 560

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ROBERTS, Mr. J. H.—*cont.*
- Supply—*cont.*
  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 373
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1270
  - £13,800 for Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, etc., Office, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 11 [44] 514
- Teachers' Superannuation *July* 10 [42] 1223
- Urfa (Massacres at) *May* 12 [40] 1148
- Welsh Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 505

ROBERTSON, Mr. EDMUND, *Dundee*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 14 [38] 1371; *May* 19, 1745, 1746; *June* 5 [41] 510, 511; *June* 23, 1702, 1738, 1739, 1747
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *June* 26 [42] 153; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1361, 1363, 1374, 1376, 1387, 1393; *Aug* 4, 1462, 1469, 1476, 1492, 1495, 1499, 1507, 1508; *Aug* 5, 1523, 1524, 1526, 1546; *Aug* 6, 1733, 1748
- Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1465, 1466
- British
  - Bluejackets at Rome *June* 30 [42] 396
  - South Africa Company *May* 19 [38] 1684, 1686
- Business of the House (Saturday Sitting) *July* 31 [43] 1267
- Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 360; 3R. *June* 22, 1643
- Easter Adjournment *Mar* 30 [39] 401
- Education Bill *April* 13 [39] 737
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1034, 1039; *July* 9, 1136, 1137, 1140, 1169; *July* 15, 1560, 1561
- Land Tax *July* 20 [43] 144
- Light Railways (Advances) *Mar* 19 [40] 1422, 1427
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 14 [39] 903
- Naval Education *July* 2 [42] 542
- Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 231; 2R. *Mar* 19 [40] 1364; 3R. *Mar* 30, 416, 417
- Naval Works Consolidated Fund Bill *Mar* 4 [40] 179
- Navy Estimates
  - £81,300 for Educational Services Expenses *June* 26 [42] 208, 210
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 9 [40] 521, 522, 525
  - £189,200 for Miscellaneous Effective Services *May* 15 [38] 1500
  - £63,300 for Scientific Services *May* 15 [38] 1482
  - £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 174, 175
  - £618,400 for Works, Buildings, etc. *May* 15 [38] 1463, 1466, 1476, 1477
- Personal Property Exemption Bill, Intro. *April* 14 [39] 900
- Rhodes (Mr. Cecil) *June* 5 [41] 508, 509
- Supply
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 656, 657, 658

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ROBERTSON, Mr. EDMUND—*cont.*
- Supply—*cont.*
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1303, 1304
  - £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1656, 1662

ROBERTSON, Mr. T. H., *Hackney, S.*
- Aldingham Parish Church (Ulverston) *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In. Com. *June* 12 [41] 979, 1020, 1026; *July* 16 [42] 1676, 1683; *July* 20 [43] 215, 216, 218; *July* 21, 299, 301
- Nicolaieff (Attacks on British Seamen at) *June* 29 [42] 260
- River Lea (Pollution) Act *June* 5 [41] 507

ROBSON, Mr. W. S., *South Shields*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 54; In Com. *May* 19, 1717; *June* 25 [42] 125
- Arrest of British Seamen *July* 17 [43] 30
- Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 24 [37] 1007
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1145
- Public Health Bill, In Com. *April* 17 [39] 1231

ROCHE, Hon. JAMES B. B., *Kerry, E.*
- Kerry County
  - Aremberg Chute Estate *July* 21 [43] 253
  - Charge of Perjury *July* 20 [43] 128
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 495
- Pretoria (British Agent) *May* 7 [40] 745
- Tralee Assizes *April* 30 [40] 206
- Wreck of *Drummond Castle* *July* 23 [43] 481

ROCHE, Mr. J., *Galway, E.*
- Clanricarde Estate *Feb* 25 [37] 1071
- Land Process (Clare County) *Mar* 2 [37] 1484
- Light Railways (Ireland) *Mar* 31 [39] 520
- Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1049

ROLLIT, Sir ALBERT K., *Islington, S.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 99
- Boards of Conciliation Bill (No. 2), Intro. *Feb* 17 [37] 536; 2R. *Feb* 19, 644, 671
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 958, 961, 963
- British
  - South Africa (Appointment of Select Committee) *July* 30 [43] 1072
  - Trade Abroad (Commercial Attachés), *July* 27 [43] 677
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1106, 1107
- Business of the House
  - Education Bill *May* 11 [40] 1015
  - General *June* 1 [41] 222; *June* 4, 427; *July* 24 [43] 612; *Aug* 7 [44] 114
  - Supply *Feb* 24 [37] 992; *Feb* 25, 1111, 1112, 1113; *Feb* 27, 1349, 1352
- City and South London Railway Bill, *June* 5 [41] 501, 502; 3R. *June* 15, 1047, 1048, 1050

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Rollit, Sir Albert K.—*cont.*

- Clergy Returns (Ireland) *June* 18 [41] 1328
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 795; 2R. *June* 30 [42] 425; *July* 27 [43] 731
- Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 875
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1657, 1658, 1661
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 6 [40] 680; In Com. *June* 11 [41] 896, 911, 912; *June* 15, 1118, 1122; *June* 17, 1291
- Education Bill (School Inspection) *May* 12 [40] 1146
- Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1165
- Factory and Workshop Act (1878) Amendment Bill, Intro. *May* 6 [40] 719
- Fair Wages Resolution *Mar* 26 [39] 184
- Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 493
- Government Contracts (Current Wage Clause) *Feb* 27 [37] 1266; *Mar* 20 [38] 1473
- Guiana Boundary *Mar* 16 [38] 1002
- Importation of Live Animals *June* 4 [41] 413
- Income Tax Collectors *Mar* 13 [38] 886
- Joint Stock Companies Law Amendment Bill, *Mar* 9 [38[442
- Korea *Feb* 27 [37] 1216
- Light Railways Bill *Feb* 20 [37] 763; 2R. *Mar* 2, 1548, 1549; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 467; *June* 1 [41] 238, 246; *June* 4, 430, 439, 447, 465, 468, 474
- Local Government Act (1894) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *April* 9 [39] 668; 2R. *May* 6 [40] 718
- Local Taxation Committee *May* 12 [40] 1150
- Lothaire Trial *Aug* 10 [44] 387
- Metropolitan Police (Summer Clothing) *June* 22 [41] 1542
- Parliamentary Procedure *Feb* 17 [37] 464
- Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1140
- Post Office Punishment *Feb* 25 [37] 1075
- Prison Clerks *Mar* 9 [38] 441
- Public Business *July* 21 [43] 277
- Russia and China *April* 27 [39] 1735
- Sea Fisheries Bill *Mar* 16 [38] 1000; *May* 12 [40] 1146
- Standing Orders *Feb* 20 [37] 686
- Supply
  - £237,218 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *Aug* 10 [44] 433
  - £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 402, 429
  - £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 627
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 586, 598, 631, 658
  - £174,853 for Rates on Government Property *April* 10 [39] 728
  - £3,400 for Royal Palaces (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1397
  - £20,000 for Science and Art Department for United Kingdom (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1400
  - £10,000 for Universities and Colleges, Great Britain (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1401
  - £64,179 for Universities and Colleges in Great Britain *Aug* 11 [44] 552

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Rollit, Sir Albert K.—*cont.*

- Telegraphists' Leave *July* 24 [43] 606
- Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 424
- University of London (Gresham Commission) *Feb* 24 [37] 950; *Mar* 2, 1462; *April* 9 [39] 581; *May* 7 [40] 741

Rookwood, Lord

- Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 149, 153
- Licensing Act Amendment Bill, 2R. *Mar* 27 [39] 253
- Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 717

Rosebery, Earl of

- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *July* 9 [42] 1076, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1082
- Armenia *May* 8 [40] 871
- British South Africa Company (Dr. Jameson) *June* 15 [41] 1045
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *July* 7 [42] 911, 915, 919
- Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 16 [38] 965, 988, 989; *Mar* 17, 1113, 1114
- Easter Holidays *Mar* 23 [38] 1587
- Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 971
- House of Lords Offices *May* 8 [40] 855, 856, 857, 862
- Indian Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1609, 1610
- Irish Probates *June* 11 [41] 826
- Kassala *Mar* 19 [38] 1313
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1180; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1649
- Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 275, 277, 280, 283
- Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 174, 184, 187, 188, 189; 3R. *July* 6 [42] 751, 753
- Parliamentary Papers *Feb* 17 [37] 438
- Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R. *Mar* 20 [38] 1446
- Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1108
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 28, 35, 45, 50, 51, 55
- Soudan Expedition *June* 12 [41] 933, 934, 938
- Uganda Railway Bill, 2R. *Aug* 10 [44] 306, 308
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *June* 29 [42] 226

Rosse, Earl of

- Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 18

Rosslyn, Earl of

- Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1122; In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1107, 1108, 1109, 1118
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 18

Rotherham Corporation Bill

- Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Rother Valley (Light) Railway Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Round, Mr. James, *Essex, Harwich*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 20 [41] 35
Beer Duty (Farmers') *May* 11 [40] 1006
Fingringhoe National School *Mar* 9 [38] 455
Income Tax (Parochial Incumbents) *June* 4 [41] 407

Roxborough Schools, Limerick (Correspondence)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 24 [43] 592

Roxburgh Berwick and Selkirk District Board of Lunacy (Water) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Royal Commissions
Agriculture (see Agriculture, Board of; subhead *Agricultural Commission*)
Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland (see that Title)
Land in Wales (see Wales)
Liquor Licensing Laws (see that Title)
Taxation, Incidence of Local and Imperial (see Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue)
Tuberculosis (see Home Department)
Vaccination (see Vaccination)

Royal Patriotic Fund
Order for Select Com. *Feb* 20 [37] 796; Nominated *Feb* 25, 1102
Ordered, That Mr. Hare be discharged from Com. and Colonel Lockwood added *Feb* 28, 1448
Ordered, That Sir H. Maxwell be discharged from Com. and Lord Stanley added *Mar* 20, [38] 1276
Leave given to Committee to sit notwithstanding Adj. of House (*c.*) *Aug* 7 [44] 94
Rep. from Select Com. Brought up and Read (*c.*) *Aug* 12, 589; (*l.*) *Aug* 14, 821

Royal University of Ireland
Account of Receipts and Expenditure Laid upon the Table (*c.*) *July* 9 [42] 1099

Rules of the Road at Sea
Sir W. Walrond (*Motion* for Appointment of Com.), 1207; Dr. Tanner, (*Obj.*) 1207, 1208; Mr. Ritchie, 1207; (*Motion deferred*) *Feb* 26 [37]
Com. Nominated *Feb* 28, 1447
Minutes of Evidence before Select Com. in Session 1895 Referred to Select Com. on *Mar* 30 [39] 362
Report from Select Com. *April* 14, 882
(For Questions see Trade, Board of)

Rural Workers' (Scotland) Holidays Bill
c. Intro., Mr. J. M. White; Read 1° *Aug* 7 [44] 94

Russell, Colonel F. S., *Cheltenham*
Army
Boots *Feb* 27 [37] 1227
Contracts *Feb* 27 [37] 1227
Supplies
Food and Forage *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
Meat (Navy and) *Feb* 21 [37] 819, 820
Oats *Mar* 10 [38] 603; *Mar* 16, 1018
Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1471 1501
Ashanti Expedition *Mar* 16 [38] 1017
Defence of the Empire *Mar* 13 [38] 940
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1681
Enfield Small Arms Factory *Mar* 24 [39] 51
Jameson (Dr.) *Mar* 5 [38] 193, 196; *Mar* 6, 362
Johannesburg Prisoners *Mar* 27 [39] 271
Lothaire (Major) *Mar* 27 [39] 271; *July* 3 [42] 654
Military Manœuvres Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 790; *June* 8 [41] 608
Militia Boots *Mar* 24 [39] 51
Postmen's Uniform *Mar* 5 [38] 234
Pretoria Sentences *May* 21 [41] 78, 79
Small-pox at Gloucester *Mar* 30 [39] 385
Vaccination Commission (Report) *June* 8 [41] 607
Woolwich (Royal Military Academy) *May* 14 [40] 1327

RUSSELL, MR. T. W. (Secretary to the Local Government Board), *Tyrone, S.*
Adulterated Butter *Aug* 14 [44] 844
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *April* 30 [40] 210; *June* 23 [41] 1727; *June* 24 [42] 10, 11, 25; *June* 25, 116; *June* 29, 368, 369
Alien Immigration *Mar* 31 [39] 519
Assistant Overseers *Mar* 12 [38] 770
Caversham Urban District Council *June* 9 [41] 710
Channelsea River (West Ham) *Aug* 13 [44] 735
Children's Department (Local Government Board) *Aug* 14 [44] 846
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 883
County Councils and Foreign Produce *May* 1 [40] 347
Deaths
Pauper (West Ham Union) *April* 23 [39] 1506
Vaccination (Alleged, from) *April* 23 [39] 1510
Dispensary Committees (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1703
District Council Election (Droylsden) *April* 27 [39] 1712
East London Water Supply *Aug* 7 [44] 110
Elementary Schools (Infectious Disease) *Aug* 13 [44] 727
Foyle College and Londonderry Academical Institution (Amalgamation) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 5 [38] 184
Industrial Schools Act *May* 11 [40] 999
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 629, 654; In Com. *June* 12, 1001, 1008; *July* 23 [43] 531, 541, 542; *July* 28, 851, 852, 854; 3R. *July* 29, 975

[*cont.*

Russell, Mr. T. W.—*cont.*
Local Government Board (Annual Report) *Aug* 10 [44] 394
Local Government (Determination of Differences) Bill, 2R. *April* 10 [39] 731; 3R. *April* 17, 1233
Local Government Elections Bill, 2R. *Feb* 27 [37] 1355
Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 179
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill *April* 14 [39] 881
Local Government Provisional Orders Bill (No. 1), Intro. *Feb* 18 [37] 538
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 23) Bill, 3R. *July* 28 [43] 806
Local Taxation (Royal Commission) *Aug* 13 [44] 753
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1110, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1124 1125
London (Equalisation of Rates) Act (1894) Return *Mar* 2 [37] 1498
Metropolitan Railway Tunnels *July* 6 [42] 784
New River Company Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 85

Parish
  Council Accounts *Mar* 16 [38] 1025
  Meetings *Mar* 16 [38] 1005

Paupers (Deportation into Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 776
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1279, 1280

Poor Law Schools
  Inspection of *June* 25 [42] 79
  Report of Departmental Committee *Mar* 31 [39] 516

Public Abattoirs *Aug* 7 [44] 101
Public Health Bill, 2R. *April* 10 [39] 730; In Com. *April* 16, 1135; *April* 17, 1232, 1233
Refusal to Vaccinate *May* 19 [40] 1678
Road Repair (Glamorganshire) *Aug* 10 [44] 384
Romney Marsh Sea Wall *April* 27 [39] 1714
Sanitary Inspectors *Mar* 31 [39] 521
Sanitary Inspectors (Examining Board) *Aug* 13 [44] 735
Small-pox Epidemic (Gloucester) *Aug* 13 [44] 744

Supply
  £42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses *June* 9 [41] 772
  £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 429, 432

Traction Engines on Roads *Aug* 10 [44] 394
Tuberculosis (Royal Commission) *May* 18 [40] 1560

Vaccination
  Alleged Death from *April* 23 [39] 1510
  Refusal to Vaccinate *May* 19 [40] 1678

Verminous Persons *April* 27 [39] 1713; *May* 19 [40] 1678
Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Parish Meeting) *June* 23 [41] 1678
Wrightington Parish Council Election *May* 11 [40] 995

Russell of Killowen, Lord
  Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill, In Com. *Feb* 24 [37] 898
  Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R. *Mar* 20 [38] 1436
  Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, 3R. *June* 30 [42] 374

Russell, Sir G., *Berks, Wokingham*
  Swinley Woods, Windsor Forest *June* 2 [41] 303

Rutherford, Mr. John, *Lancashire, N.E., Darwen*
  Half-time Workers *May* 5 [40] 551
  Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 768

Rutland, Duke of
  House of Lords Offices *May* 8 [40] 861

Safety of Nurse Children Bill
l. Pres., Lord Herschell; Read 1ª *April* 30 [40] 157
  2R. Lord Herschell *May* 4, 419
  Read 2ª *May* 4, 419
  Rep. with Amendts. from Select Com. and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 7 [42] 902

St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Improvement Bill
  Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 824

St. Asaph, Lord Bishop of
  Betton's Charity *Feb* 25 [37] 1033
  Glamorganshire Education Scheme *Mar* 16 [38] 971

Sale of Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) Bill
c. Intro., Sir H. Vincent; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. A. Pease; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 354

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill
c. Intro., Mr. C. H. Wilson; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 352
  Read 2° and com. *May* 6 [40] 717
  (For Questions see Miscellaneous Questions)

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children Bill
c. Intro., Mr. R. B. Haldane; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356

SALISBURY, Lord Bishop of
Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Aug* 4 [43] 1433
London University Commission Bill, 3R. *July* 30 [43] 1007
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 236; *July* 9, 1087, 1096, 1097; 3R. *July* 10, 1210

SALISBURY, Marquess of (Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs)
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *July* 9 [42] 1071, 1076, 1080, 1081
Arbitration and Venezuela *July* 17 [43] 1
Armenia *May* 8 [40] 865, 871
Bank Holiday *July* 31 [43] 1233
Betton's Charity *Feb* 25 [37] 1038
British South Africa Company (Dr. Jameson) *June* 15 [41] 1042
Companies Bill *May* 4 [40] 416
Congo Free State and British Subjects *July* 6 [42] 761, 763
Deceased Wife's Sister (Jersey Bill) *June* 19 [41] 1426
Diseases of Animals Bill *July* 7 [42] 914, 915, 919
Divorce Amendment Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 983
Dongola (Military Expedition to) *Mar* 16 [38] 988, 989; *Mar* 17, 1113, 1114, 1133
Easter Holidays *Mar* 23 [38] 1587
Floods Prevention Bill, 2R. *June* 16 [41] 1150
Gambling in Fictitious Produce *May* 1 [40] 335
House of Lords Offices *May* 8 [40] 851, 852, 855, 857, 861, 862
Indian Troops (Soudan) *July* 16 [42] 1604, 1610
Infant Life Protection Bill, 2R. *Mar* 9 [38] 417; In Com. *July* 23 [43] 424, 425, 426, 428
Jameson (Dr.), Trial of *July* 2 [42] 518, 519
Kassala *Mar* 19 [38] 1313
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1180, 1231; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1650; *Aug* 7 [44] 36
Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Aug* 10 [44] 275, 277, 282
Local Government (Elections) (No. 2) Bill, 3R. *Mar* 10 [38] 541
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, In Com. *June* 29 [42] 237
Massacre near Kharput, Reported *July* 20 [43] 112
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill *April* 23 [39] 1496; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 187
Parliamentary Papers *Feb* 17 [37] 437, 439
Publication of Indecent Evidence Bill, 2R *Mar* 20 [38] 1443, 1451
Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 322; In Com. *June* 12 [41] 941
Queen's Reign *July* 27 [43] 672
Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 45, 48, 50, 51, 55
Sittings of the House *July* 10 [42] 1217
Soudan Expedition *June* 12 [41] 934, 939
Uganda Railway Bill, 2R. *Aug* 10 [44] 305, 308; 3R. *Aug* 13, 679, 680
Venezuela and Arbitration *July* 17 [43] 1
Wheat and Bread Prices *Feb* 24 [37] 903
Whitsuntide Recess *May* 18 [40] 1541

Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. H. Seton-Karr; Read 1° *Mar* 17 [38] 1180
2R. Mr. Tomlinson, 940; Mr. Vesey Knox, 940; (*Adj.* 940) *April* 14 [39]

Samoa (see Foreign Office)

Samuel, Mr. Harry S., *Tower Hamlets, Limehouse*
Assistant Customs Officers' Examination *May* 11 [40] 1003
Customs Officers *Mar* 12 [38] 766
Diphtheria (Anti-toxic Serums) *July* 30 [43] 1040
East London Water (Height of Supply) Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 852
East London Water
  Company *July* 21 [43] 262; *July* 27, 702; *July* 30, 1024
  Supply *July* 31 [43] 1268
Naval Shipbuilding on Thames *June* 26 [42] 146

Samuel, Mr. J., *Stockton-on-Tees*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1628
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18, [38] 1300
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 908, 925; *June* 16, 1217
Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 27 [43] 787
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 252; *June* 4, 489
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1127
Locomotives on Highways [Excise Duty], In Com. *July* 27 [43] 784
Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill *July* 21 [43] 274
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 14 [39] 904
Supply: £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 385
Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 766, 769, 776, 777, 781; *July* 30, 1077, 1093, 1094
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 154, 156, 157, 166

Sandys, Colonel T. M., *Lancashire, S.W., Bootle*
Army Estimates
  £601,300 for Pay, Forage and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 809
  £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 290, 293
Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 680, 711
Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways Bill, 3R. *Mar* 12 [38] 724
Militia Officers *Mar* 30 [39] 363
National Museums (London), Opening on Sunday *Mar* 10 [38] 635
Naval Service *Feb* 17 [37] 461
Royal Naval Reserve *May* 14 [40] 1317

SAUNDERSON, Colonel E. J., *Armagh, N.*
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 967, 972
- Business of the House: Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 17 [43] 108
- Government Business *July* 20 [43] 161, 175, 177, 191
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 651, 655, 656, 694; In Com. *June* 12, 981, 989, 1006, 1022, 1028, 1031; *July* 16 [42] 1662, 1665, 1674, 1693; *July* 20 [43] 207, 220, 221, 222, 227, 228, 237; *July* 21, 293, 314; *July* 22, 381, 384, 385, 406, 413; *July* 23, 496, 497, 509, 535, 556, 561, 563; *July* 28, 839, 850, 860, 891, 892, 901, 934; 3R. *July* 29, 940, 941, 945, 966; *Aug* 12 [44] 602, 608, 614, 616, 618, 619
- Lothaire (Major) *April* 17 [39] 1482
- Public Business *July* 15 [42] 1520, 1534
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 188, 192, 195, 196
- Stokes (Mr.), Execution of *April* 16 [39] 1051
- Supply
  - £2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of *April* 17 [39] 1188
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1199, 1200

Savings Bank Rate of Interest
- *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 17 [37] 447. *Q.* Mr. B. L. Cohen; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 24, 927

Savings Banks
- Returns Pres. (*c.*) *June* 1 [41] 213; *June* 23, 1672; *Aug* 12 [44] 588

Savings Banks and Friendly Societies
- Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *June* 25 [42] 52

SAVORY, Sir JOSEPH, Bart., *Westmoreland, Appleby*
- City and South London Railway Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 578, 583
- Supply: £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 426

School Board Electorate (Scotland) Bill
- Intro., Mr. J. G. Weir; Read 1° *Feb* 28 [37] 1397

Schools
- *Accommodation*
  - *Area of*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 7 [40] 744
  - *Letter-Gunnell (Longford)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 3 [43] 1353
  - *Mayo*, *Q.* Mr. L. P. Hayden; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 437
  - *Poor Law (London Workhouses)*, *Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1014

[*cont.*

Schools—cont.
- *Aldingham Parish (Ulverston)*, *Q.* Mr. T. H. Robertson; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1350
- *Baltimore Industrial*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 777; *Mar* 16, 1024
- *Berriew*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Talbot; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 610
- *Belfast*
  - *Christ Church*, *Qs.* Mr. J. L. Carew, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. P. O'Brien; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1377
  - *Technical*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 8 [40] 877
- *Blackrock, Dublin (Attendance)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 27 [39] 266
- *Board*
  - *Church Catechism*, *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 9 [39] 581. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. F. A. Channing; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 14 [39] 885
  - *London*, *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 30 [42] 399. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 6, 799
  - *Religious Teaching*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
- *Buckfastleigh Roman Catholic*, *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 23 [39] 1521
- *Chelsea (St. Peter's Free)*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 3 [43] 1351
- *Christ Church National (Land End, Forest of Dean)*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 16 [42] 1635
- *Christian Brothers*, *Qs.* Major Jameson, Colonel Waring, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Feb* 13 [37] 224. *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 9 [38] 451
- *Church (Staffing Rules)*, *Q.* Mr. H. J. Wilson; Sir J. Gorst *July* 9 [42] 1109
- *Dairy (County Councils)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 19 [41] 1441
- *Deane National (near Bolton)*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 13 [44] 735
- *Denominational*, *Q.* Mr. A. E. Hutton; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 20 [38] 1466
- *Eastbourne Voluntary (Extension Committee)*, *Q.* Admiral Field; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *April* 13 [39] 743
- *Egremont (Transfer of Assistant Schoolmistress)* *Q.* Mr. H. V. Duncombe; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *June* 25 [42] 55
- *Elementary*
  - *Art Teaching*, *Q.* Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 14 [42] 1425
  - *Infectious Diseases*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. W. R. Greene, Mr. E. Gray; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell, Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 13 [44] 726
  - *Mining Instruction*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 23 [43] 477
  - *Return of Income*, *Q.* Mr. C. Bill; Sir J. Gorst *July* 6 [42] 783
  - *Sight of Children in*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  - *Temperance Lectures*, *Q.* Sir W. Hart Dyke; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 13 [42] 1321
- *Elm National*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Strachey, Mr. Tomlinson; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 14 [44] 840

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Schools—cont.

- *Endowed (Commission)*, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 16 [44] 1646
- *Episcopal (Scotland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 13 (37] 229
- *Erasmus Smith*, *Qs.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 13 [38] 880
- *Evening (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. J. L. Carew; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 143
- *Fingringhoe National*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Gray, Mr. J. Round; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 9 [38] 455
- *Hanwell*, *Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 5 [40] 544. *Q.* Mr. E. Flower; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 31 [43] 1249
- *Heywood (St. John's)*, *Q.* Mr. J. C. Williams; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
- *Industrial*
  - *Baltimore*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 777; *Mar* 16, 1024
  - *Boys for Navy*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 697
  - *Employment of Children*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 20 [38] 1463
  - *Inmates*, *Q.* Mr. J. Howard; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 13 [42] 1318
  - *Queenstown*, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 609
  - *Transfer*, *Q.* Sir G. O. Trevelyan; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 21 [41] 77
- *Managers (Ireland)*, *Q.* Sir T. Lea; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 3 [42] 647
- *Mission (Zululand)*, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 31 [43] 1264
- *Model*
  - *Central (Ireland)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Dillon; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 13 [42] 1315
  - *Munster*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 23 [41] 1675
- *Multyfarnham National (Westmeath)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *July* 16 [42] 1624
- *National (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. D. Macaleese; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 17 [38] 1159. *Qs.* Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mr. Vesey Knox; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Sir J. Gorst *April* 27 [39] 1723. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. J. Daly; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Hanbury *May* 7 [40] 732. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 11 [41] 832
- *New Romney Church*, *Q.* Mr. R. W. Perks; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 22 [41] 1563
- *Paddington (St. Mary Magdalene)*, *Q.* Mr. C. Morley; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *Mar* 30 [39] 377
- *Pauper Children*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 5 [41] 512
- *Payment of Rates on*, *Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Sir R. Webster *June* 16 [41] 1163
- *Ponders End (St. Matthew's)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Yoxall; *A.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 30 [43] 1028
- *Poor Law*
  - *Accommodation in London Workhouses*, *Q.* Mr. H. H. Bemrose; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1014
  - *Children in Canada*, *Qs.* Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. O'Connor; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 749
  - *Educational Inspectors (Duties of)*, *Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1013

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Schools—cont.

- *Poor Law*—cont.
  - *Forest Gate*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 27 [39] 262
  - *Half-time Children*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 9 [38] 451. *Qs.* Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Lord Warkworth, Mr. J. Gretton, Mr. G. Drage, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 26 [39] 168. *Qs.* Mr. G. Drage; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16, 1014. *Qs.* Mr. G. Drage, [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 17, 1154
  - *Hours of Labour of Children*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 16 [39] 1015
  - *Imbecile Children*, *Q.* Mr. Luttrell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 12 [40] 1147
  - *Inspection and Management of*, *Qs.* Mr. G. Drage, Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Mr. W. W. Carlile; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 17 [39] 1156
  - *Inspectors of*, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *June* 25 [42] 79. Q. Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. A. J. Mundella; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 14, 1428. *Qs.* Mr. J. Stuart; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *July* 16, 1641
  - *Mile End*, *Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Minutes of Evidence*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 20 [39] 1261
  - *Report of Departmental Committee*, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 9 [38] 451. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 20, 1468. *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Mar* 31 [39] 516
- *Roxborough (Limerick)*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *May* 5 [40] 548. *Q.* Mr. T. D. Sullivan; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1054
- *Russell (Petersham)*, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *June* 18 [41] 1324
- *Vested (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. T. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. G. Balfour *Mar* 12 [38] 757
- *Voluntary*, *Qs.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *As.* Sir J. Gorst, *May* 7 [40] 749. *Qs.* Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. H. J. Wilson; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *May* 14, 1321
- *West Riding of Yorkshire*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 20 [37] 711. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery, Viscount Cranborne, Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Sir J. Gorst *Feb* 21, 826
- *Workhouse (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. W. Abraham; *A* Mr. G. Balfour *Aug* 10 [44] 371

Schools and Teachers' Residences Sites (Ireland) Bill

c. Intro., Mr. J. J. Clancy; Read 1° *July* 15 [42] 1572

SCHWANN, Mr. C. E., *Manchester, N.*

- Breach of Park Regulations (Manchester) *June* 22 [41] 1568
- British Trade in China *Feb* 14 [37] 346
- Bucks Constabulary *June* 25 [42] 71
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 603

[*cont.*

SCHWANN, Mr. C. E.—*cont.*
- Crete, Bluejackets at *June* 15 [41] 1074
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1620, 1621
- District Council Election (Droylsden) *April* 27 [39] 1712
- Dover Undercliff Reclamation (Suspended) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1452, 1458
- Factories and Workshops (Sanitary Accommodation) *June* 15 [41] 1064
- Immigration of Aliens *Mar* 19 [38] 1340
- Indian Troops for Suakim *May* 14 [40] 1338
- India-rubber Works *June* 11 [41] 837
- Light Railways Bill *Mar* 19 [38] 1343
- Madagascar *Feb* 28 [37] 1391
- Oldham, Payment of Rates *May* 21 [41] 75
- Postal Delivery (Manchester) *July* 28 [43] 824
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 17 [37] 521, 525
- Shuttle-guards *June* 11 [41] 837
- Siam *Feb* 28 [37] 1391
- Supply
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 735
  - £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 336
- Trade with
  - China *Mar* 20 [38] 1463, 1464
  - Madagascar *Mar* 19 [38] 1343
- Tramways (Local Authorities) Bill, Intro. *May* 15 [40] 1445

SCOBLE, Sir ANDREW R., *Hackney, Central*
- East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 785
- Expenses of Indian Troops in Africa in Aid of Egyptian Troops *July* 6 [42] 854
- Perso-Beluchistan and Indo-Afghan Frontier *May* 4 [40] 432
- Quarter Sessions (London) Bill *Aug* 3 [43] 1356

Scotch County Councils
- Mr. J. G. Weir, 892; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 894; Sir C. Pearson, 895; Mr. J. Caldwell, 896 *Feb* 21 [37]

SCOTLAND
- Secretary for—Lord BALFOUR
- Lord Advocate—Sir C. J. PEARSON; Mr. A. G. MURRAY *(after May 12)*
- Solicitor General—Mr. A. G. MURRAY; Mr. C. S. DICKSON *(after May 12)*

- *Accountants (Scotland) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Agents (Scotland) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Agricultural Holdings Act*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. W. Long *Feb* 13 [37] 237
- *Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill*, *Q.* Mr. T. Shaw; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 27 [39] 1735. *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. J. C. Flynn; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 220. *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Sir H. Fowler; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 18, 1570. *Q.* Sir G. O. Trevelyan; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 16 [41] 1164. *Q.* Mr. E. Robertson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 26 [42] 153. *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 30, 398. *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 152 (For Debate see Title of Bill)

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SCOTLAND—cont.
- *Balintore Harbour*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 24 [37] 930; *Mar* 16 [38] 996
- *Bankruptcy (Statutory Oath of)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. McLeod, Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 367
- *Barrack Accommodation (Dingwall, Ross-shire)*, *Q.* Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *July* 27 [43] 675
- *Bellshill Post Office*, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 20 [39] 1259
- *Burgh Police Act 1892 Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Canisbay Parish Council*, *Q.* Dr. Clark; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 30 [42] 388
- *Channel Fleet (Visit to Lerwick)*, *Q.* Sir L. Lyell; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 15 [40] 1433
- *Charges*
  - *Assault*
    - *Dumbarton*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 10 [44] 379
    - *Edinburgh*, *Q.* Mr. W. McEwan; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 18 [41] 1306
  - *Fraud in*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 13 [38] 882
  - *Murder Against Macrae*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 20 [37] 693
- *Church of Scotland (Constitution) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Churchyard Expenditure*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Macleod; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 10 [44] 371
- *Civil Service Estimates*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 21 [39] 1379
- *Clyde Defences*, *Q.* Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 24 [39] 45
- *Cornaig Harbour (Coll Island)*, *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 11 [40] 1009
- *County Councils* (see Title SCOTCH COUNTY COUNCILS)
- *Crofters and Cottars' Houses*,
  - *Aberdeenshire*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 30 [40] 207
  - *Inverness-shire*, *Q.* Mr. J. E. B. Baillie; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 17 [38] 1152
- *Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act 1886*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 27 [37] 1265. *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 20 [39] 1248. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 29 [42] 267
- *Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act 1886 (Amendment) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts (Extension) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Crown Officials (Lochmaddy)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 997
- *Culter Water Order Confirmation Bill* (see that Title)
- *Death of a Workman (Glasgow)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1253
- *Deer Forests in*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2 [37] 1495
- *Deportation from*, *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 353
- *Dog Licences*, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Feb* 27 [37] 1256

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SCOTLAND—cont.

- *Dunbar (Renewal of Licence)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 27 [43] 684
- *Edinburgh General Register House Bill* (see that Title)
- *Edinburgh University (Transfer of Patronage) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Education*
  - *Equivalent Grants*, *Qs.* Mr J. Bryce, Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr A. J. Balfour, Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 11 [40] 1012
  - *School Grants*, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 5 [40] 551. *Q.* Mr. J. Bryce; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 18, 1569
  - *Secondary*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 14 [39] 885
  - *Shepherds' Children*, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 3 [38] 36
  - *Technical*, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 21 [37] 825
  - *Vote*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 24 [39] 1645
- *Elections*
  - *Lewis (Island of)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 1003
  - *Lochcarron (Ross-shire)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 6 [42] 790
  - *Montrose Burghs (Spoilt Ballot Papers)*, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 10 [38] 604
  - *Registers*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 17 [37] 445
- *Episcopal Schools*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 13 [37] 229
- *Equivalent Grant*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Bryce; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 83; *June* 4, 425
- *Evening Continuation School Code*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 10 [39] 670
- *Evictions (North Uist)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 2 [42] 537
- *Exchequer Court*, *Q.* Mr. R. Cox; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 20 [43] 121
- *Farm Servants (Scotland) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Fatal Accidents Inquiry Act*, *Q.* Mr. T. Shaw; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 13 [37] 230
- *Fee Grant*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier, Mr. J. C. Flynn; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 30 [39] 371. *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 31, 516. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 24, 1640
- *Fee Grant (Supplementary)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 27 [43] 697; *July* 28, 822. *Q.* Mr. W. Thorburn; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 30, 1045
- *Female Convicts*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 20 [37] 700
- *Feus and Leases*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Macleod; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- *Financial Relations Inquiry*, *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 20 [43] 153
- *Fisheries*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 1003. *Qs.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 4 [41] 422. *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 8, 614
- *Fishing Nets (Alleged Thefts of)*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 18 [40] 1568

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SCOTLAND—cont.

- *Flannan Islands Lighthouse*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 12 [38] 759
- *Game Licences*, *Q.* Mr. R. Pierpoint; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
- *Gipsy Children*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 27 [37] 1254
- *Glasgow*
  - *Death of a Workman at*, *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 27 [37] 1245. *Q.* Mr. J. Tully; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1253
  - *Inland Revenue Office*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Smith; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 9 [39] 582. *Q.* Mr. A. Cross; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 16, 1005
  - *Meat Market*, *Qs.* Mr. R. Souttar, Mr. J. B. Balfour; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1245
- *Glasgow Parliamentary Divisions Bill* (see that Title)
- *Grazing*
  - *Grounds (Parish Councils)*, *Q.* Dr. Clark; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11 [41] 849
  - *Land (Agricultural and)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 24 [37] 949
- *Grocers' Certificates (Scotland) Abolition Bill* (see that Title)
- *Harbours*
  - *Balintore*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 24 [37] 930; *Mar* 16 [38] 996
  - *Cornaig (Coll Island)*, *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 11 [40] 1009
  - *Scotland*, *Qs.* Mr. J. McLeod, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2 [37] 1463
  - *Works (Port Ness)*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 24 [37] 945
- *Herring Fishery*, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18 [41] 1308
- *Highland Railway Bill* (see that Title)
- *Holyrood Palace*, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 17 [43] 28
- *Housing of the Working Classes (Scotland) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Illegal Trawling*, *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 3 [42] 657. *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
- *Infectious Diseases Hospital (Argyllshire)*, *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 13 [44] 743
- *Kirkintilloch, Eviction at*, *Qs.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 8 [41] 613; *June* 11, 834; *June* 15, 1056
- *Kirk Session of Laurencekirk*, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 3 [43] 1342
- *Kirkwall (Naval Reserve Vessel)*, *Q.* Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 702
- *Lady Labour Correspondent*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 524
- *Lanark Moor (Military Canteen)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *June* 29 [42] 257
- *Lanarkshire Constabulary*, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 23 [38] 1590
- *Land Tax (Royal Burghs)*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 13 [42] 1319

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SCOTLAND—cont.

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill (see that Title)
Licence Renewal (Dunbar), *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 27 [43] 684
Lighthouse Keepers, *Q.* Mr. J. E. B. Baillie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 369
Light Railways, *Q.* Mr. W. Thorburn; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 17 [43] 39
Linlithgow Loch (Sunday Boating), *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 29 [42] 263
Light Railways (see RAILWAYS)
Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill (see that Title)
Local Government (Scotland) Act, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 13 [37] 238
Local Government (Scotland) Public Health Rating Bill (see that Title)
Local Taxation Returns, *Q.* Mr. C. B. Renshaw; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 30 [42] 398
Lochcarron (Ross-shire) Elections, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 6 [42] 790
Mallaig Railway (Proposed) (see RAILWAYS)
Meat Market (Glasgow), *Qs.* Mr. R. Souttar, Mr. J. B. Balfour; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 31 [43] 1245
Militia Uniforms, *Q.* Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Brodrick, *May* 7 [40] 747
Minor Roads, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 186
Miscarriage of Justice, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 23 [39] 1500

Moray Firth
  Fishery Boat Refuge, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 200
  Trawling, *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 366. *Q.* Marquess of Huntly; *A.* Lord Balfour *Mar* 9, 418. *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12, 751. *Q.* Mr. J. E. Gordon; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 13, 880 *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 995

National Gallery of Scotland, *Qs.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6 [43] 1700
Naval Reserve Vessel (Kirkwall), *Q.* Mr. Hedderwick; *A.* Mr. Macartney *July* 27 [43] 702
Needlework Examinations, *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 24 [39] 1638
Night Mails to, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 11 [41] 836. *Qs.* Mr. Hedderwick; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 18, 1328; *June* 23, 1681
North Sea Fisheries, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 6 [43] 1698

North Uist
  Evictions, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 2 [42] 537
  Local Government in, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 18 [37] 554
  Official Residence, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 2 [42] 523

Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Bill (see that Title)
Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours (Re-committed) Bill (see that Title)
Parish Requisitions, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 31 [39] 514

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SCOTLAND—cont.

Pauper Patients, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 220

Piers
  Baden Tarbet (Ross-shire), *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 9 [38] 421
  Broadford (Skye), *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16 [38] 997

Police Pensions, *Q.* Mr. R. Souttar; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2 [37] 1490. *Q.* Colonel Denny; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 5 [38] 186. *Qs.* Captain Pirie; *As.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11 [41] 853; *June* 12, 971

Port Ness
  Breakwater, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754 *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 19, 1342
  Harbour Works, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 24 [37] 945

Postal and Telegraph Extensions (see POST OFFICE)
Postal Delivery (Kildonan), *Q.* Mr. J. Macleod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 373

Prison
  Commissioners, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 21 [37] 830
  Service, *Q.* Mr. J. H. C. Hozier; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 22 [41] 1548

Private Bill Procedure, *Q.* Mr. W. Thorburn; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 14 [37] 345
Public Health (Scotland) Bill, *Qs.* Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *May* 1 [40] 345. *Qs.* Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 15 [41] 1073. *Q.* Mr. C. B. Renshaw; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 23, 1694; *Q.* Captain Pirie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *Aug* 4 [43] 1450
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
Public Health (Scotland) Consolidation Bill, *Q.* Mr. C. B. Renshaw; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 17 [38] 1161
Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, *Q.* Dr. Clark; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 2 [41] 366
  (For Debate see Title of Bill)
Public Houses (Hours of Closing) (Scotland) Act 1887, *Qs.* Sir G. O. Trevelyan; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 9 [38] 443; *April* 20 [39] 1245
Public Rights of Way, *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 31 [39] 514
Racecourses in, *Q.* Mr. J. Colville; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 17 [38] 1170
Railway Assessors (Scotland) Superannuation Bill (see that Title)

Railways (Scotch) (see RAILWAYS)
Rates (Classification of), *Q.* Mr. T. H. Cochrane; *A.* Sir C. Pearson, *Mar* 5 [38] 190
Residue Grant, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *May* 1 [40] 347
Rights of Way Procedure Bill (see that Title)
Scotch Oath (Midhurst Bench), *Q.* Dr. Farquharson; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 14 [42] 1432
Scottish Fishery Board Cruiser, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754
Secondary Education, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 14 [39] 885
Sheep Stealing, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 2 [37] 1464

[*cont.*

SCOTLAND—cont.

Sheriff Clerks
Inverness-shire, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 15 [41] 1073
Sutherland, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 15 [41] 1063
Sheriff Court (Sutherland), *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *April* 27 [39] 1713
Solway Salmon Fishery, *Q.* Sir H. Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 745
Spoilt Ballot Papers at Montrose Burghs, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 10 [38] 604
Succession Bill (see that Title)
Sunday Boating (Linlithgow Loch), *Q.* Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 29 [42] 263
Supply (Scotch Estimates), *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 221
Sutherland (Clerk of the Peace), *Qs.* Mr. J. McLeod; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 27 [37] 1256; *Feb* 28, 1389
Teachers Pensions (see EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)
Technical Education in, *Q.* Mr. J. M. White; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 21 [37] 825
Telegraph
Clerks, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 27 [39] 1714
Facilities in, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 19 [38] 1336
Telegraphic Extensions, *Q.* Sir W. Dunn; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1419
Telegraphists, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 9 [41] 710
Telephone Trunk Lines, *Q.* Mr. J. McLeod; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1061
Tenants' Improvements, *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 30 [40] 219
Trawling in
Moray Firth, *Qs.* Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. J. E. Gordon, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 13 [37] 220. *Q.* Sir W. Wedderburn; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 6 [38] 366. *Q.* Marquess of Huntly; *A.* Lord Balfour *Mar* 9, 418. *Qs.* Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12, 751. *Q.* Mr. J. E. Gordon; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 13, 880. *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 16, 995
Scotch Waters, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir C. Pearson *Feb* 27 [37] 1236. *Q.* Dr. Clark; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *May* 5 [40] 547
Wilkhaven (Ross-shire), *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 12 [38] 754
Trust Funds in, *Q.* Mr. C. B. Renshaw; *A.* Sir C. Pearson *Mar* 17 [38] 1161
Trusts (Scotland Bill) (see that Title)
Tweed and Solway Fisheries Commission, *Qs.* Mr. T. Shaw; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 28 [37] 1388; *June* 16 [41] 1162
Usurers, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *June* 11 [41] 839
Valuation Rolls (Scotch Counties), *Q.* Mr. J. W. Crombie; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 14 [42] 1428
Western Highlands and Islands (Scotland) Works Act 1891 Amendment Bill (see that Title)

[*cont.*

SCOTLAND—cont.

West Highland Railway, *Q.* Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 24 [39] 54. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Aug* 6 [43] 1699
West Highland Railway Guarantee (see that Title)
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill (see that Title)

SCOTT, Mr. C. P., *Lancashire, S.W., Leigh*
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1262
Matabeleland *July* 21 [43] 266
Rhodesia Rebellion *July* 13 [42] 1308, 1309
Soudan
Battle at Firket *June* 12 [41] 971
Expedition *June* 15 [41] 1062; *June* 19, 1444
Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund), In Com. *July* 2 [42] 567, 569

Scovell's Divorce Bill
l. Read 1ª *May* 7 [40] 722
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 19, 1657
In Com., Amendt. made, Standing Com. negatived *May* 21 [41] 46
Amendt. Rep. Lord Oranmore and Browne, 599; Lord Halsbury, 599 *June* 8
Read 3ª and Passed *June* 9, 706
c. Read 1° *June* 11, 827
Read 2° and com. *June* 16, 1151
Message to Lords asking for Minutes of Evidence and Documents *June* 16, 1151
Instruction to Select Com. on Divorce Bills *June* 16, 1151
Rep. from Select Com. on Divorce Bills without Amendt. *June* 25 [42] 52
Read 3° and Passed without Amendt. *June* 29, 251
l. Returned from Commons; Agreed to *June* 30, 373
Royal Assent *July* 2, 514

Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom
Copy of Statistical Tables, etc. Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1055

Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act (1895) Amendment Bill
c. Intro., Mr. R. B. Haldane; Read 1° *June* 16 [41] 1244

SEALE-HAYNE, Right Hon. C., *Devon, Ashburton*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 23 [41] 1729, 1730
Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Parish Meeting) *June* 23 [41] 1677

Seamen's Savings Banks (Money Orders and Transmission of Wages)
Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1056

Secretaries of Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill
- *c.* Intro., Mr. E. H. Carson; Read 1º *Mar* 17 [38] 1181

SELBORNE, EARL OF (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies)
- British South Africa Company (Dr. Jameson) *June* 15 [41] 1040
- Leeward Islands *Mar* 13 [38] 872
- Norfolk Island (Government of) *July* 30 [43] 1020
- Post Office Consolidation Bill *July* 30 [43] 1014
- President Kruger's Reply *April* 27 [39] 1705
- Pretoria Trials (Sentences of Death) *April* 28 [40] 1, 2

Select Committee on British South Africa (see BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, SELECT COMMITTEE ON)

Select Vestries Bill
- *l.* Read 1ª *pro formâ Feb* 11 [37] 7

SETON-KARR, Mr. H., *St. Helens*
- Alaska and British Columbia *May* 4 [40] 442
- Army Estimates: £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1105
- Behring Sea Fisheries *June* 22 [41] 1559
- Business of the House
  - Government Business *April* 27 [39] 1745
  - Supply *Feb* 20 [37] 720; *Feb* 24, 997; *Feb* 27, 1321
- Cavalry Regiment of Gentlemen *Mar* 17 [38] 1156
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 581, 582, 583
- Colonisation *Mar* 17 [38] 1154, 1155, 1156
- Food Supply *Feb* 21 [37] 799; *Feb* 27, 1264
- Lee-Metford Rifle *May* 21 [41] 67
- National Food Supply *Mar* 17 [38] 1147
- Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 17 [38] 1180
- Seal Fishery *May* 21 [41] 61
- Supply: £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1535
- Vaccination (Lynn) *June* 8 [41] 617

SHADWELL, Mr. W. LUCAS- (see LUCAS-SHADWELL)

SHARPE, Mr. W. E. T., *Kensington, N.*
- Drainage Works (Ireland) *May* 12 [40] 1134
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 184
- Supply: £2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 657

Sharpshooter (H.M.S.), Trials of
- Copy of Return (Belleville Boilers) Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 26 [ ] 1145

SHAW, Mr. CHARLES E., *Stafford*
- Assizes (Stafford) *July* 30 [43] 1055
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 12 [40] 1252
- Members and the Telephone Service *April* 16 [39] 1047, 1048
- *Norse King* (Stranding of) *June* 23 [41] 1673
- Occupation of Lapa by Germany *Mar* 12 [38] 764
- Post Office Employés *July* 20 [43] 140
- Supply: £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries, and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 623; *April* 13, 844
- Telephone Trunk Lines *April* 14 [39] 897

SHAW, Mr. T., *Hawick Burghs*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 102, 103, 107, 109
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *April* 27 [39] 1735; 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1456; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1357, 1361, 1391, 1400; *Aug* 4, 1464, 1474, 1508; *Aug* 5, 1522
- Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act *Feb* 13 [37] 230
- Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act (1895) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 27 [39] 282
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1180
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *June* 12 [41] 1034; *July* 23 [43] 532
- Succession (Scotland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 357
- Supply: £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1300, 1304
- Tweed and Solway Fishery Commission *Feb* 28 [37] 1388, 1389; *June* 16 [41] 1162

SHAW, Mr. W. RAWSON, *Halifax*
- Cyclists *Feb* 18 [37] 564
- Telegrams (Prepaid Forms) *Aug* 13 [44] 749

SHAW-STEWART, Mr. M. H., *Renfrew, E.*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1359
- Burgh Police (Scotland) Act (1892) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 13 [38] 894
- Cattle-weighing Machines *Mar* 2 [37] 1470

SHEE, Mr. J. J., *Waterford, W.*
- Ardmore Fishing Industry *April* 16 [39] 1035
- Eviction Proceedings (Waterford County) *May* 8 [40] 873
- Labourers (Ireland) Acts *April* 17 [39] 1179
- Labourers (Ireland) Bill *Feb* 18 [37] 549, 550
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 22 [43] 387; *July* 23, 565
- Local Loans Stock *July* 24 [43] 609
- Registration of Titles (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1178
- Waterford and Lismore Railway *Mar* 2 [37] 1485, 1486
- Wreck of s.s. *Moresby July* 23 [43] 465

SHEEHY, Mr. D., *Galway, S.*
- Adulteration of Liquor (Ireland) *Mar* 20 [38] 1155
- Cavan Union (Defaulting Rate Collector) *May* 7 [40] 751

[*cont.*

SHEEHY, Mr. D.—*cont.*
  Electors (North Galway) *Mar* 16 [38] 1015
  Excise Officers *April* 27 [39] 1727
  Farren, J.P. (Mr.) *Mar* 31 [39] 519 ; *April* 10, 677
  Featherston Estate (Galway) *Mar* 24 [39] 50
  Hennessy (Michael), Case of *Mar* 31 [39] 519 ; *April* 10, 677
  Pawnbroking Laws (Ireland) *April* 27 [39] 1727
  Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 279
  Shannon Navigation *April* 27 [39] 1726

Sheffield Corporation Tramways Bill
  Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Sheffield Corporation Water Bill
  Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Sheffield District Railway Bill
  Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 824

Sheffield Tramways Bill
  Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Sheriffs and Undersheriffs Bill
l. Pres. Earl of Camperdown ; Read 1ª *May* 18 [40] 1509
  2R. Earl of Camperdown, 814, 819, 822 ; Lord Halsbury, 819 ; Lord Herschell, 821 ; Earl of Cranbrook, 822 *June* 11 [41]
  Sir C. Dilke *June* 11, 823

Shipping Federation Bill
c. Sir C. Dilke *Mar* 2 [37] 1460
  Withdrawn *Aug* 13 [44] 756

Shipwrecks
  Drummond Castle, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Lewis, Colonel Lockwood ; *As.* Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 18 [41] 1341. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stevens ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22, 1565. *Qs.* Mr. H. Byron Reed, Mr. P. Stanhope ; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 23, 1685 *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 77. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens ; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2, 532 ; *July* 7, 928. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens, Sir W. Arrol ; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9, 1115. *Q.* Mr. James Roche ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 481. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30, 1046
  Moresby, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon ; *A* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1643. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 465
  Norse King, *Q.* Mr. C. Shaw ; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 23 [41] 1673

Shop Assistants Half Holiday Bill
c. Intro., Mr. H. V. Duncombe ; Read 1° *April* 28 [40] 18

Shops Bill
c. Intro., Sir C. Dilke ; Read 1° *Aug* 4 [43] 1454

Shops (Early Closing) Bill
c. Intro., Sir J. Lubbock ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356
  2R. Sir J. Lubbock, 671 ; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 674 ; Dr. Farquharson, 675 ; Viscount Cranborne, 675 ; Mr. F. G. Banbury, 677 *Feb* 19
  Read 2° *Feb* 19, 677
  In Com., Sir J. Lubbock, 1431 ; Major Dalbiac, 1431 ; Sir J. Blundell Maple, 1431 ; Sir F. S. Powell, 1431 ; Mr. Wootton Isaacson, 1435 ; Mr. J. Burns, 1432 ; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1432 *Feb* 28
  Committed to Standing Com. on Trade *Feb* 28, 1433
  Rep. from Standing Com. on Trade *Mar* 26 [39] 160

Short Titles Bill
l. Pres., Lord Halsbury ; Read 1ª *Feb* 13 [37] 217
  2R. Lord Halsbury *Feb* 28, 1364
  Read 2ª *Feb* 28, 1364
  Referred to Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision and Consolidation Bills *Mar* 19 [38] 1329
c. Report of Joint Com. with Amendts., Sir E. Clarke *May* 6 [40] 720
l. Report of Joint Com. with Amendts. *May* 7, 722
  In Com., Standing Com. negatived *May* 8, 862
  Amendts. Rep. *May* 11, 991
  Read 3ª and Passed ; Sent to Commons *May* 15, 1414
c. Read 1° *June* 10 [41] 781
  Read 2° and com. *July* 7 [42] 1003
  In Com., R. P. *July* 8, 1046
  In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *July* 9, 1192
  Read 3° and Passed without Amendt. *July* 9, 1192
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to *July* 10, 1193
  Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Siam (see FOREIGN OFFICE)

SIDEBOTHAM, Mr. J. W., *Cheshire, Hyde*
  Cemeteries Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 354
  South Kensington Museum (Musical Instrument Collection) *April* 14 [39] 883
  Supply : £51,086 for Foreign Office Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 704, 705

SIDEBOTTOM, Captain W., *Derbyshire, High Peak*
  Volunteer Officers' Capitation Grant *Mar* 19 [38] 1357

SIDMOUTH, Viscount
  Naval Protection in the Bristol Channel *June* 18 [41] 1302
  Retired Officers as Justices of the Peace *May* 12 [40] 1126, 1127

Simeon, Sir J. S. Barrington, Bart., *Southampton*
Artillery Practice Ranges *July* 21 [43] 259
Parkhurst Barracks *Feb* 27 [37] 1250
Life-saving Dress *Mar* 20 [38] 1462
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister (Jersey Bill) *May* 7 [40] 755
Money-lenders *Mar* 16 [38] 1010
Naval College *April* 16 [39] 1029
Street Accidents (London) *July* 13 [42] 1318
Supply: £140,210 for Surveys of United Kingdom *April* 10 [39] 725

Sinking Funds
Account Pres. (*c.*) *June* 1 [41] 213

Skewes-Cox, Mr. T., *Surrey, Kingston*
Dublin Corporation Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1655
Midwives Registration Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 355
Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 732, 733, 734
Richmond Park *April* 10 [39] 669; *April* 13, 736

Sligo Post Office (Transfer of Mr. Simpson)
Return of Correspondence Ordered (*c.*) *Feb* 18 [37] 539

Small Loans (Interest) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. H. H. Marks; Read 1° *April* 24 [39] 1647

Small-pox
Chepping Wycombe, *Q.* Mr. Disraeli; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 881
Gloucester, *Q.* Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 27 [39] 274. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 30, 385. *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14, 893. *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 13 [44] 744
Imported Rags, *Q.* Mr. W. W. Carlile; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 14 [40] 1329

Smith-Barry, Right Hon. A. H., *Huntingdon, S.*
Budget *Mar* 23 [38] 1615
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 686; In Com. *June* 12 979, 1024, 1031; *July* 16 [42] 1664; *July* 21 [43] 329, 359; *July* 22 371, 386; *July* 23, 496, 497, 535, 552, 556, 573, 579; *July* 28, 874, 885, 892, 898, 911; 3R. *July* 29, 938; *Aug* 12 [44] 617

Smith, Hon. W. F. Danvers, *Westminster, Strand*
Bakehouses *July* 27 [43] 692
Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 37

Smith, Hon. W. E. Danvers—*cont.*
County of London Sessions Court *July* 3 [42] 647
Government Contribution in Lieu of Rates *Mar* 24 [39] 52
Justices of the Peace (Metropolis) *Mar* 2 [37] 1474
London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 37
Lunatics (Trade Debts) *Aug* 4 [43] 1452
Parcel Post Insurance *May* 14 [40] 1327
Places of Entertainment (Rating) *Mar* 2 [37] 1472
Teaching University for London *Feb* 21 [37] 802
Valuation (Metropolis) Act 1869 (Appeals) *June* 18 [41] 1322

Smith, Mr. Abel, *Herts, Hertford*
Water Companies' Bill, 2R. Postponed *Mar* 13 [38] 876

Smith, Mr. Abel H., *Christchurch*
Kharput *June* 29 [42] 262
Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1475

Smith, Mr. J. Parker, *Lanark, Partick*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 149
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1288
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1289, 1292, 1336
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2, 321, 355; 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1646
Evening Continuation Schools Code (Scotland) *April* 10 [39] 670
Fee Grant (Ireland) *Mar* 30 [39] 482
Incidence of Local Rates (Scotland) *Mar* 31 [39] 512
Inland Revenue Office (Glasgow) *April* 9 [39] 582
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 21 [43] 307
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 235, 238, 242, 247, 248, 255; *June* 4, 461
Local Authorities (Scotland) Loans Bill, *May* 15 [40] 1445
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1114, 1122
Mala Real Portugueza Company *Mar* 10 [38] 613
Muzzling Dogs *Feb* 27 [37] 1229
Navy Estimates: £81,300 for Educational Services, Expenses *June* 26 [42] 216
Poet Laureate *Feb* 27 [37] 1264
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1279
Public Works Loans Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1322, 1325

Supply
  £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland) and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1686
  £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 27 [39] 327
Teachers' Registration Bill *April* 20 [39] 1258

[*cont.*

SMITH, Mr. SAMUEL, *Flintshire*
- Antioch (Affairs at) *April* 17 [39] 1178
- Anti-toxic Experiments *Mar* 12 [38] 782
- Armenia
  - Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 37, 118
  - Outrages in *Mar* 16 [38] 1010
  - Urfa (Massacres at) *April* 30 [40] 201
- Assam Coal Mines *April* 28 [40] 12
- Bengal Prisons *Feb* 27 [37] 1226
- British Guiana *June* 18 [41] 1340
- Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1209
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 7 [40] 785
- Halkyn Quarries (Flintshire) *April* 28 [40] 9
- Kafiristan *July* 31 [43] 1251
- London and North Western Railway Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1618
- Navy Estimates: £5,386,000, for Shipbuilding Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work *June* 26 [42] 182, 189
- Ottoman Empire (Treaty Engagements) *Mar* 30 [39] 458
- Pasteur Institute (India) *Aug* 4 [43] 1452
- Poor Law Schools *May* 7 [40] 749
- Prison Mortality in India *Feb* 18 [37] 551
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 119
- Railway Speed *July* 23 [43] 482
- Street Collections *July* 3 [42] 650
- Supply
  - £9,600 for Commissioners in Lunacy Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [42] 1314
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1252
- Venezuelan Boundary Dispute *June* 18 [41] 1338

Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments)
- Mr. A. M. Brookfield *Mar* 24 [39] 44
- Mr. Arnold-Forster, (*Motion*) 1412, 1415, 1443; Sir J. Fergusson, 1415, 1420; Capt. Norton, 1417; Mr. A. W. Brookfield, 1424; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 1428; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, 1429; Col. Kenyon-Slaney, 1431; Mr. W. Woodall, 1434; Mr. Brodrick. (*Reso.*) 1437; Mr. C. Fenwick, 1442, 1443; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1443; (*Motion Withdrawn*, 1443;) Reso. Agreed to, 1443 *April* 21 [39]

SOLICITOR GENERAL
- Sir ROBERT BANNATYNE FINLAY

SOLICITOR GENERAL (IRELAND)
- Mr. WILLIAM KENNY

SOLICITOR GENERAL (SCOTLAND)
- Mr. CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON.

Solicitors' (Ireland) Bill
- *l.* Intro., Lord Macnaghten; Read 1ª *Feb* 18 [37] 537
- 2R. Lord Macnaghten, 309; Lord Ashbourne, 309 *Mar* 6 [38]
- Read 2ª *Mar* 6, 309

Solicitors' (Ireland) Bill—cont.
- In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 9, 419
- Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *Mar* 17, 1115
- Read 3ª and Passed *Mar* 19, 1329

Solicitors' Magistracy Bill
- *c.* Intro., Sir R. T. Reid; Read 1° *Feb* 28 [37] 1396
- 2R. Sir R. T. Reid *April* 29 [40] 155
- Read 2ª *April* 29, 155
- In Com., R. P. *July* 15 [42] 1570

Soudan Expedition
- Mr. H. Labouchere, 487, 492, 494; Mr. Curzon, 492; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 494; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 495 *Mar* 30 [39]
- (For Questions see AFRICA)

South Africa (see AFRICA)

South African Republic (see AFRICA)

South Shields Corporation Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

South Eastern Railway Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

South Metropolitan Gas Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Bill
- *c.* 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. A. Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [39]
- Committed to Select Com. on London Water Bills *Mar* 24, 42

Southwark and Vauxhall Water (Transfer) Bill
- *c.* Withdrawn *Mar* 24 [39] 40

SOUTTAR, Mr. A. R., *Dumfries-shire*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1398; *July* 14, 1436; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1357, 1375, 1393; *Aug* 4, 1480, 1484; *Aug* 5, 1519; *Aug* 6, 1717, 1720
- Army Estimates: £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 137
- Burma Railway Extension *July* 31 [43] 1253
- Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 340, 346, 347; 3R. *June* 22, 1622, 1624
- Glasgow Meat Market *July* 31 [43] 1245
- Indian Railways (Traffic Receipts) *July* 31 [43] 1252
- Kandahar Railway *July* 16 [42] 1637
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1537; *June* 1 [42] 248, 266; *June* 4, 458
- Police Pensions (Scotland) *Mar* 2 [37] 1490

[cont.

Speaker, Mr.

THE RIGHT HON.
WILLIAM COURT GULLY, Q.C.,
Carlisle

Hungarian Kingdom Millennium

Communication from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Reported to the House *May* 8 [40] 872

Members' Votes

The question whether an hon. Member is entitled to Vote or not is one for the House and not for me, and can only be decided by a Motion, in case he should Vote, that his Vote be disallowed. The only assistance I can give is to state that the rule is that a Member who has a direct pecuniary interest in a Question ought not to vote *Feb* 14 [37] 349

I can only give the same answer. The House has on more than one occasion allowed the vote of a Director of a Company on a Bill promoted by the Directors. On some other occasions it has given a decision which is somewhat conflicting with this. It is for the House, and not me, to decide *Feb* 14, 350

Notices of Motions

If it is written by another, with the authority of the hon. Member, it is sufficient *Feb* 19 [37] 637

Private Business

It can be put down for to-morrow and the hon. Member can make any arrangement in the meantime for its being taken on a more suitable day if that could be done *June* 25 [42] 53

Question of Privilege

If the hon. Member is raising any Question of Privilege, he is entitled to do so; or he is entitled to make a personal explanation; but he must do either the one or the other *Mar* 17 [38] 1176

If the hon. Member has a Question of Privilege to raise, he should first call attention to the fact on which he proposes to raise it, so that it may be before the House. It may be there is no Question of Privilege *Mar* 17, 1176

The hon. Member is complaining of an article in a newspaper as a Breach of Privilege. If he has a copy of the paper it will be read by the Clerk at the Table, or those parts of it which the hon. Member complains of *Mar* 17, 1176

I have considered it, and although there can be no doubt that the newspaper article or the part of it which has just been read does make a serious attack on the private character of the hon. Member, I cannot say that it constitutes a case of Privilege.

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Question of Privilege—cont.

In order to constitute a case of Privilege there must be some attack on an hon. Member in respect of his conduct as a Member of the House. In the present instance there is a violent attack, no doubt, made on the character of the hon. Member in respect of transactions outside this House altogether; and, therefore, I do not think it constitutes a case of Privilege. Nor do I think the fact that the writer of the article draws or states an inference that if these charges are true then the hon. Member, against whom they are directed, would not be fit to sit in the House—I do not think that that inference merely at the end of an attack which is entirely an attack upon the hon. Member in respect of matters outside the House would make that a Breach of Privilege, which would not otherwise be so. I therefore think the hon. Member cannot treat this as a Breach of Privilege. *Mar* 17, 1177

The hon. Member is entitled to make a personal explanation to the House. Perhaps I may say beforehand that the hon. Member has written to me a letter, which, I understand, he has also communicated to the Press, on the subject of what he is about to say. He will understand that a personal explanation in this House will not entitle him to go into details answering the matters which he had an opportunity of going into at the recent trial to which he refers. That is a matter of detail that could not properly be gone into here. It will be impossible for me to say to what extent he may go in the way of a personal explanation until I hear what he does wish to say *Mar* 17, 1178

I must tell the hon. Gentleman that I think he is going a little beyond the usual indulgence permitted to hon. Members making a personal explanation in appealing to hon. Members present in respect to what they have done as Counsel *Mar* 17, 1180

Questions

The question whether an hon. Member is entitled to vote or not is one for the House and not for me, and can only be decided by a Motion, in case he should vote, that his vote be disallowed. The only assistance I can give is to state that the rule is that a Member who has direct pecuniary interest in a Question ought not to vote *Feb* 14 [37] 349

I can only give the same answer. The House has on more than one occasion allowed the vote of a Director of a company on a Bill promoted by the directors. On some other occasions it has given a decision which is somewhat conflicting with this. It is for the House and not for me to decide *Feb* 14, 350

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Questions—cont.

I do not feel justified in expressing an opinion on the matter. The hon. Member's Question does not raise any point of Order or construction of any Standing Order. It is matter which may be used by way of argument for the rejection or amendment of the proposed Resolution. It is impossible for me to say that the Rule will ultimately stand in the shape it does. But in whatever shape it may stand I shall then be ready to construe it to the best of my ability should occasion arise *Feb* 24, 951

The only Question on the Paper is about two particular men. If any general Question is to be asked it must be put down on the Paper separately *Mar* 2, 1462

The hon. Member is making a general statement. He must put a Question *Mar* 2, 1492

The hon. Member must not go into any subjects outside the subject-matter of the Petition *Mar* 25 [39] 86

All that the Rule really requires is, that the Speaker, or Chairman acting under that Rule, should have the names of the hon. Gentlemen who stood up taken down; it does not prescribe any method *Mar* 27, 281

It is not a common practice to enforce the Rule, but it has been done on one occasion certainly by myself, and then two of the Division Lists were brought in from the Lobby, and, while hon. Gentlemen were standing in their places, their names were ticked off, and from that the Division List was afterwards prepared *Mar* 27, 281

I cannot listen to anything in the nature of an appeal in reference to what took place in Committee *Mar* 27, 281

The hon. Member is going beyond the limits of a Question. He is practically making a speech by simply prefacing each sentence with the words "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware?" *April* 16, 1045

The right hon. Gentleman, as I understand, has given an answer that the matter is under judicial inquiry, and that therefore the subject is not a proper one for discussion. That is a conclusive answer *April* 16, 1045

The practice, when a Question has been asked and answered, of askng the Minister whether he is aware thait certain representations have been made by certain persons upon the subject is inadmissible *April* 17, 1170

The right hon. Gentleman is not in order in criticising beforehand a possible application of the Closure *May* 11 [40] 1017

The Rule is that when there is a Motion down on the Paper for the Suspension of the Twelve o' Clock Rule it shall be put without Amendment or Debate. It would be against the spirit of that Rule to raise a Debate by way of question and answer immediately before the Question is put *May* 12, 1152

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Questions—cont.

I do not wish to refer to any particular case, but the Rule is quite clear that hon. Members are not entitled to use their cards for the purpose of retaining seats unless they are present at Prayers *May* 14, 1310

The hon. Member cannot comment on the Answer given him *May* 18, 1556

I was not aware, nor were the Clerks at the Table, I understand, when this Question was put down, that the Mayor of Sligo was an hon. Member of this House—I believe the hon. Member for Leitrim. But knowing now that he is a Member of this House I certainly think the Question is one which ought not to have been put on the Paper, because the Question really asks a Minister what private communications have been made to him in the course of his duty by a Member of this House. That is a kind of Question which I think ought not to be asked, and, certainly if I had known, when the Question was referred to me, that the Mayor of Sligo was a Member of this House I should have refused to allow it to be put on the Paper *May* 18, 1562

In absolute strictness the hon. Member might seem to have disentitled himself to move the Adjournment by giving his notice, but if the hon. Member tells me that in so doing he only referred to the Motion he now proposes to make I will not prevent the hon. Gentleman from proceeding *May* 18, 1572

I have no doubt the Order referred to is still in force, and it is the duty of the Serjeant-at-Arms to see it enforced by the police. I am not aware that anything in the nature of disorder has been brought to the notice of the Serjeant-at-Arms. As to whether the proceeding is a proper one I will not pronounce any opinion. I do not, however, understand that what has occurred amounts to disorder *May* 19, 1692

The practice of making inquiries at the end of Questions on matters arising out of Answers previously given is irregular. If Questions are not put at the time they should be put on the Paper *June* 29 [42] 271

The entry appears to be in order. I am entitled to refuse a Motion if I think it is an abuse of the Rules of the House. That refusal does not reflect any personal discredit on the hon. Member who moves. But it was my opinion at the time that, after an Order of this House suspending the Twelve o'clock Rule, that suspension became one of the Rules of the House for the night, and that it would be an abuse of that Rule to move the Adjournment of the House at so early an hour *June* 30, 400

The Question begins properly enough by asking whether "the Foreign Office was aware," etc., the hon. Member thus taking the responsibility of the truth of

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Questions—cont.

what he has stated, but the words "it is alleged" are certainly irregular, and ought not to stand in the Question *July* 16 1630

As to the first question there can be no doubt as to the right to move to withdraw the clauses. The right hon. Gentleman's point will arise later on, when the Motion is made to add this new clause and when the Chairman of Committees is in the Chair; and it would not be right for me to anticipate the Chairman's decision. As to the second point, that is also one on which I ought not to express an opinion. The right hon. Gentleman asks me to give an opinion as to the effect of certain proceedings taken in Committee on Thursday upon a question which will be raised in Committee to-day. That, I take it, is a matter on which I should be wrong in offering any opinion, as the whole of the facts are within the knowledge of the Chairman of Committees, and not in my knowledge, and the responsibility is with him. I should be quite wrong if I attempted to anticipate his decision *July* 20 [43] 153

Rules and Order of Debate

The only direction in which the hon. and gallant Member could argue in respect to America was on the Question how far the refusal of self-government to Ireland had affected the position of this country in the Colonies and abroad *Feb* 12 [37] 191

I must point out to the hon. Member, if he refers to the Margarine Acts of 1887 or the Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1885, or any Act amending the same, in support of his Amendment, he is anticipating a Motion which is already on the Paper. Therefore, if, as I gather, the hon. Member is relying upon these Acts as being existing Acts which the Government ought to put more strenuously in force, he will be out of order in carrying on that line of argument *Feb* 18, 602

A Debate cannot be carried on when it has been anticipated by a Notice such as has been given in this case. The working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act can be discussed upon the Motion which stands upon the Paper. If, therefore, that is what is proposed to be discussed now, it would be an anticipation of what is on the Paper, and therefore out of order *Feb* 18, 603

I must remind the right hon. Gentleman that he must not use any argument which is covered by a Notice of Motion. It is competent for him to compare the agricultural condition of England and other countries, but not to argue fiscal reform *Feb* 18, 619

The hon. Member for Northampton is quite right in his description of what would be the ordinary course. If any Debate takes place to-day, and it is resumed on Monday, it would be treated as one Debate, and those who spoke to-day upon the general Question would not, of course, be able to speak again on the main Question on Monday. The hon. Member is also right in saying that on the occasion of the introduction of new Rules in 1887, by the late Mr. W. H. Smith, there was, with the general consent of the House, a Debate upon the scheme which was laid before the House, and I think that it would be convenient and in harmony with other precedents when the new Rules of Procedure were moved, that a general Debate upon the proposed method of dealing with Supply should be permitted, if such be the pleasure of the House. There was an understanding upon previous occasions that hon. Members who had spoken in that General Debate should not be prevented by having so spoken from moving and seconding Amendments. As the hon. Member says, the Debate on that occasion was treated practically like a Debate in Committee, with the exception that hon. Members had not the right to speak as often as they liked upon the same Amendment. Subject to that, it was treated as a Bill in Committee, and a Member was allowed to move more than one Amendment. But, of course, that is entirely for the House. There may be a general desire in the House to conform to the strict rules. But, if there is a general understanding, the discussion might be conducted on the lines which have been before allowed with regard to Rules of Procedure *Feb* 20, 717

I think that the right hon. gentleman a little misunderstood what I said. I did not say that that course would be adopted, but that it was for the House to say what should be the course. It is not for me, but for the House, to say *Feb* 20, 718

By the ordinary Rules of the House he may speak on the main Question before the House; and afterwards, if an Amendment is moved, he may speak to that Amendment when it is put from the Chair *Feb* 20, 719

I understand the Rule of the House to be this: An hon. Member may put down a Motion in any form he likes, and it will remain in that form unless, upon an appeal made to me, I decide that it would be embarrassing and inconvenient to the House to deal with it in that shape. It does not appear to me that the Question is put in such a shape that it cannot be conveniently dealt with, because it will be at the option of hon. Members to move that everything after the first clause shall be left out. I do not, therefore, see any reason to interfere with the discretion exercised by the First Lord of the Treasury in putting down the whole of the Resolutions as one *Feb* 20, 719

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

The hon. Gentleman cannot discuss an Instruction upon the Motion for the Second Reading *Feb* 25, 1045

The hon. Gentleman's Amendment is not, I think, in order. It has been the practice to disallow an Amendment which merely amounts to a reasoned negative to a Motion of this kind *Feb* 25, 1095

The hon. Member would not necessarily be cut off from the general discussion. After a Debate had lasted a considerable time, the Speaker called upon any hon. Member who intended to move an Amendment. The moving of the Amendment might preclude the general discussion, but on the Amendment almost every question which had been debated yesterday and to-day was open to Members to discuss *Feb* 25, 1111

That so far as nineteen-twentieths of the general discussion was concerned, it might take place on the Amendment to leave out all after line seven *Feb* 25, 1112

The hon. Member would be out of order. It would be impossible to deal with a Resolution of this kind if, after the Amendments had begun, or while they were being gone through, hon. Members intervened with a general discussion. After the Amendments were gone through then it was open to take general discussion if the House was disposed to listen further *Feb* 25, 1113

The hon. Member would not be in order in replying to the observations of the hon. and learned Member. He must merely explain any statement of his own which has been misrepresented *Feb* 26, 1159

There are Amendments on the Paper raising the question as to whether the number of days should be 20 or 25, and it will be more convenient that the discussion as to the number of days should be taken on those Amendments *Feb* 27, 1292

I must remind the hon. Member that that is hardly relevant to the Amendment. The Question raised by the Amendment is, whether a time limit should be applied to Supply *Feb* 27, 1299

The Twelve o'clock Rule was suspended by order of the House, and there was a general understanding that the discussion of the new rules was to be brought to a close that evening. Therefore, he was unwilling to put a Motion for Adjournment at that time *Feb* 27, 1328

The hon. Member will be in order in moving an Amendment to any part of the Resolution not yet reached *Feb* 27, 1334

The proposal of the Government was that Supply should be finished by the 5th of August, and this was a proposal that the limitation should be agreed to on condition that other business was also stopped. In that view the Amendment was not out of order *Feb* 27, 1340

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

I would remind the right hon. Gentleman that the Amendment has been passed. The hon. Member could move any Amendment when the time came *Feb* 27, 1352

That is not what the clause says. The clause, as it now stands, is, "He may, after notice given." Those words, "notice given" are read as if they were in brackets—"either at the commencement of," and so forth—"move" *Feb* 27, 1352

The clause will be struck out in the shape it is at the time the Motion is made *Feb* 27, 1353

This is not pertinent to the Amendment before the House. The hon. Member is now asking what is the intention in leaving out the first three or four lines, whereas the only question now is whether, on the Question that has already been settled, there shall be a discussion before it is put to the Vote of the House, or whether it shall be put without discussion *Feb* 27, 1354

As far as I can see, that is not pertinent to the purport of the Bill. This Bill is merely a Bill to enable the Local Government Board to set right any mistakes made in working the election machinery. I do not see anything with regard to qualification in this Bill, nor anything about fixing a date *Feb* 28, 1429

In what part of the Bill is there anything about date of meeting? As I read it, this is a Bill under which, when any difficulty arises in consequence of any defective machinery at elections, the County Council may by Order do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the proper holding of the meeting *Feb* 28, 1430

I will put the Instruction as two separate questions *Mar* 2, 1459

A Division having commenced before half-past five, the next Question in order may be put after that hour, and the Member in charge of the Bill may move that the Question be now put. *Mar* 4 [38] 177

I think the Amendment is not in order. As it stands on the Paper it would raise a debate on a Vote of Censure on the Foreign Policy of the Government, and would be too remote from the matters relating to the Estimates. As regards the question of the financial relations between England and Ireland, and the taxing of Ireland, I think these are matters which do not relate to the Navy Estimates. *Mar* 5, 241

The hon. Gentleman is justified in referring to the importance of a large Navy for the purpose of protecting Commerce, but he is not entitled to go into the whole question of Food Supply *Mar* 5, 278.

If the hon. Member repeats observations of that kind I shall have to draw the attention of the House to his conduct *Mar* 5, 305

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

It appears to me that this Bill is properly introduced as a Private Bill, that is to say, the Clauses relating to public matters are not so great in number or importance as to make it necessary to introduce it as a Public Bill *Mar* 6, 335

I will not interrupt the hon. Member who has just risen, but I may express the opinion that the Question has been fully debated, and the House may come to a decision upon it *Mar* 6, 344

I hope the hon. Member will not make it necessary for me to listen to these suggestions for the Closure *Mar* 6, 344

The hon. Member is not out of order, but I desire to say that the Question has been fully debated, and there ought to be, in my opinion, no further Debate on this formal Question *Mar* 6, 345

The Rule is strict, that the Instruction must be moved by the hon. Member in whose name it stands *Mar* 9, 420

The hon. Member is now discussing the merits of the Bill, and the arguments for and against them. I understand that his object is to show that the Bill should be referred to a Committee of the Whole House, but he is now going beyond what is reasonable. *Mar* 9, 474

I will put the first three paragraphs from the Chair, so that the general discussion can take place upon them. *Mar* 17, 1136

It is most unusual for an hon. Member to object to such a Motion, which is of a formal nature *Mar* 26 [39] 240

The hon. Member will not be in order on this Motion in entering into the affairs of the Soudan. They must be discussed on the Vote on Account, which is an Order of the Day *Mar* 30, 403

I can only call the hon. Gentleman to order if he transgresses. I cannot lay down for him a rule as to how far he may go *Mar* 30, 404

I ruled the hon. Member out of order because the matter which he proposed to Debate was one which could be debated on the Vote on Account; and it has been ruled before in this House that, when the Vote on Account is down for Debate, an hon. Member cannot introduce, on a Motion as to Adjournment, a subject which it is open to him to debate on the Vote on Account immediately afterwards *Mar* 30, 404

The hon. Member would not be in order in discussing the decision of the Chairman of Committee as to the Closure *Mar* 30, 416

This cannot become a general discussion on the passenger traffic and charges on the whole line. The objection must be confined to the fact that certain trains passing over this portion of the line will not convey third-class passengers *April* 14, 857

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

That Amendment is not in order, it is not confined to the Question before the House. It raises the general question of the conduct of the London and North Western Railway Company *April* 14, 859

The Question is always one for the House to decide whether an hon. Member has such a direct personal pecuniary interest as to disentitle him to vote *April* 14, 866

The hon. Member is not entitled to refer to the Closure in that way after it has been applied by the Vote of the House *April* 14, 867

The course taken by Mr. Speaker Peel on a somewhat similar occasion was to call upon the hon. Member whose Vote was in question to withdraw *April* 14, 868

That is the more correct definition. It is a precedent that may be laid down, but whether that precedent is converted into a principle must depend on the House *April* 14, 874

This is an ordinary Local Government Provisional Order Bill, to transfer from the Grand Jury to the Urban Sanitary Authority of Armagh jurisdiction as to roads, bridges, and footways. The hon. Gentleman would not be in order in discussing on such a Bill what the Urban Sanitary Authority ought to be, or has been, or as to how Armagh should be locally governed *April* 15, 941

I think on the Second Reading an hon. Member is not entitled to say that a matter which is not in the Bill ought to be in it, and then to argue a question which such matter would have raised *April* 15, 946

The Motion is not "by Order," and if it be objected to it must stand over *April* 15, 949

When an hon. Member who represents the promoters of a Bill names a day it is usual for the House to consult his convenience. If the House will not grant the hon. Member that indulgence the Bill ought to be deferred to the next day *April* 15, 950

I only put such a Motion when made either by the Chairman of the Committee in person, or by some one who represents him *April* 21, 1362

It is out of order to move Instructions contrary to the General Law in the case of a Bill of a particular company, which does not in itself specially refer to any power to alter the General Law *April* 27, 1707

An hon. Member cannot move more than one Instruction on a Bill, and the Instruction can only be moved by another hon. Member giving notice of it *April* 27, 1708

I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member, but he is now dealing with matters which he is not entitled to go into, and which have no bearing on the Question before the House *April* 28 [40] 90

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

- The hon. Member will not be in order in going into those matters which will be pertinent to the Scotch Bill when it is introduced; but he will not be out of order in referring to the point that was stated when the Bill was introduced—namely, the proposed proportions of 80, 9, and 11 for the three countries, because, as I understand, if England receives 80, Scotland and Ireland would not receive more than 9 and 11 respectively *April* 29, 102
- I must tell the hon. Member that he is not entitled to go into the general question of the incidence of taxation between England and Ireland on this Bill. An incidental observation was made in introducing the Bill by the right hon. Gentleman in charge of it as to the proportions of England, Ireland, and Scotland, but there is nothing in the Bill to say that a certain amount only was to go to England, therefore there is nothing in the Bill itself dealing with the question of proportion. It was only because of the incidental observation of the right hon. Gentleman who introduced the Bill that I have permitted any reference to the subject *April* 29, 122
- To explain how the money is to be applied when it reaches Ireland is out of Order on this Bill *April* 29, 123
- I think the hon. Member is now travelling beyond the limits of the discussion on this Bill. He is entitled to deal with the fact of existing agricultural depression, but not to go into the whole history of the matter *April* 29, 134
- The only Question before the House is whether the Standing Order should be suspended in order that leave may be obtained to work certain tramways, and the hon. Member is not entitled to take this opportunity to make a general attack upon the London County Council *May* 4, 423
- No; I think not. It would be so usually upon a reasoned negative, but the Amendment here is of so specific a kind that it is convenient to confine the Debate to its terms. But the hon. Member was strictly and technically in order in speaking on the main Question, because in seconding the Amendment he was speaking on the Question before the Amendment was put *May* 4, 473
- On the face of it the object of the Bill is to change the description of the magistracy, but I understand the effect will be to give the Resident Magistrates a greater jurisdiction. If that is so, the remarks of the hon. Member are in order *May* 4, 527
- If the object of this Bill is to confer jurisdiction in Licensing matters, it is competent for hon. Members to speak of the qualifications of these Magistrates *May* 4, 528

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

- The hon. Member is going too far. He is going into an account of the conduct of a particular Resident Magistrate some years ago. That can hardly have any bearing upon the general Question whether Resident Magistrates should have the powers of Stipendiary Magistrates *May* 4, 532
- I do not think I can put that Amendment. The hon. Member can divide against the Motion, but Amendments of this description, in fact Amendments of any description to a Motion of this kind, are quite unprecedented *May* 13, 1263
- [Rulings *re* Instructions to Committee on Agricultural Land Rating Bill moved by Mr. H. Broadhurst, Mr. Luttrell, Mr Channing, Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. Knox, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. J. A. Pease *May* 13 1266]
- The hon. Member will not be in order in discussing on this Instruction the relative claims of England and Ireland. If the Instruction is carried when the Bill is in Committee it would then be competent for the hon. Member to draw such a distinction *May* 13, 1269
- The Instruction is confined to the application of the Bill to Ireland *May* 13, 1272
- Those are not matters that seem to me to be pertinent to the Instruction. In the Bill, as I understand, there is no sum mentioned of £2,000,000 or £1,500,000. All that is mentioned is that half the rates on agricultural land shall be paid by the taxpayers. The Instruction asks that that provision should be extended to Ireland, and that does not involve any discussion of what would be a just and proper way of distributing the relief to Irish rates. That is a matter which, if the Instruction is carried, can be discussed in Committee, or when the Irish Bill is brought in *May* 13, 1274
- The hon. Member is not entitled to go into that. There is no sum mentioned in the Bill. It has been stated that it will amount in England, I understand, to £1,500,000, and the statement has been made that there will probably be £500,000 more, or something of that kind, available. The Instruction asks that the provisions of this Bill shall apply to Ireland—that whether there be money or not forthcoming for that purpose, half the agricultural rates in Ireland shall be paid just as they are in England. The hon. Member may not, on this Instruction, go into the financial question *May* 13, 1275
- The hon. Member is now dealing with a totally different matter. The history of what has taken place under the Act of 1888 has really nothing to do with this Instruction. I am not at all denying the importance of these matters, but they are not germane to the Instruction *May* 13, 1276

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont

Rules and Order of Debate.—cont.

The hon. Member will not be in order in discussing that point at length. It is not germane to this Instruction, although it would be germane to the Bill relating to Ireland when it is brought in. The only proposal that can be dealt with now is that this Bill shall be extended to Ireland *May* 13, 1290

If the hon. Member is going to argue that the Bill should not be extended to Ireland because it is a bad Bill, that would not be open to him. He cannot discuss the merits of the Bill *May* 13, 1293

I must inform the hon. Member for Kilkenny and the hon. Member for Waterford that the Motions which stand in their names are not in order. The two first Motions are out of order because they deal with exactly the same subject-matter which was ruled out of order (on the ground of irrelevance) as the subject-matter of an Instruction at a previous stage of the Bill. The Motion of the hon. Member for the St. Patrick's Division is also out of order, because the clauses to which it relates have been struck out of the Bill *May* 19, 1675

Of course when the Bill is put down for Third Reading the hon. Member can move to reject the Bill; but the hon. Member will not be in order in using the arguments which would apply to the clause on the Paper *May* 19, 1675

The hon. Member cannot raise arguments applicable to all railways under the general law at the hour of Private Business *May* 19, 1675

In the first place, notice should have been given of New Clauses moved, this being the stage of consideration. I may also point out that it would be a futile proceeding to insert Clauses to force upon a railway company compulsory powers which it declines to take. And on the Third Reading only verbal Amendments are in order *May* 19, 1675

It is quite clear that the Chairman of the Committees has followed the proper course in ordering the clearance of the House during a Division, and those who refused to clear the House are not justified in their refusal by any notion which they may entertain as to whether the Division should or should not have been called. Therefore their action was out of order; and, if that conduct is persisted in, of course I shall have to name those hon. Members to the House. I understand that the hon. Members for Carnarvon and the Flint Boroughs are mentioned. Do I understand that the hon. Members for Carnarvon and the Flint Boroughs refused to clear the House? *May* 21 [41] 152

I am not speaking of a point of order; I am asking a question. Do I understand the hon. Member for East Mayo also declined to clear the House? *May* 21, 153

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

Those hon. Members having distinctly defied the authority of the Chair, and having persisted in so doing, I must, in consequence, name them to the House. I name Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Mr. John Dillon, Dr. Tanner, and Mr. Donal Sullivan, for disregarding the authority of the Chair, and disorderly conduct *May* 21, 153

I understand that the hon. Members object to the course taken by the Chairman of Committees; but I would point out to them that they are now wanting in respect to the Chair in refusing to clear the House for a Division. It is not a rational protest to stay in the House. I hope the hon. Members will see the propriety of going into the Lobby *May* 21, 154

However unintentional it may be, it is disrespect to refuse to leave the House when the Chair, in the exercise of its duty, has put a question on which a Division has been called *May* 21, 154

Then I must ask the Serjeant-at-Arms to remove the hon. Members *May* 21, 154

I have a difficulty in putting that Motion at the present moment, because, when I was called in, the Committee was in the middle of a Division, and that Division must be disposed of before any other Motion can be entertained *May* 21, 157

When the Division is taken on the Closure, it will be taken with the Chairman in the Chair, and then the Committee will resume in the ordinary course, and unless I come into the Chair again through some action of the Chairman or Committee the right hon. Gentleman will not be able to make his Motion to me in the Chair *May* 21, 158

I must leave the Chair in order that the business may be taken up at the point at which it was left when I took the Chair *May* 21, 158

At this [the Report] stage of the Bill it is not competent to the hon. Member to argue that the amount of interest ought to be reduced, as this would be an attempt to increase the charge upon the public *June* 1, 261

[Mr. Speaker ruled out of order a number of Amendments on the ground that they proposed to give power to increase the public charge *June* 1, 264]

I think it will be best to raise that point on the clause providing when the Act should come into operation *June* 3, 399

I cannot accept the Motion. The Amendment is in the nature of a drafting Amendment to leave out certain words at this point, so that the proposal might be brought forward later on in a modified form *June* 3, 401

The hon. Member cannot do that until the words "one year" have been struck out *June* 3, 402

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

The hon. Member will be in order in proposing that "five years" be inserted if the proposal to insert "nine months" be negatived *June* 3, 402

I must rule the Amendment out of order on the ground that the House has, after long discussion, settled certain conditions on which a special advance can be made, and to insert the proposed words would render nugatory a decision already arrived at by the House *June* 4, 429

Although the Question before the House is the Amendment to the Amendment, I have allowed the Debate to cover both Amendments, because it is somewhat difficult to distinguish between what is specially pertinent to each. The right hon. Gentleman has already spoken upon the main Question, and, if he proposes to speak again, he must confine himself to the Amendment to the Amendment *June* 4, 460

I must rule both Amendments out of order, on the ground that no proposal to make persons pay a rate for which they were not hitherto liable can be moved on the Report stage of a Bill. Both Amendments would throw the burthen wholly on the ratepayers, whereas the Bill throws it in some cases on the Borough Fund, which is not always replenished solely by rates. The second Amendment also makes owners liable where they were not liable before *June* 4, 488

That again I must rule out of order, as it is open to exactly the same objection that I took just now to the hon. Member's former Amendment. The two next Amendments, standing in the names of the hon. Member for Mid Lanark and the hon. Member for Tavistock, one of which proposes that the owner shall pay half the rate direct, and the other that it shall be deducted from the rent, are also out of order for the reason I have already given. The Amendment standing in the name of the hon. Member for West Denbighshire is also out of order, because it proposes that every occupier shall be entitled to deduct the rate from his rent *June* 4, 489

As the clause proposes to put a greater tax upon the railway company it is out of order on the Report stage *June* 5, 502

Such a Motion would be in order, but, if it be objected to, it will have to stand over until a future day *June* 5, 502

The hon. Member will not be at liberty to discuss the policy of the English Government in the Soudan. He is precluded by the notice given by the hon. Member for Peckham from discussing statements and allegations in regard to the Soudan Expedition beyond what is necessary for explaining and enforcing his Motion, his Motion being confined to the question that Her Majesty's Government has kept back certain communications. It is only so far as it is necessary to explain that Motion that he is entitled to go into the correspondence. Beyond that he is precluded, not only because the general policy of the Government is not referred to in the Motion, but also because a discussion of the statements and allegations contained in the Green Book—beyond pointing out the importance of the documents which are kept back—will be out of order in consequence of their being anticipated by the Motion on the Paper *June* 5, 522

That is the very point which the hon. Member cannot discuss, because it is not in his Motion *June* 5, 523

If Sub-section (*d*) be struck out of the present Motion, the hon. Member's Amendment will then be in Order *June* 10, 788

I rule that Sub-section (*d*) must follow the fate of Sub-section (*a*) *June* 10, 789

I do not think the Amendment is out of order. The word "transfer" in the clause as passed does not necessarily mean a transfer by sale. It means a transfer for other than a money consideration. I think the hon. Member is, therefore, in order *June* 10, 793

[Rulings *re* Instructions to Committee on Education Bill, moved by Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Brynmor Jones, Mr. E. J. C. Morton, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. H. Yoxall, Mr. H. S. Foster, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. T. P. Whittaker and Mr. H. J. Wilson *June* 11, 865]

[Ruling *re* Instructions to Committee on Land Law (Ireland) Bill moved by Sir J. Colomb and Mr. H. C. Plunkett *June* 12, 977]

The hon. Member would not be in order in discussing the past history of the Session, or how the present state of things came about. He must confine himself to the present state of things *June* 15, 1099

The hon. Gentleman is not in order in discussing past Debates *June* 15, 1101

I must remind the hon. Gentleman that all these statements have been made by a previous speaker *June* 22, 1655

The question is one of very great importance. There is no doubt that it is here proposed that money shall be taken from the taxes and shall be applied to a particular purpose; and in that sense it is a charge upon the revenue. I think that the House has always entertained those general intentions of which the right hon. Gentleman and the hon. Member for King's Lynn have spoken, of protecting the revenue from any new charge by preliminary proceedings in Committee, and by requiring the recommendation of the Crown signified by a Minister. But I have no power to make laws for the House. I have only to construe those which I find in the Standing Orders. If it is a case of the unwritten law I may declare what that law is, but where there is a Standing Order, I have only the power and duty of saying whether

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

the Standing Order has been complied with; and, in the present case, looking at the Standing Order, I am of opinion that it has been complied with. It says that "any aid, grant, or charge upon the public revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, or for any charge upon the people," shall be first considered in Committee of the Whole House. I first call attention to the words "for any charge upon the people" because they refer to new taxation, and there is no proposal for new taxation in the Bill. But does this Bill create a charge upon the public revenue "whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament"? If the intention of the House, when it made that Order in 1866, was that which the right hon. Gentleman apprehended, and that which I apprehend, the words used were somewhat unfortunate for the purpose, because if these words—"whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament"—that is to say, by Votes in Supply—had either not been used; or, if there had been words of an entirely general nature, such as "from any source whatever," then I think it would have been clear that the right hon. Gentleman's contention was correct. The origin of the limitation was, I believe, that in 1866 the words "or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament" did not exist, but were added to meet a particular class of cases, with the result not uncommon in Acts of Parliament, that in desiring to be extremely particular, the intention of those who put in the words was defeated. The result seems to be that those words, "whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament," limit the words, "charge upon the public revenue," and as the Order says that there is to be a Committee when there is a charge upon the public revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, it must follow that the necessity for a Committee is limited to those cases. In the Local Government Act of 1888 there was a fund created into which the tax gatherers were to pay direct certain moneys, and that fund was to be distributed again without ever going into the Consolidated Fund. Although there was no decision given in the House on that matter, it was carefully considered by the authorities of the House at that time, and it was thought that it did not come within the words of the Standing Order. The present case seems to me to be precisely similar; and therefore I feel bound to rule that whatever the general intentions of the House may have been on this point, the words of the Standing Order do not cover this particular case, and no Committee is therefore necessary. If the House desires to secure all those precautions which are referred to in the Resolution of 1848, read by the right hon. Gentleman, it will be necessary to amend the Standing Order *June* 23, 1698.

[Mr. SPEAKER ruled out of order new clauses to Agricultural Land Rating Bill, moved by the hon. Members for Preston, Shoreditch, Linlithgowshire, and Aberdeen *June* 23, 1702]

I have already fully considered the argument which the hon. Gentleman has addressed to me, but it does not affect the view I have expressed. The new clause, standing in the name of the hon. Member for Anglesey (Mr. Ellis Griffith) — ("Official Valuers")—["The separation of the valuations of land and buildings shall be made by official valuers appointed for the purpose by the Local Government Board."]—and that in the name of the hon. Member for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield (Mr. Langley) – ("Application of Act.")—["This Act shall not apply to any rate raised or levied in a municipal or county borough."] — ought to be brought on as Amendments to the clauses to which they relate, and not as new clauses. It is a very objectionable practice to put down as new clauses, for the purpose of securing precedence, matters which are simply matters of Amendment to the clauses already in the Bill, and these two clauses come under that head. The proposed new clause of the hon. Member for Anglesey will come in naturally as an Amendment at the end of Clause 5. As regards the Amendment of the hon. Member for Sheffield, there is an Amendment on the Paper in the name of the hon. Member for Shoreditch (Mr. J. Stuart) to the same effect, which has been properly set down as an Amendment to Clause 1, but not as a new clause *June* 23, 1703

The second clause referred to by the hon. Member does not, it is true, effect an alteration in the law, but, as I said before, the point is whether the subject matter is relevant to this Agricultural Relief Bill. The subject matter of this second clause is the mode in which property shall be assessed, and that is subject matter which is not relevant to the Bill *June* 23, 1704

I must rule this Amendment out of order, on the ground that the House has already agreed to the date, "the 31st day of March." The Amendment of the hon. Member is thereby excluded *June* 23, 1715

I must point out to the hon. Member that this Amendment and the two next Amendments on the Paper relate to the same subject. The first proposed to exclude boroughs, the second the Metropolitan District, the third Urban

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

Sanitary Districts. I think the convenient course would be to put certain words only which were common to all three, and, therefore, I will call on the hon. Member to move his first Amendment, but the question I shall put to the House will be that the words "not being situate in" be inserted. If those words are accepted other words might be added to them *June* 23, 1747

I think the hon. Member hardly follows what I have said. The proposition could be argued upon the question put, and if the House decided the question in the negative it would mean that the House did not desire to accept any of those Amendments. If in the affirmative each hon. Member could endeavour to add his own words *June* 23, 1748

If the Amendment is carried in the affirmative—that is, if the words "not being situate in" were carried and inserted in the Bill—then it would be open to hon. Members who have Amendments in respect of boroughs, metropolitan and urban districts, to endeavour to insert those Amendments or any of them. If the words are negatived it disposes of the matter *June* 24 [42] 11

It has been already expressly stated that after the words "not being situate" have been carried, words defining an area of any kind might be inserted, but if those words were not carried it would not be possible to move to insert words defining an area. Therefore the object of the hon. Member for Carnavon is excluded, and the Amendment is not in order *June* 24, 34

The question of the Scotch and Irish portions can be dealt with when they come before the House on the Bills which have reference to those countries, but it does not arise on the present Bill, which is confined to England *June* 24, 38

I think the Amendment about to be proposed is one that the House should have an opportunity of considering; but after that Amendment has been put, having considered the Amendments that follow, I shall be prepared to put the Question: That the clause stand part of the Bill *June* 24, 39

If the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman be accepted, it is one that, by the Standing Orders, must be put without Amendment, and it is irregular to debate it *June* 24, 43

I have considered the Amendments that stand against the rest of this clause; and those of the hon. Member for Northamptonshire, the hon. Member for the Ilkeston Division, and the hon. Member for North Monmouthshire are out of order for reasons which I need not go into. The other Amendments appear to me to be all Amendments which would necessarily be supported by the same arguments which the House has listened to on previous Amendments, and which the House has refused to accept by a large majority. It is under those circumstances that it appears to me to be a case in which the rule was intended to apply, and I therefore accept the Motion *June* 24, 47

I have not got the Standing Orders before me, not do I think it necessary to refer to them. This is a Closure Motion, and it is perfectly clear that a Closure Motion may be put at the moment of the interruption of public business, whether the interruption of business takes place at the half-hour or at the close of the Division that goes over the half-hour. The Question is: That the Question that Clause 1 stand part of the Bill be now put *June* 24, 48

The hon. Member is not in order in going into the general question of subventions or even into this particular subvention. The House has already decided in favour of the subvention by voting that there shall be paid money to the local taxation account, and this is only machinery for carrying out what the House has already voted *June* 25, 95

I do not think the hon. Member is in order on this Amendment in going into the general financial question. The only Question before the House on this Amendment is, whether it is necessary, having regard to the provisions of the Act of 1866, to insert these words. That is a mere drafting question *June* 25, 98

In putting the Motion I shall follow the usual course, so as not to exclude subsequent Amendments. I may add that the next Amendment, standing in the name of the hon. Member for Carnarvon Boroughs, does not make sense as it stands upon the Paper. Perhaps some mistake has been made in printing it. If no mistake has been committed I cannot put the Amendment *June* 25, 110

I rule the Amendment out of order on the ground that it proposes to raise the rateable value, and therefore increase the charge. The Amendment is also contrary to what the House has already agreed to in dealing with the first clause *June* 25, 117

This Amendment is not in order having regard to Section 2, which has been passed. Under Section 2, the money, which cannot be paid until these proceedings have been taken under Section 4, is to be paid in by the 31st of March, so that already, under the Bill, having regard to what has already been enacted under Section 2, "as soon as may be" means as soon as may be before the 31st of March, because the Bill already provides that something must be done, which cannot be done under Clause 4, by the 31st of March *June* 25, 118

The hon. Member has cited Clause 5 instead of Clause 40. The rule is, that an Instruction cannot be amended unless it is shown there is no substantial difference between the original and the amended form. There is in this case a substantial

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SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

difference between what is done by Clause 5 and Clause 40 *June* 26, 138

I suggest that, as the statement referred to is not one to be made up annually, but once for all, the proper course will be to move for it in a return, which, no doubt, will be granted *June* 29, 295

I understand the Question to be, that, in addition to the certificate for payment into the Local Taxation Account, there shall be power to give a further provisional certificate for payment out of the Local Taxation Account. That will be only one pair of certificates *June* 29, 315

This and the next Amendment are consequential on the previous one, and all of them hang together. On those lines the Debate on the previous Amendment has proceeded, and many hon. Members, in speaking on the previous Amendment, have discussed the question of the impropriety of paying out of the Local Taxation Fund. I must say that, in these circumstances, a discussion on this Amendment is very much to be deprecated *June* 29, 319

It does not interfere with the general law of rating. This is an Amendment moved with respect to a particular change in the law of rating which is rendered necessary by this Bill. The Bill for the first time renders it compulsory to rate separately lands and buildings in cases where it was not necessary before, and an Amendment to provide for that compulsory separation is in order *June* 29, 327

The hon. Member is repeating arguments which have been used over and over again. The fact that the principle of rating raised in this Amendment is that which generally prevails in law was admitted by the learned Solicitor General at a very early stage of the Debate *June* 29, 331

I cannot accept that Motion at this hour. The next Amendment, which stands in the name of the hon. Member for Carnarvon, has already been disposed of by a previous Division, and also those standing in the names of the hon. Members for Anglesey and Devonshire. The Amendment of the hon. Member for Carnarvon, relating to appeal, will come on, on Section 6, which relates to appeal. The Amendment in the name of the hon. Member for Bethnal Green appears to me to be out of order, as it raises the question of three years, which has been already decided by the House *June* 29, 331

The Amendments which stand between the present point and the end of the clause do not appear to me to raise any question of importance either as regards drafting or substance, and I think there is not the slightest probability that any of them would be accepted by the House. Under these circumstances I accept the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman *June* 29, 336

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SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

It is true that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouthshire has expressed an opinion that certain previous Amendments were of a substantial nature, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied and took a somewhat different view of those Amendments; but neither of those observations was really pertinent to the Question before the House. I must ask the hon. Member not to pursue the subject further *June* 29, 342

If the hon. Member used such a word after the Question was put from the Chair, his action was extremely disrespectful to the Chair, and I must call upon him to withdraw it *June* 29, 346

I do not know whether the hon. Member is proposing to move the Adjournment of the Debate. If so, I may tell him that I shall not accept that Motion. By a large majority the House has practically decided, on the last Division, to go on with the consideration of Clause 9 *June* 29, 349

The hon. Member is at liberty to point out that the definition was introduced into the Irish Bill, but he cannot discuss the policy of the Irish Bill *June* 29, 363

If that is so the Amendment would be out of order, but I do not understand that it is so. If the Amendment increased the area, and consequently the amount of money that would have to be spent, it would be out of order; but, as I understand, it does not increase the area. It only means that the money should be handed over to some parish authorities instead of other authorities *June* 29, 369

After hearing the argument, that is my view. The first clause provides what the occupier of agricultural land has to pay. He has to pay half. Then the deficiency is to be made up, which is done by the second section; and towards making up that deficiency the only grant appears to be a grant to certain specified authorities. Among those the parish council or parish meeting are not included, and therefore to include them would be to increase the charge. For that reason the Amendment was out of order *June* 29, 371

It seems to me somewhat doubtful whether the Instruction is in order or not, and if it had been objected to I should have liked some further time to consider it. As it, however, appears to be accepted by general consent, I do not think it right to raise any objection *July* 13, 1305

The hon. Member was good enough to furnish me this morning with the points he intended to raise. I think the Bill is quite in order; because, in the first place as regards the point that this is a grant of money, the 58th Standing Order relates only to a grant of money to the Crown. It does not, in the first part of it, contain the words "to the Crown;" but I am quite clear that the meaning of it is, that no grant of money shall be made to the

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SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

Crown, except in Committee of the Whole House That, I believe, is the meaning which has always been attributed to the words ever since the Order was passed. As regards the other point—that the remission of the Land Tax is a release or compounding of a debt due to the Crown the hon. Member seems to have confused two things, the repeal by statute of a statutory liability to pay a tax for the future and the remission of a present debt. This is not the case of a present debt to the Crown which it is proposed to release. If anyone owed Land Tax for last year or the year before, and it was proposed to relieve him from the payment of such arrears of taxation, that would be the release of a debt due to the Crown and would come within the provisions of the Standing Order; but the present proposal, being merely one to repeal an existing tax, is altogether outside the Standing Order and, therefore, need not originate in a Committee of the Whole House *July* 13, 1324

The manuscript Amendment which the hon. Member has handed up, proposing to insert words in the clause, cannot be put, inasmuch as the Question, That the clause stand part of the Bill, has already been put from the Chair *July* 15, 1567

[Mr. SPEAKER withheld his assent, and declined then to put the Question, but reminded the hon. Member for Northampton that the question before the House was the present state of public business *July* 15, 1546]

The hon. Gentleman will not be in order in going into the general question of the relation between the Indian Government and the native princes. He must confine himself to the question of the deposition of the Maharaja *July* 21 [43] 291

The question is not as to the propriety of imposing fines, but as to whether they shall be binding on the workmen if enumerated in a particular notice and in particular circumstances *July* 27, 776

According to my recollection, there is nothing in the Bill about the powers of investment of trustees. This Amendment would appear to be more pertinent to a Trustee Investment Bill *July* 28 834

The next clause which stands upon the Paper, in the name of the hon. Baronet the Member for South Londonderry, as I understand it, is not in order, because it proposes to throw an additional burden upon the State. The clause appears to me to propose that where a tenant has, under previous Acts, borrowed any portion of the purchase money from persons other than the State, the Land Commissioners shall make such further advance as may be required to pay off such debt. That would be to throw an increased burden upon the State, and such a proposal is out of order upon the Report stage of the Bill *July* 28, 876

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SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

The hon. Member is not entitled to comment on the sentence inflicted by the judges *July* 30, 1136

Whether the conduct of the clergymen ought to be reprehended or not, I do not see how it is relevant *July* 30, 1137

With regard to the question of the hon. Member for North Louth, it is quite true that in all Committees the Chairman is the guardian of order, and decides all points which arise in Committee. But when there is an Instruction from the House, and the Bill comes back from the Committee with matters in it which are outside that Instruction, then the whole matter is before the House, and it would be my duty to give my opinion as to whether or not the clauses of the Bill did go beyond the Instruction. Therefore, the hon. Member for the Harbour Division is entitled to my opinion on that point. As to the first clause to which the hon. Member has taken objection: the Instruction with regard to the franchise was to inquire into the advisability of extending the municipal franchise to all Parliamentary voters except lodgers. That was the material part of the Instruction; and it only gives powers to extend the franchise. As far as I have been able to make myself acquainted with the Act, the hon. Member for the Harbour Division is right in saying that the present municipal franchise includes persons living within seven miles of the boundaries who occupy tenements within the city. That franchise has been taken away by the clause, which is clearly beyond the Instruction. To take away a franchise is a serious matter, which no Committee have a right to do unless authorised to do it by the nature of the Bill itself or by an Instruction. If it be by an Instruction it ought to be by an express Instruction, or at least one drawn in terms clearly wide enough to empower the Committee to take away that franchise. In this Instruction there was no authority given to disfranchise, and to the extent to which it does so the clause is beyond the powers of the Committee. As to the point upon Sections 19 and 20, the Instruction of the hon. Member for North Monaghan was: "That the Committee have power to make provision for an amendment of the law as to the election of aldermen, councillors, and assessors." Those are general words, and would, I think, include the power to give a minority vote. But then the point is taken that because the hon. Member for Londonderry put an Instruction on the Paper specifically referring to the minority vote, which was withdrawn, that the Committee could have no power to deal with the subject of minority representation under the instruction of the hon. Member for North Monaghan. I think that is not so. An Instruction brought forward and withdrawn is as if it had never existed. All that the

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SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

Speaker, or the Chairman of Committees, has to look to is the Instruction actually given to the Committee. With regard to Clause 23, the hon. Member for the Harbour Division is mistaken in supposing that the only offices which there was power for the Committee to deal with were offices held by officers annually elected by the Corporation. They were entitled, quite apart from those offices, to inquire into the election of assessors who are specifically named. But in that clause the Committee have also gone beyond their powers, because they have not only dealt with the offices of the assessors, but they have created two new officers—namely, two additional revising barristers—who are to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant under the 20th & 21st Vict., chap 58. On referring to that Act I find that the powers of the Lord Lieutenant to appoint revising barristers are accompanied by the provision that their salaries are to be paid out of moneys to be voted by Parliament. It is quite clear that the Committee had no power to authorise the appointment of officers whose salaries are to be paid out of moneys to be voted by Parliament; and, therefore, that section is also out of order. Of course, the whole of the clauses from 15 to 26 are clauses which were put into the Bill only under the powers of these two Instructions; and the usual course where a Committee have only in part exceeded their Instructions, is to refer back to the Committee those parts of the Bill in which they have exceeded their Instructions. It is a matter entirely for the House and not for me, but I would suggest that, inasmuch as these sections from 15 to 26 form a code, as it were, the proper course would be to refer the whole of these sections back to the Committee to deal with them, because it is impossible for the House to know exactly how far the Committee were influenced in framing one section by the form which they have adopted for other sections. That would seem to be the most reasonable course *July* 31, 1235

I have not yet seen any question of privilege. The Select Committee when appointed have a right to fix their own time, unless this House makes an Order to the contrary. It may be a matter of complaint, but it cannot be a question of privilege, that the Committee have appointed a day which is said to be inconvenient to the parties *Aug* 1, 1317

As far as I can see, nothing has been done contrary to any Rules of the House. The convenience of the parties is a matter for the Chairman of Committees *Aug* 1, 1318

It seems to me that what the hon. and learned Member proposes would be something extending the Instruction which stands in the name of the hon. Member for Cork. An Amendment by way of extension would be out of Order. I would suggest to the hon. and learned Member whether Instruction No. 6, which stands in the name of the hon. Member for the Harbour Division, might not be utilised by him by way of Amendment. That Instruction proposes to admit the evidence given before the former Committee, and that it be an Instruction to the Committee to take no further evidence as to Parts 1, 2, and 4 of the Bill, thus leaving No. 3 untouched, and the Committee entirely at large. Therefore it would be in order for the hon. Member to move as an Amendment to that Instruction some Instruction limiting the authority of the Committee to deal with Part 3, which was not touched *Aug* 3, 1331

It is not competent for the hon. Member to move any clause on Report which would have required an Instruction if it were to be considered in Committee. This clause would certainly have required an Instruction. For the same reason the following clause, in the name of the hon. Member for the College Green Division (Mr. Carew), is out of order *Aug* 6, 1652

The Council, as I understand it, nominates three persons, and out of those three persons the Lord Lieutenant appoints one to fill the office of High Sheriff. The High Sheriff appoints the Sub-Sheriff, and the question is whether the Sub-Sheriff is a person appointed by the Corporation. It seems to me that the Sheriff is not a person appointed by the Corporation within the meaning of the Instruction, and therefore the Committee in dealing with the office of Sub-Sheriff have exceeded their powers under the Instruction *Aug* 6, 1676

It is quite out of order for an hon. Member to read out a number of extracts from Blue-books and ask a Minister whether he is aware of the facts contained in them *Aug* 7 [44] 112

The Report is made from the Committee that they have dealt with certain matters in a certain order, and in that order the Votes are brought before the House. The House may, of course, postpone the consideration of any Resolution at its pleasure *Aug* 11, 500

The hon. Member cannot move to add a 16th member without first carrying a Motion that the number of members of the Committee should be 16. I cannot allow a Motion that the number should be 16, because I took the decision of the House against 17 as being substantially a decision in favour of 15. If I allowed a motion to increase the number to 16 I would have to allow one in favour of 18, 19, or any other number. Therefore, if

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SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Rules and Order of Debate—cont.

the hon. Member wishes to propose a certain name, his only course is to move to leave out some name already suggested *Aug* 11, 574

I think the hon. Member would not be in order in moving the Amendment on the Paper. It opens up a general question which does not appear to be consequential to any Amendment by the Lords. Subsection 1 has been struck out and practically re-enacted with certain alterations; out of some 23 or 24 lines there are alterations in five or six lines only. The greater part, therefore, of what has come down as an Amendment is really what both Houses have agreed upon, and in that part there can be no Amendment moved. This is an Amendment to a part to which both House have agreed *Aug* 12, 592

The hon. and learned Member is entitled to discuss what has been done in the other House, but not to debate the Debates which have taken place there *Aug* 12, 597

The proper motion will be to disagree with the Lords' Amendment; that will restore Clause 5, and then, after the restoration of the clause, the addition of the proviso may be moved *Aug* 12, 623

The hon. Member can only deal with the administrative policy of the Government upon this question *Aug* 12, 663

The hon. and learned Member is now going into a matter which may be more properly discussed if and when this question is decided in the affirmative, and when the question of the Lords' Amendment is before the House striking out Part III. The only question now is whether the Lords' Amendment should be considered. Since the hon. Member referred to the Standing Orders I have made inquiry, and I find that, though the words "the Standing Order be suspended" were necessary at the time this Motion was set down, they are unnecessary now, and I shall therefore not put them to the House *Aug* 13, 718

The hon. Member is not keeping to the question before the House, which is that these Amendments be now considered *Aug* 13, 719

The hon. Member is entitled to argue that the Bill is in the main a Water Bill, and that it is important that the water clauses should be passed, and that opposition would result in destroying the Bill, but he is not entitled to pursue the line of argument upon which he is entering *Aug* 13, 721

To argue the point will be out of order. It is not competent for the hon. Member to initiate a discussion as to the constitution of the Water Companies *Aug* 13, 721

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, Mr.—cont.

Miscellaneous Rulings

Feb 12 [37] 168, 186, 191, 198, 210; *Feb* 13, 217; *Feb* 14, 433; *Feb* 17, 440, 476, 485, 505, 507, 516; *Feb* 18, 571, 575, 603, 626, 631, 632; *Feb* 19, 637, 677; *Feb* 20, 698, 705; *Feb* 21, 818; *Feb* 24, 930, 1021, 1032; *Feb* 25, 1059, 1064, 1079, 1106, 1119; *Feb* 27, 1232, 1236, 1273, 1276, 1298, 1303, 1320, 1321, 1330, 1352, 1353; *Feb* 28, 1388, 1393, 1429; *Mar* 2, 1543, 1578

Mar 3 [38] 22; *Mar* 4, 178; *Mar* 5, 196, 289, 304; *Mar* 6, 314, 316, 328, 330, 333, 344, 346, 347, 408, 409; *Mar* 9, 450, 473, 476; *Mar* 10, 559, 569, 586, 588, 604, 657, 660; *Mar* 11, 661; *Mar* 12, 741, 742; *Mar* 13, 895, 896, 898, 911, 914, 915, 954, 955; *Mar* 16, 991, 1007, 1059; *Mar* 17, 1144, 1156, 1180, 1254, 1255; *Mar* 18, 1278, 1309; *Mar* 19, 1340, 1355, 1375; *Mar* 20, 1475; *Mar* 23, 1602, 1614, 1624, 1697

Mar 24 [39] 42, 59; *Mar* 25, 85, 86, 137; *Mar* 26, 233; *Mar* 27, 260, 277, 281; *Mar* 30, 372, 387, 404, 408, 409, 412, 413, 416, 417, 428, 429, 430, 431, 463, 464, 482, 483, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 505; *April* 13, 739, 748, 776, 778, 846; *April* 14, 857, 862, 866, 878, 879, 887, 890; *April* 15, 942, 943, 944, 945, 948, 949, 950, 989; *April* 17, 1156, 1166, 1171, 1176, 1178; *April* 20, 1350, 1358; *April* 21, 1369, 1374, 1378; *April* 23, 1542; *April* 24, 1617, 1619; *April* 27, 1708, 1770, 1772, 1773

April 29 [40] 107, 122, 123, 131, 153; *April* 30, 244, 247, 299; *May* 1, 345, 346; *May* 4, 423, 524, 528, 532; *May* 5, 538; *May* 12, 1132; *May* 13, 1261, 1269, 1275, 1293; *May* 14, 1331, 1412; *May* 15, 1444, 1445, 1446; *May* 18, 1572, 1583 1596; *May* 19, 1675, 1687, 1693

May 20 [41] 44; *May* 21, 70, 87, 88, 151, 152, 153, 157, 211; *June* 1, 218, 259; *June* 3, 389; *June* 4, 452, 477, 478, 488; *June* 5, 509, 516, 523, 542, 543, 544, 545, 547, 551; *June* 8, 610, 621, 689, 698; *June* 9, 723; *June* 10, 785, 786; *June* 11, 829, 857, 859, 861; *June* 12, 957, 972; *June* 15, 1075, 1093, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103; *June* 17, 1245; *June* 18, 1332, 1334, 1339; *June* 22, 1569, 1621, 1624, 1635, 1655; *June* 23, 1706, 1739, 1746, 1747

June 24 [42] 20, 34, 37, 42, 46; *June* 25, 57, 100, 106, 107, 108, 119, 126; *June* 26, 139; *June* 29, 256, 294, 305, 308, 309, 312, 313, 314, 320, 330, 332, 336, 340, 341, 342, 347, 351, 355, 362, 367, 369, 371; *July* 2, 520, 546, 609, 614; *July* 3, 664; *July* 9, 1100; *July* 10, 1225; *July* 13, 1366, 1367; *July* 15, 1515, 1550, 1553, 1572

July 17 [43] 36, 38; *July* 20, 188, 121, 243, *July* 21, 278, 291, 292; *July* 27, 722, 728, 736, 770, 771, 778; *July* 28, 834, 867, 876, 912, 915, 927; *July* 30, 1043, 1075; *July* 31, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1243, 1244; *Aug* 3, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1341, 1358, 1410, 1416; *Aug* 4, 1449; *Aug* 6, 1658, 1662, 1666, 1667, 1684, 1710, 1723

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, *Mr.*—cont.

Miscellaneous Rulings—cont.

Aug 7 [44] 115; *Aug* 10, 391, 393, 400, 453, 454; *Aug* 11, 500, 566, 567, 572, 573; *Aug* 12, 587, 593, 603, 605, 606, 616, 663, 673; *Aug* 13, 721, 724, 725, 726, 782, 811, 819; *Aug* 14, 850

Special Juries Bill

l. Pres., Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *July* 24 [43] 587

SPENCER, Earl

Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *June* 29 [42] 246

Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1205; In Com. *Aug* 7 [44] 7, 75, 92; 3R. *Aug* 10, 357

SPICER, Mr. A., *Monmouth Boroughs*

Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28, [40] 62

Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1293

Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 86, 88

Education Bill, In Com. *June* 16 [41] 1229, 1230

Education Bill (Special Aid Grants) *June* 8 [41] 609

Liverpool New Cattle Market and Railways Bill, 3R. *Mar* 12 [38] 726

Sports Bill

Intro., Mr. Luttrell; Read 1º *Feb* 19 [37] 678

Stafford Corporation Bill

Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

Staines Reservoirs Bill

2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 375; Mr. A. Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]

Committed to Select Com. on London Water Companies Bills *Mar* 24 [39] 42

Read 2ª *July* 16 [42] 1573

Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 824

STAMFORD, Earl of

Immunity of Judges *Aug* 10 [44] 302

Leeward Islands *Mar* 13 [38] 871, 873

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 12 [38] 717; 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 156, 159

Standing Committees on Law, Trade, etc. (see PARLIAMENT: COMMONS; sub-heading *Committees*)

STANHOPE, Earl

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies *Mar* 23 [38] 1579, 1580

Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *July* 7 [42] 910

House of Lords Offices *May* 18 [40] 1535

Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1529

Wages (Payment in Public-houses) *Mar* 23 [38] 1578

STANHOPE, Hon. P. J., *Burnley*

Army Estimates; £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 135

British South Africa Company *Aug* 11 [44] 576

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *Aug* 14 [44] 860

Crete (Outrages) *June* 9 [41] 717; *June* 11, 859; *June* 25 [42] 67; *Aug* 13 [44] 742

Drummond Castle (Wreck of) *June* 23 [41] 1685

East India Revenue Accounts (Indian Budget) *Aug* 13 [44] 796

Indian Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1596

Inter-Parliamentary Arbitration Conference *Aug* 13 [44] 728

Light Railways Bill, In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 473, 474

Matabeleland *June* 9 [41] 720; *June* 11, 840

Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1391

Queen's Speech *Feb* 13 [37] 295, 296

Supply: £3,066 for National Portrait Gallery *Aug* 7 [44] 172

Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 768, 769, 773

West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 364; *June* 4, 497

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, Lord

Appeal Court of Bengal *Feb* 20 [37] 684

Gambling in Fictitious Produce *May* 1 [40] 323, 334

Indian Troops in the Soudan *July* 16 [42] 1602

Municipal Corporations Association *July* 14 [42] 1414

Mussulman Law in India *June* 29 [42] 227, 234

Provisional Order Bills *July* 28 [43] 796, 803

Public Health (Sewers and Drains) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 322

School Attendance ("Regina *v.* Duggan") *April* 28 [40] 3

Wheat and Bread Prices *Feb* 21 [37] 797; *Feb* 24, 900

STANLEY, LORD (Lord Commissioner of the Treasury), *Lancashire, S.E., Westhoughton*

Sale of Intoxicants (Houses of Parliament) *July* 14 [42] 1421

STANLEY, Mr. H. M., *Lambeth, N.*

Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 95

Supply: £10,350,018 for Vote on Account *Mar* 20 [38] 1522, 1523, 1549, 1550

STANMORE, Lord

Armenia *May* 7 [40] 722; *May* 8, 863

Massacre near Kharput (Reported) *July* 20 [43] 111

Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 9, 35

Uganda Railway Bill, 3R. *Aug* 13 [44] 679

Stannaries Bill

l. Pres., Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *April* 23 [39] 1489

2R. Lord Halsbury, 990; Lord Herschell, 991 *May* 11 [40]

[*cont.*

Stannaries Bill—cont.
Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 11, 991
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com to Standing Com. *May* 15, 1414
Amendts. Rep. *May* 21 [41] 53
Read 3^{a} and Passed *June* 8, 600
c. Read 1° *July* 23 [43] 453
Read 2° and com. *July* 30, 1144
In Com., Dr. Tanner, (*Amendt.*) 1411 [Chairman, 1411;] Mr. S. T. Evans, 1412; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1412, 1413; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1412; R.P. *Aug* 3
In Com., Debate Resumed: Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1514; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1515, 1516; Mr. A. Strauss, 1515; Mr. W. A. McArthur, 1515 *Aug* 4
In Com., Mr. C. A. Cripps, 202; Mr. A. Strauss, 203, 204; Mr. T. M. Healy, 203; Sir R. Webster, 203 *Aug* 7 [44]
Rep. with Amendts. *Aug* 7, 204
Considered as Amended: Mr. A. Strauss, (*Amendt.*) 230; Sir R. Webster, 231; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 231) *Aug* 8
Prince of Wales's Consent, as Duke of Cornwall, Signified *Aug* 8, 231
Read 3^{a} and Passed *Aug* 8, 231
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to, with an Amendt. *Aug* 10, 269
Prince of Wales's Consent, as Duke of Cornwall, Signified: Commons' Amendt. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 469
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Stationery Contracts Committee (see PARLIAMENT: COMMONS; subheading *Committees*)

Statistics of Wages and Hours of Labour
Cotton Trade (Bombay and Madras), Q. Mr. J. Kenyon; A. Lord G. Hamilton *July* 30 [43] 1042
Cotton, Woollen, and Iron Trades (Foreign), Q. Mr. J. Kenyon; A. Mr. Curzon *July* 30 [43] 1041

Statute Law Revision Bills Committee (see PARLIAMENT: COMMONS; subheading *Committees*)

Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills
l. Lord Halsbury (*Motion for Com.*) *Feb* 17 [37] 437
c. Reso. for Joint Com. *Feb* 28, 1366
l. Joint Com. Ordered *Mar* 2, 1451
Message from Commons *re* Com. *Mar* 19 [38] 1313
c. Message from Lords to Commons to propose Joint Com. on *April* 21 [39] 1361
Considered in Commons and Replied to *April* 22, 1445
l. Reply Considered by Lords and Agreed to *April* 23, 1489
Duke of Norfolk added to Com. *April* 23, 1489
c. Message from Lords to add a Member to Joint Committee *May* 5 [40] 655

Statute Law Revision Bills and Consolidation Bills—cont.
Mr. Cripps added to Com. for Post Office Consolidation Bill *May* 5, 655
Rep. of Select Com. Pres., Sir Edward Clarke *May* 6, 720
Message from the Lords *May* 8, 884
l. Message from Commons that they have committed Friendly Societies Bill and Collecting Societies Bill to Joint Com. on Statute Law Revision Bills *June* 25 [42] 50
c. Report from Joint Com. in respect of Parliamentary Costs Bill *July* 8, 1052; *July* 9, 1053
l. Report from Joint Com. in respect of Friendly Societies Bill and Collecting Societies Bill *July* 16, 1573
c. Report and Special Report from Joint Com. in respect of Collecting Societies Bill *July* 16, 1621
Report and Special Report from Joint Com. in respect of Friendly Societies Bill *July* 16, 1621

Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. J. A. Pease; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 352
Withdrawn *May* 14 [40] 1409

STEPHENS, Mr. H. C., *Middlesex, Hornsey*
Drummond Castle (Wreck of) *June* 22 [41] 1565; *July* 2 [42] 532; *July* 7, 928, 929; *July* 9, 1115, 1116; *July* 30 [43] 1046
Hornsey Murder *Feb* 21 [37] 816
Matabeleland (Arms and Ammunition) *July* 30 [43] 1034
Supply: £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31, 1304, 1308

STEVENSON, Mr. F. S., *Suffolk, Eye*
Adjournment (to May 22) *May* 21 [41] 90
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1646; *May* 19, 1703
Armenia *Feb* 14 [37] 348, 349; *Feb* 17, 456
Armenian Christians *Mar* 3 [38] 122
Asiatic Turkey
  Massacres in *Feb* 14 [37] 340
  Missionaries in *April* 13 [39] 747
Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1585, 1586
Cretan Distress Fund *July* 16 [42] 1637
Day School Code (Article 89) *Mar* 26 [39] 237
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 328, 354; 3R. *June* 22, 1628
Disturbances in Diarbekir *July* 20 [43] 145
European Consuls in Asia Minor *June* 11 [41] 830
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1154
Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 722; *July* 27 [43] 692
Local Government (Elections) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1430
Nazim Pasha and the Armenian Councils *July* 27 [43] 693
Parish Council Elections *Feb* 28 [37] 1377
Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 141, 147
Russia and Armenia *Feb* 27 [37] 1252

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

Stevenson, Mr. F. S.—cont.
- Supply
  - £237,318 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *July* 3 [42] 733
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 700, 729
  - £536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 701
- Urfa, Massacres at *Feb* 24 [37] 930; *April* 30 [40] 201; *May* 21 [41] 75
- Van (Affairs at) *June* 25 [42] 69
- Zeitoun Governorship *April* 20 [39] 1261; *April* 27, 1725; *April* 30 [40] 201

Stewart, Sir Mark J., Bart., *Kirkcudbrightshire*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1392
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1685
- Education (Shepherds' Children) *Mar* 3 [38] 36
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1132
- Kafir Beer *Mar* 5 [38] 238
- Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 758
- Light Railways (Loans) *Mar* 5 [38] 237; *Mar* 13, 961
- Liquor Duty (Gold Coast) *Mar* 10 [38] 599
- National Museums (London) Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 628
- Pauper
  - Lunatics *Mar* 5 [38] 234, 235
  - Patients *Mar* 5 [38] 220
- Supply: £7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses *April* 24 [39] 1654, 1676

Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill
- Intro., Mr. J. Atkinson; Read 1° *April* 24 [39] 1704
- 2R. Mr. J. Dillon, 525, 526, 527, 528; Mr. J. Atkinson, 525, 526, 527, 528; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 525, 531, 532; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 526, 527, 532; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 526; Mr. J. Daly, 527, 528; [Mr. Speaker, 527, 528, 532;] Dr. Tanner, 528; Mr. T. Lough, 530; Mr. D. Kilbride, 530; Mr. G. Balfour, 531; Mr. J. Tully, 522; (*Division* 533) *May* 4
- Read 2° *May* 4, 533
- Withdrawn *July* 20 [43] 242
- (For Questions see Ireland)

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J. M., Bart., *Glasgow, College*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1466; In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1487
- Customs (Landing and Shipping Branch) *Aug* 10 [44] 370
- Oban and West Highlands Railway *Mar* 10 [38] 597
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 78
- Venezuela *Mar* 6 [38] 361

Stone, Sir J. B., Bart., *Birmingham, E.*
- Prison Labour *Mar* 3 [38] 28

Stoppages in the Streets
- Order to Prevent, Renewed *Feb* 11 [37] 61

Strachey, Mr. E., *Somerset, S.*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 27 [39] 1801; *April* 29 [40] 120; In Com. *May* 19, 1700; *May* 20 [41] 35; *June* 29 [42] 281, 282
- Business of the House *July* 27 [43] 704
- Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1678
- District Council Chairmen *May* 12 [40] 1130
- Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 911, 912, 913, 923; *June* 17, 1272
- Elm National Schools *Aug* 14 [44] 840
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1019, 1036, 1039; *July* 9, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1136; *July* 15, 1559
- Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1552, 1557; In Com. *Mar* 9 [38] 461; *June* 1 [41] 263, 265, 273; *June* 4, 429, 430, 435, 442; *Aug* 12 [44] 674
- Medical Officers of Health (Counties) *Feb* 28 [37] 1380
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 2R. *Mar* 19 [38] 1395, 1397, 1399; In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1390, 1395, 1396, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1405, 1408, 1409, 1411; *April* 23, 1532
- Old Age Pensions (Friendly Societies) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 21 [37] 835
- Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Bill *Aug* 13 [44] 819
- Supply
  - £35,529 for Board of Agriculture, Salaries and Expenses; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 506
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1311
- Weather Forecasts *May* 12 [40] 1130
- West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 363; *June* 4, 493
- West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 401; In Com. *July* 29 [43] 992; *Aug* 8 [44] 208, 210, 213, 224, 225, 226, 227; *Aug* 10, 452, 453
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 158

Strafford, Earl of
- Regimental Commands *Mar* 13 [38] 869

Strand Improvement Bill
- c. 2R. Mr. L. Hardy, (*Amendt.*) 1496; Mr. R. B. Martin, 1497; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 1497; Sir J. Lubbock, 1498; (*Amendt. withdrawn*) *April* 23 [39]
- Read 2° and Com. *April* 23, 1498
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Strauss, Mr. A., *Cornwall, Camborne*
- Assize Arrangements *July* 21 [43] 273
- Mines' (Stannary Court) (Arbitration) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 358
- Stannaries Bill, In Com. *Aug* 4 [43] 1515; *Aug* 7 [44] 203, 204; *Aug* 8, 230
- Straits Settlements (Mining Royalty) *July* 30 [43] 1052

Street Noises Bill
c. Intro., Mr. J. A. Jacoby ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360
Withdrawn *July* 1 [42] 509

Stroud and Painswick Light (Railway) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

STRUTT, Hon. C. H., *Essex, Maldon*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 292 ; 3R. *July* 1 [42] 451

STUART, Mr. JAMES, *Shoreditch, Hoxton*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1313 ; 2R. *April* 28 [40] 30 ; In Com. *May* 13, 1297 ; *May* 14, 1361, 1369 ; *May* 19, 1745 ; *May* 21 [41] 95, 167, 168, 179, 183, 188, 193, 194, 195, 209 ; *June* 23, 1703, 1710, 1747, 1748, 1750 ; *June* 24 [42] 11 ; *June* 29, 280, 290, 291, 328, 348, 353, 354, 355, 361, 370, 371
Army Medical Treatment *April* 20 [39] 1247
Business of the House
General *June* 15 [41] 1099, 1100 ; *June* 30 [42] 399
Supply *Feb* 24 [37] 982 ; *Feb* 27, 1325
Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 5, 8
Corporation of London (Metropolitan) Market Bill, 3R. *May* 7 [40] 725
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1612, 1630
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 916, 925 ; *June* 15, 1116, 1145 ; *June* 16, 1179, 1180 ; *June* 17, 1274, 1281, 1296 ; *June* 18, 1343
European Troops in India *Aug* 7 [44] 111 ; *Aug* 13, 747
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 9 [42] 1155, 1156, 1166
Gas Consumers *July* 16 [42] 1631
London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 5, 8
Mechanics and Labourers (Royal Parks) *Aug* 11 [44] 496
Poor Law Schools *July* 14 [42] 1428 ; *July* 16, 1641
Quarter Sessions (London) Bill, Intro. *July* 28 [43] 832
Statistical Office *Aug* 11 [44] 495
Supply : £116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses *Aug* 10 [44] 419
Tramway Bills *May* 4 [40] 425
Water Companies Bills, 2R. Postponed *Mar* 13 [38] 875

STUART-WORTLEY, Right Hon. C. B. (see WORTLEY)

Succession (Scotland) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. T. Shaw ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 357

SUDELEY, Lord
Irish Mail Contracts *July* 14 [42] 1417
Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1010, 1012

SULLIVAN, Mr. DONAL, *Westmeath, S.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 153
Labourers' (Ireland) Acts *Mar* 3 [38] 17 ; *Mar* 20, 1469
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 690

SULLIVAN, Mr. T. D., *Donegal, W.*
County Cess (Donegal) *Mar* 5 [38] 217
Hyde Park Meetings *Feb* 20 [37] 704
Light Railways (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1166
Phœnix Park (Cycle Races) *June* 15 [41] 1055
Roxborough Road (Limerick) Schools *June* 15 [41] 1054

Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill
l. Pres., Lord Halsbury ; Read 1ª *Feb* 28 [37] 1357
2R. Lord Halsbury, 717 ; Lord Rookwood, 717 ; Earl of Kimberley, 718 ; Viscount Cross, 718 ; Lord Herschell, 718 *Mar* 12 [38]
Read 2ª *Mar* 12, 718
In Com., Lord Halsbury, 987, 988 ; Lord Norton, 987, 988 *Mar* 16
Rep. without Amendt. : re-com. to Standing Com. *Mar* 16, 988

Summary Jurisdiction (Whipping) Bill (see JUVENILE OFFENDERS [WHIPPING] BILL)

Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment Bill
c. Intro., Mr. J. H. Roberts ; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360

Superannuation
Copy of Treasury Minute *re* Mr. W. J. Titterton Ordered and Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 11 [37] 70
Copy of Treasury Minute, dated July 23, 1896, granting a Retiring Allowance to Mr. Alfred Pike, Superintendent of County Courts, Treasury, Pres. (*c.*) *July* 30 [43] 1021

Superannuation Act 1887
Copy of Returns of Army and Navy Officers, permitted to hold Civil Service Appointments, to March 31st, 1896, Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 589

SUPPLY

Order for Committee Read *Feb* 18 [37] 628

Army and *Navy Estimates* (see under those Titles)

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1895-96

£20,975 for British East Africa
In Com., Mr. R. McKenna, 1416; Mr. Curzon, 1417, 1418, 1420; Sir C. Dilke, 1418, 1419; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 1418; Mr. W. F. Lawrence, 1419; Captain Bethell, 1420. Vote Agreed to, 1420 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£17,000 for Colonial Services (Sundry)
In Com., Mr. H. Labouchere, 1406, 1413; Mr. T. Lough, 1407, 1414; [Chairman, 1407, 4111;] Mr. J. Chamberlain, 1407, 1411, 1416; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1407; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 1411; Mr. F. W. Fison, 1412; Mr. T. H. Cochrane, 1414; Sir C. Dilke, 1414; Captain Bethell, 1415; Mr. J. G. Weir, 1415; (*Division*, 1416); Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 1416. Vote Agreed to, 1416 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£10 for County Courts
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1399
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£38,366 for Diplomatic and Consular Services
In Com., Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1402, 1405; Mr. Curzon, 1402, 1405; Mr. J. Burns, 1404, 1405; Mr. H. Labouchere, 1405; Sir E. Grey, 1406. Vote Agreed to, 1406 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£5,859 for Distress in Ireland, Relief of
In Com., Mr. T. Lough, 1424; Mr. D. H. Coghill, 1424; Mr. Hanbury, 1425. Vote Agreed to, 1425 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£2,870 for Foreign Office
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1399
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£1,500 for General Register House (Edinburgh)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1399
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£2,800 for Home Office
In Com., Mr. Ritchie, 1398; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1399. Vote Agreed to, 1399 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont

£7,000 for Inland Revenue
In Com., Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1425; Mr. Hanbury, 1425; Mr. H. Labouchere, 1426; [Chairman, 1426.] Vote Agreed to, 1426 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£4 for London University
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1402
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£150,719 for Public Education (England and Wales)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1399
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£9,281 for Public Education (Ireland)
In Com., Mr. Hanbury, 1402. Vote Agreed to, 1402 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£92,000 for Rates and Contributions in Lieu of Rates
In Com., Sir A. K. Rollit, 1397; Mr. Hanbury, 1398; Vote Agreed to, 1398 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£116,557 for Repayment to the Local Loans Fund
In Com., Mr. T. Lough, 1421; Mr. Hanbury, 1421, 1422, 1423; Mr. J. McLeod, 1422; Sir C. Dilke, 1422; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1422; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1423; Mr. J. O'Connor, 1424. Vote Agreed to, 1424 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£3,400 for Royal Palaces
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1397
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£20,000 for Science and Art Department for the United Kingdom
In Com., Mr. T. Lough, 1400; Mr. W. Woodall, 1400; Sir J. Gorst, 1400; Sir A. K. Rollit, 1400. Vote Agreed to, 1401 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£25,000 for Stationery and Printing
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1399
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£7,000 for Superannuations and Retired Allowances
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1421
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£2,200 for Supreme Court of Judicature
In Com., Mr. T. Lough, 1399; Mr. Hanbury, 1399. Vote Agreed to, 1399 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£18,725 for Treasury Chest
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Feb* 28 [37] 1421
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

£10,000 for Universities and Colleges (Great Britain)
In Com., Sir A. K. Rollit, 1401; [Chairman, 1401;] Viscount Cranborne, 1401; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1401; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1401; Mr. T. Lough, 1401; Mr. Hanbury, 1401, 1402. Vote Agreed to, 1402 *Feb* 28 [37]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 28 [40] 99

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1896-97.

£13,000 for Admiralty Buildings (Extension of)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 10 [39] 725. Report *April* 16, 1146

£20,400 for Art and Science Buildings (Great Britain)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 10 [39] 725
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 16 [39] 1146

£12 for Bankruptcy Department, Board of Trade
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449. Report *Aug* 11, 505

£35,529 for Board of Agriculture, Salaries and Expenses
In Com. (*Division*, 449). Vote Agreed to, 449 *Aug* 10 [44]
Report: Mr. E. Strachey, 506; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 507; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 508; Mr. W. Long, 508 *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 509

£3,573 for Board of Lunacy (Scotland), Salaries and Expenses
Report *Aug* 7 [44] 190

£1,960 for Board of Trustees for Manufactures, etc. (Scotland)
Report *Aug* 7 [44] 191

£109,784 for British Museum
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171
Report: Mr. S. Gedge, 234; Mr. Hanbury, 236, 237; Mr. T. Lough, 237; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 238 *Aug* 8
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 8, 238

£104,000 for British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa
In Com. (*Division*, 450). Vote Agreed to, 450 *Aug* 10 [44]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *Aug* 11, 521

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£1,181 for Charitable Donations and Bequests Office (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 17 [39] 1198. Report *April* 20, 1358

£28,869 for Charity Commission, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449
Report: Sir F. S. Powell, 509, 544; Mr. Hanbury, 509 *Aug* 11
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *Aug* 11, 545

£26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of
In Com., Mr. J. Dillon, (*Amendt.*) 40, 41, 55, 65; [Chairman, 41, 44, 60, 62, 63, 67, 68, 72;] Mr. Swift MacNeill, 43, 44, 45, 64; Mr. W. Johnston, 45, 67; Mr. T. M Healy, 46, 49, 50, 54, 64; Mr. G. Balfour, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 64, 65, 73, 79, 80, 81; Mr. W. Redmond, 56; Mr. M. Healy, 59, 60; Mr. G. Murnaghan, 62, 63; Mr. J. Daly, 66, 67, 79; Mr. W. Field, 68; Mr. J. O'Connor, 69; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 69, 75; Dr Tanner, 70, 77, 79; Mr. M. J. Flavin, 72, 73; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 75; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 76, 78; Mr. D. Macaleese, 78; Mr. M. Austin, 80. Vote Agreed to, 80 *July* 17 [43]
Report *July* 20, 241

£7,602 for Civil Contingencies Fund (Repayments to)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 448. Report *Aug* 11, 502

£26,700 for Civil Service Commission
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 21 [43] 1315 Report *Aug* 6, 1755

£29,400 for Colonial Office, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Sir W. Harcourt, 884, 921, 923, 927, 949; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 905, 921, 923, 926, 940, 958, 973; Mr. L. Courtney, 925, 927; Mr. G. Wyndham, 928, 953; Dr. Clark, 936, 940; Mr. F. Newdigate, 942; Mr. J. Bryn Roberts, 944; Mr. Darling, 947, 949; Mr. T. Lough, 949; Mr. W. Johnston, 949; Mr. H. Labouchere, 952, 953, 958, 965; Admiral Field, 957, 958; Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, 965; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 968; Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 971, 973; R.P. 975 *May* 8 [40]
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449
Report: Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 530, 540, 541; Sir C. Dilke, 537; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 538, 540, 541 *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 544
(For Questions see COLONIES, subheading *Colonial Vote*)

£52,738 for Colonial Services, including South Africa
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 450
Report: Sir C. Dilke, 555; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 556 *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 557

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£9,600 for Commissioners in Lunacy Office, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1314, 1315; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1314, 1315; Mr. S. Smith, 1314; Sir H. Fowler, 1315. Vote Agreed to *July* 31 [43]

£77,700 for County Court Officers, etc. (Ireland)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 667. Report *July* 27, 782

£20,000 for County Courts, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. J. H. Lewis, 567, 568, 571; Sir R. Webster, 568, 570, 571; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 568, 571; Mr. Hanbury, 569; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 569, 570, 572; (*Division*, 570); Dr. Clark, 571. Vote Agreed to, 571 *June* 5 [41]. Report *June* 8, 701

£3,795 for Crofters' Commission Establishment Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 166. Report *Aug* 8, 233

£773,712 for Customs

In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 9 [39] 584
Report: Mr. J. P. Farrell, 838; Mr. H. Kimber, 840; Mr. J. Burns, 840; Capt. Norton, 841; Mr. Hanbury, 842 *April* 13
Reso. Agreed to *April* 13, 843

£1,000 for Cyprus (Grant in Aid)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 450
Report: Sir C. Dilke, 521, 525; Mr. R. Pierpoint, 522, 525, 527; Mr. R. B. Martin, 524; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 524, 525, 527; (*Division*, 528) *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 528

£19,800 for Diplomatic and Consular Buildings

In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 10 [39] 725. Report *April* 16, 1146

£237,318 for Diplomatic and Consular Services

In Com., Sir Charles Dilke, 733; Sir H. Vincent, 733; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 733; Mr. Curzon, 733; Dr. Tanner, 734; R.P. *July* 3 [42]
In Com., Sir A. K. Rollit, 433; Sir C. Dilke, 439; Mr. Curzon, 440, 444, 445; Mr. J. Burns, 444; Mr. J. Brigg, 444; Sir G. O. Morgan, 445. Vote Agreed to, 445 *Aug* 10 [44]. Report *Aug* 11, 500

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£66,298 for Dublin Metropolitan Police

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 668. Report *July* 27, 782

£3,841 for Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Ireland)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 668. Report *July* 27, 783

£605 for Endowed Schools Commissioners (Ireland)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 649. Report *July* 27, 781

£39,974 for Exchequer and Audit Department, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 31 [43] 1315. Report *Aug* 3, 1414

£16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland), and in Aid of Piers and Quays.

In Com., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 1679; Mr. J. W. Crombie, 1683; Sir W. Wedderburn, 1683; Mr. J. P. Smith, 1686; Dr. Clark, 1686; Mr. J. E. Gordon, 1688; Sir C. Pearson, 1689, 1692, 1694; Mr. J. McLeod, 1692; Mr. J. M. White, 1692; Mr. A. Cross, 1693; Dr. Farquharson, 1694; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1694; Mr. J. G. Weir, 1695, 1696; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1695; (*Division*, 1695;) [Chairman, 1696;] (*Division*, 1696). Vote Agreed to, 1696 *April* 24 [39] Report *April* 28 [40] 99

£14,000 for Foreign and Other Secret Services

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 234

£51,086 for Foreign Office, Salaries and Expenses

In Com. Mr. C. J. Monk, (*Amendt.*) 668, 680, 696, 701; Sir R.T. Reid, 671, 686, 687, 696; Mr. Curzon, 678, 680, 686, 687, 705, 706, 712, 714, 721, 724, 731; Mr. J. Ellis, 688; Mr. T. W. Legh, 690, 692, 722; Mr. J. Bryce, 691, 692; Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 695, 696; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 698; Mr. R. Pierpoint, 700; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 700, 729; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 701); Mr. W. Redmond, 701, (*Amendt.*) 706, 707, 715, 720, 721; Mr. J. W. Sidebottom, 704, 705; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 709, 719; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 712, 714, 716, 720; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 719, 720; Dr. Tanner, 721; Mr. C. J. Murray, 723; Mr. J. A. Pease, 725; Sir C. Dilke, 726; Mr. W. F. Lawrence, 727; Mr. F. A. Channing, 729; *Amendt. negatived*, 733). Vote Agreed to *July* 3 [42]. Report *July* 6, 897
(For Questions see FOREIGN OFFICE)

[*cont*

SUPPLY—cont.

£5,300 for Friendly Societies Registry, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 31 [43] 1315. Report *Aug* 3, 1414

£26,295 for General Register House Offices (Edinburgh), Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 6 [43] 1754
Report *Aug* 7 [44] 191

£41,375 for Harbours in United Kingdom and Lighthouses Abroad
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 448
Report: Mr. J. H. Lewis, 502; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 504: Mr. Ritchie, 504 *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 505

£24,200 for Highlands and Islands of Scotland (Public Works and Communications)
In Com., Mr. J. McLeod, 1754; Mr. Graham Murray, 1755. Vote Agreed to, 1755 *Aug* 6 [43]

£78,610 for Home Office, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Mr. T. Lough, (*Amendt.*) 1270, 1274, 1275 1281; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1281, 1287, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295; Mr. J. Burns, 1275; Sir C. Dilke, 1276; Mr. E. Lees, 1278, 1280; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1278, 1280; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1283); Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1283, 1288; Mr. J. Dillon, 1284; Mr. M. Davitt, 1286; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1288; Mr. T. M. Healy, 1289; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1290; Mr. T. Ellis, 1290, 1292; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1292, 1295; Mr. W. P. Morgan, 1293; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1294; Mr. J. Daly, 1294; Mr. J. McLeod, 1295. Vote Agreed to, 1295 *July* 31 [43]. Report *Aug* 3, 1413

£8,774 for Hospitals and Charities (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 668. Report *July* 27, 783

£22,036 for House of Commons Offices, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Mr. J. McLeod, 170; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 170, 171; [Chairman, 171;] Mr. J. H. Lewis, 171; Mr. Hanbury, 171; (*Motion by leave withdrawn*, 171) *Aug* 7 [44]
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10, 448
Report: Sir W. Lawson, (*Amendt.*) 528, 529, 530; Sir R. Webster, 529; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 530) *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 530

SUPPLY—cont.

£11,663 for House of Lords Offices, Salaries and Expenses
In Com. (*Division*, 448). Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44]. Report *Aug* 11, 505

£23,900 for Houses of Parliament Buildings
In Com., Dr. Farquharson, 722; Mr. A. Akers-Douglas, 723. Vote Agreed to, 723 *April* 10 [39]
Report: Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1145; Mr. A. Akers-Douglas, 1145; Dr. Tanner, 1145 *April* 16
Reso. Agreed to *April* 16, 1146

£1,701,036, for Inland Revenue Department, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 585; Mr. Hanbury, 585, 586; Mr. J. H. Lewis, (*Motion*) 585; Mr. T. Lough, 585; (*Motion withdrawn*, 586); (*Original Motion withdrawn*, 586) *April* 9 [39]
In Com., Mr. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 703, 707; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 705, 709; Mr. Hanbury, 706; Sir G. O. Morgan, 707; (*Division*, 709;) Dr. Farquharson, 709. Vote Agreed to, 710 *April* 10. Report *April* 16, 1144

£42,258 for Irish Land Commission, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Mr. J. C. Flynn, 767; Mr. T. M. Healy, 769, 772; [Chairman, 771;] Mr. T. W. Russell, 772; Mr. J. Dillon, 773, 774: Mr. G. Balfour, 774, 776, 777; Sir J. Colomb, 775; Mr. Vesey Knox, 775; Mr. M. Healy, 777. Vote Agreed to, 778 *June* 9 [41]
In Com., Mr. J. Dillon, 667; Mr. Hanbury, 667; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 667. Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43]. Report *July* 29, 991

£5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Mr. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 401, 405; Sir R. Webster, 402, 404, 405: Mr. J. Caldwell, 403; Mr. J. Bryn Roberts, 403; Mr. G. Lambert, 403, 404; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 403; Mr. Tomlinson 404; Mr. J. A Pease, 405; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 405; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 405; R. P. 406 *May* 1 [40]
In Com., Sir R. T. Reid, 556, 561; Sir H. Vincent, 558; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 558; Sir G. O. Morgan, 558; Sir W. Harcourt, 559; Sir J. Leese, 560; Sir J. T. Brunner, 560; Mr. R. B. Martin, 560; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 560; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 560, 562, 563, 565; Sir R. Webster, 561, 562, 564, 565; [Chairman, 563;] Dr. Clark, 563; Mr. Hanbury, 563; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 563, (*Amendt.*) 564, 567; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 565; Mr. E. W. Byrne, 566; (*Division*, 567). Vote Agreed to, 567 *June* 5 [41]. Report *June* 8, 701

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£65,811 for Law Charges and Courts of Law (Scotland), Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. J. McLeod, 154, 166; Dr. Clark, 156; Sir W. Wedderburn, 156; Mr. Graham Murray, 158, 162, 163; Mr. J. Caldwell, 160, 163, 164, 166; Mr. A. Ure, 165, 166; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 165. Vote Agreed to, 166 *Aug* 7 [44]

Report *Aug* 8, 233

£41,825 for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland)

In Com., Mr. Arnold-Forster, 665; Mr. J. Atkinson, 665. Vote Agreed to, 665 *July* 24 [43]

Report: Mr. J. Dillon, 1135; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1136; [Mr. Speaker, 1136, 1137;] Mr. T. M. Healy, 1136, 1137; Mr. W. Johnston, 1137; Mr. J. Atkinson, 1137; Dr. Tanner, 1139; Sir R. Webster, 1139 *July* 30

Reso. Agreed to *July* 30, 1139

£38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc.

In Com., Mr. T. Lough, 350, 351, 357; Sir R. Webster, 351, 352, 356, 360, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375; Mr. R. G. Webster, 351, 352; [Chairman, 351, 352, 365, 367, 372. 375;] Mr. Ellis Griffith, 352, 364, 366, 368; Sir F. Lockwood, 354, 357; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 355, 375; Mr. Lloyd-George, 356, 361, 362, 363, 365, 367, 371, (*Amendt.*) 372, 374; Mr. J. F. Oswald, 358; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 360, 362; Mr. J. H. Lewis, (*Amendt.*) 360, 373; Mr. Hanbury, 362, 363; Mr. J. Caldwell, 363, 373; (*Division* 364); Mr. Lloyd Morgan, 366; Mr. M. V. Davies, 367, 373; Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, 368; Mr. D. B. Jones, 369; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 370, 371, 373; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 373; (*Division*, 375); Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 375; Dr. Tanner, 375. Vote Agreed to, 375 *May* 1 [40]

Report: Mr. J. Caldwell, (*Amendt.*) 533; Dr. Tanner, 534; Dr. Clark, 534; (*Division*, 534) *May* 4

Reso. Agreed to *May* 4, 534

£116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 400, 404; Sir A. K. Rollit, 402, 429; Sir G. O. Morgan, 403; Mr. H. Chaplin, 403, 404, 414, 417; [Chairman, 404;] (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 405); Mr. W. Hazell, (*Amendt.*) 405, 417, 433; Mr. C. J. Monk, 407; Sir H. Fowler, 409; Mr. G. Drage, 410; Sir C. Dilke, 412; Mr. J. Stuart, 419; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 423; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 425; Sir J. Savory, 426; Colonel Mellor, 426; Mr. F. Cawley, 428, 432; Mr. E. Lawrence, 428; Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, 429; Mr. T. W. Russell, 429, 432; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 431;

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£116,997 for Local Government Board, Salaries and Expenses—cont.

Major Pryce-Jones, 431; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 433). Vote Agreed to, 433 *Aug* 10 [44]

Report: Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 500; [Mr. Speaker, 500;] *Aug* 11

Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 500

£113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. J. C. Flynn, 1198, 1199, 1200; Colonel Saunderson, 1199, 1200; Mr. J. Daly, 1200, 1216, 1227; Mr. M. Austin, 1201; Mr. T. Lough, 1201, 1202, 1217, 1218; Mr. G. Balfour, 1202, 1205, 1206, 1221, 1225, 1227; [Chairman, 1202;] Mr. J. P. Farrell, 1203, 1206, 1209; Dr. Tanner, (*Amendt.*) 1205, 1209, 1210, 1224, 1227; Mr. Murnaghan, 1205, 1216; Mr. J. Dillon, 1210; Mr. A. O'Connor, 1212, 1225; Serjeant Hemphill, 1212; Mr. P. J. Power, 1214; Mr. Kilbride, 1218, 1219; Mr. W. Field, 1219, 1223, 1225, 1227; Mr. Caldwell, 1220, 1221; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1210); Mr. M. Davitt, 1226. Vote Agreed to, 1227 *April* 17 [39] Report *April* 20, 1358

£7,591 for Local Government Board (Scotland), Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 6 [43] 1754 Report *Aug* 7 [44] 191

£10 for London University Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449 Report *Aug* 11, 521

£2,771 for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of

In Com., Mr. Swift MacNeill (*Amendt.*) 1184, 1187, 1197; Mr. M. Davitt, 1186, (*Amendt.*) 1190, 1196; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 1186, 1190, 1192, 1197; Mr. G. Balfour, 1186, 1188, 1194, 1196, 1197; Mr. J. Dillon, 1186, 1187, 1193; Colonel Saunderson, 1188; [Chairman, 1188, 1192;] Mr. J. A. Pease, 1188; Serjeant Hemphill, 1189; Mr. E. H. Carson, 1189; Mr. D. P. Barton, 1190; (*Division*, 1190); Mr. G. Murnaghan, 1191; Mr. D. H. Coghill, 1191; Mr. P. J. Power, 1194; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 1195; Mr. A. Cross, 1197; (*Division*, 1198). Vote Agreed to, 1198 *April* 17 [39]

Report: Mr. J. Dillon, 1357, 1358; [Mr. Speaker, 1358;] Mr. G. Balfour, 1358 *April* 20

Reso. Agreed to *April* 20, 1358

£9,600 for Lunacy Commissioners Office, Salaries and Expenses

Report *Aug* 3 [43] 1414

£3,573 for Lunacy Commission (Scotland)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 6 [43] 1754

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£21,943 for Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics in Broadmoor Asylum
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 234

£32,500 for Mercantile Marine Fund (Grant in Aid)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449. Report *Aug* 11, 505

£3,100 for Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 447. Report *Aug* 11, 501

£40,927 for Metropolitan Police Pay and Expenses
In Com., Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 584; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 584, 587; Mr F. G. Banbury, 584; Dr. Clark, 585, (*Amendt.*) 587; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 585; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 586; Mr. R. Wallace, 588; Mr. J. Caldwell, 588, 589; [Chairman, 589;] (*Division*, 589). Vote Agreed to, 589 *June* 5 [41]
Report *June* 8, 702

£25 for the Mint, Salaries and Expenses, including Expenses of Coinage
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 233

£822 for Miscellaneous Charitable and Other Allowances
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 447. Report *Aug* 11, 501

£2,449 for Miscellaneous Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 448. Report *Aug* 11, 502

£36,500 for Miscellaneous Legal Buildings (Great Britain)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 10 [39] 725. Report *April* 16, 1146

£23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses
In Com., Mr. J. H. Lewis, 375, 382, 385, 386; Mr. Hanbury, 376, 378, 387; Mr. Lloyd-George, 376, (*Amendt.*) 377, 378, 380, 381, 383, 384, 386; Dr. Clark, 376, 378, 379, 380, 388; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 376; Mr. J. Caldwell, 376, 378, 389; Sir R. Webster, 377, 382, 384, 385, 386; Mr. R. G. Webster, 377; [Chairman, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, 377;] Mr. H. C. Richards, 378; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 378); Mr. J. Brigg, 378; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 378, 381; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 379, 380, 381; Dr. Tanner, 379; Mr. Dalziel, 381; Mr. J. Samuel, 385; (*Division*, 387); Mr. Gibson Bowles, 387; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 387; Captain Bethell, 389. Vote Agreed to, 389 *May* 1 [40]. Report *May* 4, 535

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£9,500 for National Debt Office, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 31 [43] 1315. Report *Aug* 3, 1414

£616,077 for National Education in Ireland (including a Supplementary Sum of £3,375)
In Com., Mr. Vesey Knox, 81, 85; [Chairman, 85, 94;] Mr. Arnold-Forster, 88; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 89, 90, 92, 97; Mr. Hanbury, 90, 92, 93, 96, 97, 100; Mr. T. M. Healy, 93, 94, 97; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 94; Mr. A. O'Connor, 99; Mr. W. Field, 100; Mr. T. Harrington, 101; Mr E. H. Carson, 103; Sir M. Hicks Beach 105; R.P. *July* 17 [43]
In Com., Debate Resumed: Mr. J. Dillon, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 637, 638, 639; Mr. Hanbury, 614, 628, 630, 631; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619; Mr. Vesey Knox, 616, 617, 619, 621, 623, 631, (*Amendt.*) 633; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 619; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 620; Mr. G. Balfour, 623, 637, 647, 649; Mr. S. Young, 624; Mr. J. Daly, 624; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 625; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 626; Mr. J. Tully, 626, 640; Sir A. K. Rollit, 627; Mr. P. C. Doogan, 628, 645; Mr. T. M. Healy, 629, 630; Mr. A. O'Connor, 631, 634; Mr. W. Field, 632, 639, 646, 649; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 633; Mr. J. Caldwell, 634; (*Division*, 635;) Mr. J. P. Farrell, 635, 637; [Chairman, 638, 639, 640;] Mr. Swift MacNeill, 640, 641; Mr. H. Broadhurst, 640; Mr. M. Healy, 642; Mr. W. O'Malley, 645. Vote Agreed to, 649 *July* 24
Report: Mr. J. Daly, 987; Mr. M. J. Flavin, 988; Mr. J. Dillon, 988, 989, 990; Mr. G. Balfour, 988; Mr. G. Murnaghan, 989; Mr. Hanbury, 989, 990; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 990. Agreed to, 990 *July* 29

£1,643 for National Gallery of Ireland
In Com., Sir T. Esmonde, 649; Mr. G. Balfour, 649. Vote Agreed to, 650 *July* 24 [43]. Report *July* 27, 781

£1,960 for National Gallery, etc. (Scotland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 6 [43] 1754

£7,286 for National Gallery, Salaries and Expenses and Grant in Aid
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 238

£3,066 for National Portrait Gallery, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Mr. P. J. Stanhope, 172; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 172. Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44]. Report *Aug* 8, 238

£11,372 for Pauper Lunatics (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 668. Report *July* 27, 783

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£17,570 for Peterhead Harbour

In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 10 [39] 727. Report *April* 16, 1146

£2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness

In Com., Mr. J. H. Lewis, 572, 573, 581; Dr. Clark, 573, 577, 578, (*Amendt.*) 581, 583; Mr. J. Burns, 573, 579, 582; [Chairman, 573, 574,] Mr. R. G. Webster, 574, 576, 578; Mr. Brynmor Jones, 574; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 575, 576, 577; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 575, 576, 577, 580, 582, 583; Mr. F. G. Banbury, 576; Mr. Stuart-Wortley, 577; Mr. Jesse Collings, 577; Mr. J. Caldwell, 578; Colonel Milward, 578, 582; Mr. T. Lough, 578; Mr. H. Labouchere, 581, 582; Mr. S. Gedge, 582; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 582, 583; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 583). Vote Agreed to, 583 *June* 5 [41] Report *June* 8, 701

£536,607 for Post Office Packet Service

In Com., Mr. J. Burns, (*Amendt.*) 661; Mr. Henniker Heaton, 665; R.P., 666 *April* 9 [39]

In Com., Mr. W. Allen, 680; Mr. J. Lowther, 681, 701; Mr. J. Burns, 681, 687, 688, 702; Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, 682; Mr. A. D. Provand, 683, 693, 699, 700; Mr. T. M. Healy, 685; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 686; Sir T. Sutherland, 687, 697; Sir C. Dilke, 687, 695; Mr. Hanbury, 692, 693, 696, 697; Mr. Dalziel, 696, 697, 698; Mr. B. L. Cohen, 698; [Chairman, 700, 702;] Sir H. Vincent, 700; Mr. F. S. Stevenson, 701; Mr. Paulton, 701; (*Division*, 703). Vote Agreed to, 703 *April* 10

Report: Mr. J. M. Maclean, 1136; Mr. J. Burns, 1137, 1139, 1142; Mr. Hanbury, 1139, 1141; Mr. L. McIver, 1140; Dr. Clark, 1141 *April* 16

Reso. Agreed to *April* 16, 1142

£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Sir A. K. Rollit, (*Amendt.*) 586, 598, 631, 658; Mr. C. J. Monk, 588; Mr. Arnold-Forster, 589, 591, 592, 623; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 591; [Chairman, 591, 592, 620, 621, 636, 642, 647, 657, 658;] Mr. B. L. Cohen, 592; Mr. M. Austin, 593; Mr. J. Brigg, 593; Mr. T. M. Healy, 594; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 596; Mr. Hanbury, 596, 598, 624, 626, 648, 649, 650, 651, 656, 660; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 600; Colonel Hughes, 603; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 604, 626; Mr. F. B. Mildmay, 606; Mr. T. Lough, 606, 640; Mr. W. T. Howell, 608; Mr. W. Hazell, 608, 640; Mr. H. Kimber, 612; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 612, 648, 656; Sir C. Gull, 613; Sir G. O. Morgan, 614; Mr. Wootton Isaacson, 614; Mr. A. D. Provand, 614, 620, 621, 641, 642; Mr. Henniker Heaton, 621, 631, 636, 642,

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SUPPLY—cont.

£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses—cont.

649, 650, 651; Major Rasch, 621, 659; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 622; Mr. S. Gedge, 622; Mr. C. E. Shaw, 623; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 623, (*Amendt.*) 658; Mr. H. C. Richards, 639; Mr. E. Lawrence, 640; Mr. J. Burns, 643, 647; Mr. E. Robertson, 656, 657, 658; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 658); (*Division*, 660); Dr. Tanner, 660. Vote Agreed to, 660 *April* 9 [39]

Report: Colonel Milward, 843; Mr. W. A. McArthur, 844; Mr. W. Field, 844; Mr. C. E. Shaw, 844; Mr. Hanbury, 845. Mr. T. H. Cochrane, 846; Mr. Galloway, 846; [Mr. Speaker, 846] *April* 13

Reso. Agreed to *April* 13, 846

£2,009,281 for Post Office Telegraph Services

In Com. (*Division*) *April* 10 [39] 703. Report *April* 16, 1144

£55,356 for Prison Commissioners' Expenses (Scotland)

Report *Aug* 7 [44] 191

£426,290 for Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies Expenses

In Com., Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 589; Mr. H. J. Gladstone, 591 *Adj. June* 5 [41]

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449

Report: Mr. Luttrell, 516; Viscount Cranborne, 518; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 519 *Aug* 11

Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 520

£70,642 for Prisons (Ireland)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 668. Report *July* 27, 782

£55,356 for Prisons (Scotland)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 6 [43] 1754

£8,833 for Privy Council Office, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 31 [43] 1315. Report *Aug* 3, 1414

£127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1295, 1299, 1300; Mr. Ritchie, 1295, 1296, 1302, 1303, 1307, 1308, 1312, 1313; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1297; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1298, (*Amendt.*) 1309; Mr. J. Bryce, 1300, 1302, 1307; Mr. E. Robertson, 1303, 1304; [Chairman, 1304;] Mr. H. C. Stephens, (*Amendt.*) 1304, 1308; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1306; Mr. W. P. Morgan, 1309; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1309); Mr. C. W. Cayzer, 1309; (*Division*, 1309); Mr. F. A. Channing, 1309, 1313; Dr. Tanner, 1310, 1314; Mr. E. Strachey, 1311; Mr. J. Daly, 1311; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1314. Vote Agreed to, 1314 *July* 31 [43]. Report *Aug* 3, 1413

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£132,000 for Public Buildings (Great Britain)
In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 711; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 712. Vote Agreed to, 712 *April* 10 [39]
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *April* 16, 1145

£4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales)
In Com., Sir J. Gorst, 1236, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1274, 1277, 1283, 1284; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 1242, 1272, 1274; Mr. E. Gray, 1248, 1251; Mr. A. J. Mundella, 1251; Mr. S. Smith, 1252; Sir A. B. Forwood, 1255; Mr. J. Dillon, 1257; Sir J. Lubbock, 1258; Mr. J. Brigg, 1261; Sir F. S. Powell, 1261; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1264, 1271; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 1267; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 1270; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 1270; Mr. J. C. Williams, 1276, 1282; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1279; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1279; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1280; Mr. H. S. Foster, 1281, 1282; Mr. F. A. Channing, 1283. Vote Agreed to, 1284 *July* 10 [42]
On Rep. of Reso.: Mr. F. A. Channing, 1403; Sir J. Gorst, 1405; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1405. Reso. Agreed to, 1405 *July* 13

£595,922 for Public Education in Scotland
In Com., Mr. Graham Murray, 167; Mr. J. M. White, 168; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 168, 169, 170; Sir W. Harcourt, 168, 169; Mr. J. Caldwell, 168; Mr. J. McLeod, 169; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 169; (*Motion by leave withdrawn*, 170) *Aug* 7 [44]
In Com., Mr. J. M. White, 238; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 243; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 244; Mr. J. McLeod, 244; Mr. J. Caldwell, 246; Mr. Vesey Knox, 252; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 254; Mr. Graham Murray, 254. Vote Agreed to, 257 *Aug* 8
Resolution: [Mr. Speaker, 457, 458;] Mr. J. McLeod, (*Amendt.*) 457, 458; Mr. Graham Murray, 458; (*Division*, 458). Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 10

£3,566 for Public Record Office (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 17 [39] 1227. Report *April* 20 [39] 1358

£14,918 for Public Record Office, Salaries and Expenses
Report: Mr. W. Jones, 509; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 511; Major Pryce-Jones, 511; Mr. Hanbury, 511 *Aug* 11 [44]
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11 512

£137,341 for Public Works and Buildings (Ireland)
In Com., Mr. J. Tully, 662; Mr. Hanbury, 663; Mr. J. Dillon, 663; Sir J. Haslett, 663. Vote Agreed to, 663 *July* 24 [43]. Report *July* 27, 781

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£24,200 for Public Works and Other Expenditure (Scotland)
Report *Aug* 7 [44] 191

£4,500 for Public Works Loan Commission, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 233

£24,597 for Public Works Office (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 665
Report: Mr. T. M. Healy, 1134, 1135; Mr. Hanbury, 1134 *July* 30
Reso. Agreed to *July* 30, 1135

£2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland)
In Com., Mr. J. Dillon, 650, 651, 655, 658, 659; Mr. W. Johnston, 651, 652, 659; Mr. T. Harrington, 652; Mr. G. Balfour, 652; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 653, 655; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 655, 656; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 656; Mr. W. E. T. Sharpe, 657; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, 661; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 662. Vote Agreed to, 662 *July* 24 [43]. Report *July* 27, 781

£19,503 for Railways (Ireland)
In Com., Mr. J. Tully, 663; Mr. Hanbury, 664. Vote Agreed to, 664 *July* 24 [43]. Report *July* 27, 782

£174,853 for Rates on Government Property
In Com., Sir A. K. Rollit, 728; Mr. J. Caldwell, 729; Mr. Hanbury, 729. Vote Agreed to, 730 *April* 10 [39]
Report: Mr. C. Harrison, 1142, 1143; Mr. Hanbury, 1143, 1146; Lord Hugh Cecil, 1146 *April* 16
Reso. Agreed to *April* 16, 1146

£57,479 for Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 24 [43] 668. Report *July* 27, 783

£126,746 for Reformatory, Industrial, and Day Industrial Schools (Great Britain)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449
Report: Admiral Field, 545, 548; Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 11, 547; Sir W. Harcourt, 547, 548 *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 548

£10,280 for Registrar General's Office (Ireland)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *April* 17 [39] 1228. Report *April* 20, 1358

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£27,266 for Registrar General of Births, etc. (England) Department, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 234

£3,175 for Registrar General of Births, etc. (Scotland) Department, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 6 [43] 1754 Report *Aug* 7 [44] 191

£281,400 for Revenue Department Buildings (Great Britain)

In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 710, 711; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 710, 711; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 711; Mr. J. Caldwell, 711. Vote Agreed to, 711 *April* 10 [39]. Report *April* 16, 1144

£781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses

In Com., Mr. Swift MacNeill, 724, 747; Mr. H. J. Wilson, 727; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, 728; Mr. W. Redmond, 729, (*Amendt.*) 734, 766; [Chairman, 734, 756;] Mr. C. E. Schwann, 735; Captain Phillpotts, 735; Mr. J. Daly, 736; Mr. E. H. Carson, 736; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 738; Mr. R. M. Dane, 740; Mr. W. Field, 741; Mr. T. M. Healy, 741; Mr. G. Balfour, 743, 747, 752, 754, 759, 761, 763, 765; Mr. J. Dillon, 748, 750; Mr. W. Johnston, 750; Mr. P. O'Brien, 751, 767; Dr. Tanner, 752, 759; Mr. D. Kilbride, 754, 755; Mr. G. Murnaghan, 756; Mr. J. Burns, 757; Mr. M. Healy, 759; Mr. A. Lafone, 759; Mr. T. Lough, 761, 763, 764; (*Division*, 764); Mr. A. J. Balfour, 767. Vote Agreed to, 767 *June* 9 [41]. Report *June* 11, 930

£26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House

In Com., R.P. *Mar* 30 [39] 483

In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 712, 716, 717; Mr. J. Burns, 712, 713, 715; Dr. Tanner, 713; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 714, 716; Mr. J. Caldwell, 715; (*Division*, 716); (*Amendt.* 716); [Chairman, 716;] (*Division*, 717). Vote Agreed to, 717 *April* 10. Report *April* 16, 1144

£74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens

In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, (*Amendt.*) 717, 720; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 717; Mr. Akers-Douglas, 718, 721, 722; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 718, 721; Mr. J. Caldwell, 718, 721; Mr. J. Burns, 719; (*Division* 721); Dr. Tanner, 722. Vote Agreed to, 722 *April* 10 [39]. Report *April* 16, 1145

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1284, 1292, 1296; Mr. H. Hobhouse, 1285; Mr. A. Birrell, 1285; Mr. E. Gray, 1286; Mr. C. J. Monk, 1288; Mr. J. H. Yoxall, 1289; General Laurie, 1290; Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, 1290; Sir J. Gorst, 1290, 1300, 1301, 1302; Mr. J. Caldwell (*Amendt.*) 1292, (*Amendt.*) 1299, 1302; Mr. Hanbury, 1293, 1295; Mr. A. H. D. Acland, 1294, 1295; Sir J. Lubbock, 1295, 1303; Viscount Cranborne, 1297; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 1298, 1303; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1298; Mr. R. T. Hermon-Hodge, 1298; Mr. J. Burns, 1298, 1303; (*Division*, 1299); Mr. R. B. Martin, 1300; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1299, 1300; Mr. T. Shaw, 1300, 1304; Mr. R. Wallace, 1301; Mr. J. Dillon, 1302, 1303; Mr. A. Cross, 1302; (*Division*, 1303); Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1303, 1304. Vote Agreed to, 1304 *July* 10 [42]. Report *July* 13, 1406

£16,154 for Scientific Investigations, etc. (Grant in Aid)

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449. Report *Aug* 11, 521

£7,850 for Secretary for Scotland Office, Salaries and Expenses

In Com., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, 1647, 1649, 1667, 1669; Sir C. Pearson, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1653, 1658, 1660, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1675, 1678; Dr. Clark, 1649, 1652, 1653, 1656; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1650, 1651; Dr. Farquharson, 1651, 1652, 1670; [Chairman, 1651, 1652, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1677;] Mr. A. D. Provand, 1652; Mr. J. Bryce, 1653, 1660; Sir J. Lubbock, 1654; Sir M. Stewart, 1654, 1676; Sir G. Trevelyan, 1655, 1661; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1655, 1656; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1655; Mr. E. Robertson, 1656, 1662; Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1658; Mr. C. B. Renshaw, 1658; Sir J. Leng, 1659; Mr. A. Cross, 1663, 1664; Mr. J. Caldwell, 1664, 1666, 1671, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679; Mr. J. G. Weir, 1664, 1677, 1678; Sir W. Wedderburn, 1664, 1665, 1667; Mr. J. McLeod, 1668; Mr. Munro Ferguson, 1670; Mr. J. Daly, 1671; Mr. W. Johnston, 1676; Mr. Graham Murray, 1678. Vote Agreed to, 1679 *April* 24 [39]. Report *April* 28 [40] 99

£700 for Slave Trade Services

In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 450. Report *Aug* 11, 528

£376,571 for Stationery and Printing

In Com., Vote Agreed to *July* 31 [43] 1315

Report: Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1551; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1551; Mr. J. McLeod, 1552; Mr. T. Lough, 1552; Mr. J. C. Williams, 1553; Mr. J. Burns, 1553; Mr. Hanbury, 1554 *Aug* 5

Agreed to *Aug* 5, 1556

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—cont.

£34,100 for Subsidies to Telegraph Companies
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 450. Report *Aug* 11, 528

£271,028 for Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities, etc.
In Com., Dr. Clark, 446; Mr. Hanbury, 446: Mr. Graham Murray, 446; Mr. J. Caldwell, 447; (*Division*, 447). Vote Agreed to, 447 *Aug* 10 [44]. Report *Aug* 11, 501

£75,656 for Supreme Court of Judicature and Other Legal Departments (Ireland)
In Com., Mr. H. C. Plunkett, 665, 667; Mr. J. J. Clancy, 665; Mr. T. Harrington, 666; Mr. Hanbury, 666. Vote Agreed to, 667 *July* 24 [43]. Report *July* 27, 782

£204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Dr. Clark, 389, 391, 392, 395, 396; Mr. R. G. Webster, 390, 395, 396; Mr. Dalziel, (*Amendt.*) 391, 394; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 391, 392; Mr. J. Burns, 392, 393; Mr. J. Caldwell, 392, 395; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 393, 400, 401; Sir R. Webster, 393, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 395; Mr. J. Brigg, 396; (*Division*, 396); [Chairman, 396, 398, 399;] Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 397, 398, (*Amendt.*) 399; (*Division*, 400); Mr. Bryn Roberts, 401. Vote Agreed to, 401 *May* 1 [40] Report *May* 4, 535

£140,210 for Surveys of the United Kingdom
In Com., Sir J. S. B. Simeon, 725; Mr. W. Long, 727. Vote Agreed to, 727 *April* 10 [39]. Report *April* 16, 1146

£8,740 for Temporary Commissions and Committees and Special Inquiries, Salaries and Expenses (Grants in Aid)
In Com., Dr. Clark, 448; (*Division*, 448). Vote Agreed to, 448 *Aug* 10 [44]
Report: Sir C. Dilke *Aug* 11, 501
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 502

£61,000 for Treasury and Subordinate Departments, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 448. Report *Aug* 11, 505

£31,089 for Trustee Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 447. Report *Aug* 11, 501

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SUPPLY—cont.

£64,179 for Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, etc., Expenses (Grants in Aid)
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 449
Report: Mr. J. C. Williams, (*Amendt.*) 548; Sir A. K. Rollit, 552; (*Amendt. by leave withdrawn*, 555) *Aug* 11
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 555

£6,316 for Valuation and Boundary Survey (Ireland)
In Com., Mr. J. Dillon, 1228; Colonel Waring, 1228; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1228; Mr. Swift MacNeill, 1229; Mr. T. Lough, 1229; Mr. G. Balfour, 1229 *April* 17 [39]. Report Agreed to *April* 20, 1359

£13,800 for Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, etc., Office, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 10 [44] 9
Report: Mr. J. H. Lewis, 513, 515; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 514; Mr. Hanbury, 515 *Aug* 11 [44]
Reso. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 516

£36,850 for Works and Public Buildings Office, Salaries and Expenses
In Com., Vote Agreed to *Aug* 7 [44] 171. Report *Aug* 8, 234

VOTE ON ACCOUNT, 1896–97.

£10,350,018
In Com., Mr. J. Morley, (*Amendt.*) 1478 1482, 1483, 1490, 1491, 1493, 1563; Mr. Curzon, 1482, 1483, 1538, 1555, 1556, 1560, 1561, 1563; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1490, 1491, 1571; Mr. H. Labouchere, 1490, 1512, 1513, 1523, 1560, 1561; Mr. J. Redmond, 1493; Mr. W. Redmond, 1493; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 1496, 1513, 1545, 1567, 1568; Mr. T. W. Legh, 1518; Sir C. Dilke, 1518, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1556; Sir E. Grey, 1520; Mr. H. M. Stanley, 1522, 1523, 1549, 1550; Mr. J. M. Paulton, 1526; Colonel Blundell, 1530; Sir J. Pease, 1531; Mr. H. Seton-Karr, 1535; Mr. J. Dillon, 1537, 1538, 1540; [Chairman, 1540;] Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1543, 1545; Sir W. Harcourt, 1564, 1567, 1568; (*Division*, 1574) *Mar* 20 [38]
Mr. D. Lloyd George, (*Motion for Adj.*) 1699; Mr. Vesey Knox, 1700; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1700; (*Motion Agreed to; Adj.* 1700) *Mar* 23
In Com., Mr. J. A. Pease, (*Amendt.*) 311, 333, 336; Mr. Curzon, 315, 324, 332, 333, 336, 339, 340, 350, 356; Sir E. Grey, 321, 324, 331, 335, 345; Sir C. Dilke, 325, 340, 350; Mr. J. P. Smith, 327; Mr. T. Bayley, 330; Capt. Bethell, 331; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 335, 358; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 336, 357; Mr. C. E. Schwann, 336; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 336); Mr. R. McKenna, 336, 354; Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 347; Mr. H. Labouchere, 352;

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SUPPLY—cont.

- Vote on Account, 1896–97.—*cont.*
- *£10,350,018*
  - Mr. W. Allen, 354; Mr. Vesey Knox, 356, 358; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 357; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 358; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 358; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 358. Vote Agreed to, 359 *Mar* 27 [39]
  - Debate on Motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair: Mr. Gibson Bowles, (*Amendt.*) 434, 447, 448, 461; Mr. J. Lowther, 441; Mr. Curzon, 444, 448, 449; Sir R. T. Reid, 450, 453, 457; Sir J. Fergusson, 452, 453; Mr. J. Bryce, 454, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 456, 457; Mr. Samuel Smith, 458; Mr. T. W. Legh, 459; Mr. L. Courtney, 460; Mr. E. R. P. Moon, 461; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 461, 462, 463, 483; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 462, 464; Mr. T. Lough, 462; Mr. H. Labouchere, 462; Mr. Vesey Knox, 463, 472, 480; [Mr. Speaker, 463, 464, 482, 483;] (*Division*, 463); Mr. H. Chaplin, 469; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 471; Mr. Hanbury, 479, 480; Mr. J. Caldwell, 481; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 482, 483; Mr. J. P. Smith, 482; (*Division*, 483); Main Question Agreed to, 483 *Mar* 30
- *Report*
  - Mr. H. Labouchere, 487, 492, 494; Mr. Curzon, 492; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 449, 498, 503, 504, 505; Mr. E. J. C. Morton, 495; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 496, 497, 498, 499; [Mr. Speaker, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 505;] Sir Matthew White Ridley, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502; Mr. Vaughan Davies, M. V. 501, 502; Mr. Vesey Knox, 503; Dr. Clark, 504; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 504; Mr. W. Allen, 504; Dr. Tanner, 505; Mr. J. H. Roberts, 505. House Agreed with Com. *Mar* 30 [39]

Surveyors (Dublin County) Bill
- c. Intro., Mr. J. J. Clancy; Read 1° *July* 14 [42] 1435

Sutton Bridge Dock Bill
- Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Swansea Harbour Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Taff Vale Railway Bill
- c. Instruction to Com.: Mr. Alfred Thomas *June* 25 [42] 52
- Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Talbot, Mr. J. G., *Oxford University*
- Berriew School *July* 24 [43] 610
- Elementary Schools (Infectious Disease) *Aug* 13 [44] 726, 727
- Vaccination (Royal Commission) *July* 24 [43] 611

Talbot, Lord Edmund, *Sussex, Chichester*
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 5 [40] 603; In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1258

Tanner, Dr. C. K. D., *Cork County, Mid*
- Agricultural Depression (Ireland) *Mar* 5 [38] 210
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 30 [40] 299; In Com. *May* 21 [41] 151; *June* 29 [42] 343, 346, 347
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill (Refusal of Members to Divide) *May* 21 [41] 153
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *Aug* 6 [43] 1723
- Army
  - Annual Bill *Mar* 17 [38] 1255
  - Medical
    - Department *Feb* 27 [37] 1246, 1247; *June* 9 [41] 719
    - Officers *Mar* 12 [38] 762
  - Recruiting *Mar* 12 [38] 752, 753; *Mar* 16, 995
  - Supplies (Oats) *Mar* 10 [38] 604
- Army Estimates
  - £548,000 for Militia Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1509
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories *Mar* 12 [38] 836, 837
  - £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1107, 1110
  - £601,300 for Pay, Forage, and Clothing (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 798
  - £2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies *June* 19 [41] 1514, 1515; *June* 22, 1653, 1655
  - £73,000 for Yeomanry Cavalry, Pay and Allowances *June* 19 [41] 1511
- Baltimore Industrial School (Ireland) *Mar* 12 [38] 777; *Mar* 16, 1024
- Barracks
  - Richmond (Dublin) *Mar* 9 [38] 454
  - Buttevant *Feb* 25 [37] 1074
- Bermuda *June* 26 [42] 151
- Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 351; 2R. *April* 15 [39] 951, 990, 991
- Boyne Navigation (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 407; *April* 9 [39] 666
- Brighton Bankruptcy Court *June* 26 [42] 152
- Budget *April* 16 [39] 1134
- Business of the House
  - General *June* 30 [42] 400; *July* 15, 1572
  - Government *Mar* 30 [39] 508; *April* 17, 1236
  - Land Law (Ireland) Bill *July* 17 [43] 108
  - Public *Mar* 6 [38] 369
  - Reports of Money Committees *Mar* 16 [38] 1062
  - Supply *Feb* 27 [37] 1349
- Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *May* 15 [40] 1505; *June* 9 [41] 779; 3R. *June* 17, 1296
- Cattle
  - Canadian *Mar* 16 [38] 1021
  - Imported *Mar* 12 [38] 763
- Congested Districts Board (Ireland) *Mar* 16 [38] 1001
- Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *April* 20 [39] 1355
- Cork and Coachford Railway *June* 29 [42] 260

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TANNER, Dr. C. K. D.—*cont.*

- Deportation of Paupers to Ireland *Feb* 25 [37] 1079
- Derelict Vessels (Report) Bill, In Com. *April* 24 [39] 1703
- Diseases of Animals Act (1894) Amendment Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 777
- Dockyard Workmen *Mar* 9 [38] 423
- Dogs (Muzzling of) *Mar* 16 [38] 1024
- Donoughmore (Postal Service) *June* 29 [42] 261
- Edinburgh General Register House Bill *June* 30 [42] 446
- Foreign Enlistment Act *Mar* 12 [32] 753
- Friendly Societies Bill, 1R. *June* 8 [41] 704
- Gaol Inquiry (Cork County) *May* 18 [40] 1566
- Hospital Accommodation
  - Aldershot *Mar* 12 [38] 770
  - Haulbowline *Mar* 5 [38] 227, 228
  - Malta *Mar* 12 [38] 773
- Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 524, 525
- Hyde Park (Refreshment Kiosk) *June* 9 [41] 719, 720
- Intermediate Board of Education (Ireland) (Rules of Examination) *June* 18 [41] 1423
- Irish Mails *July* 6 [42] 798
- Kensington Gardens Kiosk *June* 26 [42] 151, 152
- Labourers' (Ireland) Bill *May* 15 [40] 1507; 2R. *June* 22 [41] 1650
- Lady Visitors (House of Commons) *July* 2 [42] 525, 526
- Land Bill (Ireland) *Mar* 10 [38] 610
- Light Railways Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 763, 769
- Light Railways (Ireland) *Mar* 6 [38] 352
- Limpley Stoke Reformatory *Mar* 16 [38] 994
- Loans to Landlords (Ireland) *Mar* 3 [38] 33
- Local Government Elections Bill, 2R. *Feb* 27 [37] 1356
- Locomotives on Highways Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 440, 446
- Lucknow (Cholera at) *Mar* 9 [38] 454
- Military Lands Act (1892) Amendment Bill, 2R. *Aug* 3 [43] 1409
- Military Manœuvres Bill, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 787; In Com. *April* 14 [39] 904; *April* 21, 1409
- Military Works (Money), In Com. *July* 20 [43] 237
- Moplahs *Mar* 5 [38] 226
- Native Rulers (India) *Mar* 5 [38] 308
- Naval Works Bill, 3R. *Mar* 30 [39] 428
- Naval Works (Consolidated Fund) Bill *Mar* 4 [38] 179
- Navy Estimates
  - Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 305
  - £236,800 for Admiralty Office Expenses *June* 26 [42] 193, 195, 196
  - 93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 404
  - £1,100,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, etc. (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 845, 853, 856, 857
  - £4,419,800 for Wages, etc. *Mar* 12 [38] 864; *Mar* 13, 954, 955
- Niger Delimitation *Mar* 5 [38] 227
- Police Protection (Ireland) *Mar* 10 [38] 598
- Public Business *Mar* 6 [38] 369
- Public Health Bill, 2R. *April* 10 [39] 730; In Com. *April* 16, 1135
- Public Health (Ireland) *Feb* 20 [37] 795

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TANNER, Dr. C. K. D.—*cont.*

- Public Works Loans Bill, 2R. *July* 30 [43] 1143
- Queen's Speech *Feb* 12 [37] 216; *Feb* 17, 516
- Rule of the Road at Sea *Feb* 26 [37] 1207, 1208
- Science Teaching (Ireland) *Mar* 16 [38] 993
- Shanghai (Silver Prices at) *June* 29 [42] 266
- Shoeburyness *Mar* 16 [38] 1000
- Spain and United States *Mar* 9 [38] 457
- Stannaries Bill, In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1411
- Stipendiary Magistrates (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 528
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1539, 1542
- Statute Law Revision Bills *Mar* 17 [38] 1253, 1254
- Steamship Collision (*Ailsa* and *Bourgogne*) *Mar* 3 [38] 31
- Supply
  - £26,991 for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Office of *July* 17 [43] 70, 77, 79
  - £237,318 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *July* 3 [42] 734
  - £51,086 for Foreign Office Salaries and Expenses *July* 3 [42] 721
  - £23,000 for Houses of Parliament Buildings; Report *April* 16 [39] 1145
  - £41,825 for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1139
  - £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 375; *May* 4, 534
  - £113,458 for Local Government Board (Ireland), Salaries and Expenses *April* 17 [39] 1205, 1209, 1210, 1224, 1227
  - £23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 379
  - £6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 660
  - £127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1310, 1314
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary Expenses *June* 9 [41] 752, 759
  - £26,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House *April* 10 [39] 713
  - £74,000 for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens *April* 10 [39] 722
- Telegraphs (Advances), In Com. *April* 14 [39] 906; *April* 23, 1604
- Telephone Examination *June* 29 [42] 261
- Truck Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 524
- United States and Spain *Mar* 9 [38] 457
- Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1052
- Welsh Land Commission *Mar* 30 [39] 505

Taxes and Imposts

- Copies for Years ending March 31, 1891, and March 31, 1892, Pres. (*c.*) *May* 21 [41] 55
- Return Pres. Relative thereto (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 588

Teachers' Registration Bill

c. Intro. Sir J. Gorst; Read 1º *Mar* 31 [39] 580
Withdrawn *July* 20 [43] 243

Technical Education (Application of Funds by Local Authorities)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 12 [44] 588

Telegraph Lines (Argyll, etc.)
Return Pres. (*c.*) *July* 10 [42] 1219

Telegraph Money Bill
c. Intro., Mr. Hanbury; Read 1° *April* 24 [39] 1702
In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 906; Dr. Tanner, 906; [Chairman, 906;] R.P. 906 *April* 14
In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 1234; R.P. 1234 *April* 17
In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 1603, 1604; Sir J. T. Brunner, 1604; Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1604; Dr. Tanner, 1604; Sir J. Blundell Maple, 1604; [Chairman, 1604;] *April* 23
Reso. Agreed to *April* 23, 1605
On Rep. of Reso.: Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 1697, 1698, 1701; Mr. Hanbury, 1697, 1699; Mr. A. Cross, 1697, 1699; Mr. J. Colville, (*Motion*) 1698; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1698; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1698; Mr. W. Allen, 1698; Mr. A. D. Provand, 1699, 1702; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1700, 1702; Mr. A. J. Balfour 1701, 1702; Mr. T. Lough, 1702; (*Motion withdrawn*, 1702); Original Question Put and Agreed to, 1702 *April* 24
Read 2° and com. *July* 30 [43] 1134
In Com. Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 1, 1318
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 8 [44] 228
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 10, 269
Read 2ª; Com. negatived *Aug* 11, 478
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 13, 682
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Committee (Queen's Recommendation Signified), Mr. Hanbury *Mar* 5 [38] 183
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In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) 1430; R.P 1431 *Mar* 19

TEMPLETOWN, Viscount
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1215; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1565, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582; *Aug* 7 [44] 44, 45, 69, 89, 90, 91, 92; *Aug* 10, 312, 347, 350
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TENNANT, Mr. H. J., *Berwickshire*
Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 771

TEYNHAM, Lord
Chimney Sweepers Bill, 2R. *May* 15 [40] 1419, 1420

Thames Conservancy
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THOMAS, Mr. ABEL, *Carmarthenshire, E.*
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 737, 738, 742, 748, 749, 753
Llanelly Harbour Bill *July* 16 [42] 1614, 1617
Piers and Harbours (Wales) *April* 14 [39] 934

THOMAS, Mr. ALFRED, *Glamorgan, E.*
Elementary Schools (Mining Instruction) *July* 23 [43] 477
Gelligaer School Scheme *Mar* 2 [37] 1595
Merchant Shipping Regulations *July* 10 [42] 1224; *July* 16, 1636
Museum Grant for Wales *Feb* 19 [37] 634; *Feb* 21, 836
Preservation of Life and Property at Sea *July* 24 [43] 606
Taff Vale Railway Bill *June* 25 [42] 52
Tylorstown Colliery Explosion *Feb* 17 [37] 466

THOMAS, Mr. DAVID A., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1265; In Com. *May* 18, 1640, 1641, 1647; *May* 19, 1715, 1730, 1732, 1733; *May* 20 [41] 17; *June* 19, 1447; *June* 29 [42] 364
Cardiff
  Custom House *June* 15 [41] 1059
  Mayoralty *Feb* 25 [37] 1086
  Parachute Accident *July* 28 [43] 826
Coal
  Mines Inspection *Feb* 21 [37] 824
  Trade Depression *May* 7 [40] 734
  Trimmers *Mar* 23 [38] 1600
Coal Mines Regulation Act 1887 Amendment Bill *June* 22 [41] 1565
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 734, 743
Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1580, 1582
Customs (Statistical Department) *Mar* 20 [38] 1470
Education Bill, Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 863
Jury Law *June* 12 [41] 968
Mines Regulation Act *Feb* 25 [37] 1087
Private Bill Procedure *Feb* 27 [37] 1266
Taxation Inquiry *June* 19 [41] 1443
Tylorstown Explosion *Feb* 28 [37] 1385

THORBURN, Mr. W., *Peebles and Selkirk*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1452
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Education Fee Grant (Scotland) *July* 30 [43] 1045
Incidence of Local Taxation Inquiry *July* 30 [43] 1056
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THORNTON, Mr. PERCY M., *Clapham*
Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 38, 39
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Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1020
London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 38, 39
National Collections (Estate Duty) *April* 20 [39] 1265
Royal Indian Marine *Mar* 6 [38] 366
Vehicles (Lights) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 356

THRING, Lord
Floods Prevention Bill, 2R. *June* 16 [41] 1150; In Com. *June* 26 [42] 134, 135, 136, 137
Infant Life Protection Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 426
Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Hours of Sale) Bill 2R. *Mar* 26 [39] 155
Local Government (Determination of Differences) Bill, 2R. *May* 1 [40] 319
Locomotives on Highways Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1676
Pollution of Rivers *July* 24 [43] 584, 585
Post Office Consolidation Bill *July* 30 [43] 1014, 1018

Tied (Public-house) System
Qs. Mr. W. Allen, Mr. L. Courtney; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 25 [37] 1087

Tithe Redemption Bill
c. Intro., Colonel Lockwood; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 353

Tithe Redemption (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; Read 1° *May* 15 [40] 1445
Read 2° and com. *May* 19, 1755
In Com., R. P. *June* 1 [41] 285

Todd's Divorce Bill
l. Read 1ª *April* 27 [39] 1705
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 19 [40] 1657
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c. Read 1° *June* 11, 827
Read 2° and com. *June* 16, 1151
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l. Returned from Commons Agreed to *June* 30, 373
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TOMLINSON, Mr. W. E. M., *Preston*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 205; *June* 23, 1701
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Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill 2R. *July* 2 [42] 584, 588; *July* 27 [43] 740, 754, 763
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill *May* 14 [44] 882
Elm National Schools *Aug* 14 [44] 841
Friendly Societies Bill *June* 11 [41] 932
Indian Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1572
Light Railways Bill *Aug* 12 [44] 675
Londonderry Improvement Bill *July* 6 [42] 778
National Portrait Gallery *Mar* 16 [38] 1027
Prison-made Goods Importation Bill *Mar* 12 [38] 779
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  Rates (Traders' Complaints) *May* 4 [40] 435
  Sectional Maps *July* 28 [43] 807
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Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 14 [39] 940
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Town Holdings Bill
c. Intro., Mr. W. Hazell; Read 1° *Feb* 21 [37] 835

Towns Improvement (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill
c. Intro., Mr. J. Tully; Read 1° *June* 16 [41] 1164

Traction Engines on Roads
Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, Committee Ordered *Mar* 3 [38] 126; Nominated *Mar* 13, 893
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Secretary—Earl of DUDLEY
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Between s.s. Netley Abbey and s.s. Alicia, *Qs.* Mr. Havelock Wilson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
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Steamship Westbury, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1032
Acton Level Railway Crossing, *Q.* Mr. Atherley Jones; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 18 [41] 1310
Agricultural Labour Correspondent (Ireland), *Qs.* Mr. M. Austin; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 656; *July* 6, 795
Alien Immigration, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. C. E. Schwann; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 19 [38] 1340. *Q.* Sir W. Lawson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 23, 1605. *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 15 [40] 1423. *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. B. L. Cohen; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1540
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Antwerp (British Consulate at), *Q.* Mr. Havelock Wilson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 198
Apprentices (Mercantile Marine), *Q.* Mr. C. W. Cayzer; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 483
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Excursion Traffic, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. J. Daly; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1165
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Lights, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 564. *Q.* Mr. M. McCartan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21, 806. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27, 1216; *Mar* 2, 1465
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Belgian Agricultural Produce, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1040
Belleville Boilers (Steamship Ohio), *Qs.* Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. W. Allan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 15 [40] 1428
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British
Ports (Foreign Vessels in), *Q.* Mr. C. W Cayzer; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 250
Trade, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. H. Lewis; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 7 [44] 112

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.
Cable Communication (Lundy Island), *Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 527
Canal Rates, Tolls, and Provisional Order Bills (see that Title)
Canals, *Q.* Captain Donelan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1066
Castleblaney Station (Great Northern of Ireland Railway), *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
Cattle
Traffic (Charge of Cruelty), *Q.* Major Rasch; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 13 [42] 1307
Transport, *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 10 [42] 1231
Weighing Machines, *Qs.* Mr. M. H. Shaw-Stewart, Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Mr. J. Ritchie *Mar* 2 [37] 1470
Channel Transit of Live Stock, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 17 [37] 453
Coal
Supply (Irish Lights), *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 29 [42] 259
Trade (Export), *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 27 [39] 269
Trimmers, *Q.* Mr. D A. Thomas; Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 2 [38] 1600
Westphalian, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1239. *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent, Mr. J. W. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 18 [40] 1542
Cockling Industry (Lancashire), *Q.* Mr. R. Cavendish; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 370
Collisions (Steamship)
Ailsa and Bourgogne, *Qs.* Mr. Havelock Wilson, Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 31
Netley Abbey and Alicia, *Qs.* Mr. Havelock Wilson; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
Railway (London Bridge Station), *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34
Commissioners of Irish Lights (Wrongful Dismissal), *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049; *July* 31, 1260
Companies Bill (see that Title)
Companies Winding-up Act 1890, *Q.* Mr. E. Boulnois; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 21 [41] 57
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 4 [40] 436
(For Debate see Title of Bill)
Cork and Bandon Level Crossing, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
Coroners' Inquests (Railway Facilities) Bill, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1521
Couplings of Goods Trains, *Q.* Mr. G. Drage; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 17 [37] 450
Dangerous Crossing (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway), *Q.* Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 6 [42] 792
Defective Gas Meters, *Qs.* Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1554
Discharge of Seamen in Foreign Ports, *Q.* Mr. Havelock Wilson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 30

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *Drowning Cases (River Lea)*, *Q.* Mr. L. R. Holland; *A* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1441
- *Drummond Castle, Wreck of Steamship*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 22 [41] 1565. *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 77. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2, 532; *July* 7, 928. *Qs.* Mr. H. C. Stephens, Sir W. Arrol; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 9, 1115, *Q.* Mr. J. Roche; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 481. *Q.* Mr. H. C. Stephens; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30, 1046
- *Electrical Standards* *Q.* Colonel Mellor; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 21 [39] 1371
- *Electric Lighting*
  - *Dublin*, *Q.* Mr. H. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 61
  - *Electric Traction and*, *Q.* Mr. E. Lees: *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1055
- *Emigrants*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 2 [37] 1478; *Mar* 5 [38] 224
- *Emigration Returns*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [38] 914
- *Exports from Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 21 [41] 59
- *European Seates (Shipowners' Liability)*, *Q.* Sir E. S. Hill; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 246
- *Examination of Masters and Mates (Mercantile Marine)*, *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
- *False Trade Descriptions*, *Q.* Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 24 [39] 1636
- *Fastnet Lighthouse*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1100
- *Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill*, *Qs.* Mr. C. H. Wilson, Captain Pirie, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. J. Lowther; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 264
- *Fisheries Acts (Norfolk and Suffolk) Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Fishery Disturbances in Cornwall* (see under CORNWALL)
- *Fishguard Bay Railway and Pier Company*, *Q.* Mr. Rees Davies; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 12 [41] 953
- *Flannan Islands Lighthouse*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 946; *Mar* 12 [38] 759
- *Fog Signals at Sea*, *Q.* Sir G. Baden Powell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 15 [41] 1065. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1101
- *Foreign-fed and Home-fed Meat*, *Qs.* Mr. Engledow, Mr. A. F. Jeffreys; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 20
- *Foreign*
  - *Import Returns*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 54
  - *Prison-made Goods*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 54
  - *Vessels in British Ports*, *Q.* Mr. C. W. Cayzer; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 250
- *Free Insurance of Seamen (Shipping Federation)*, *Q.* Colonel Denny; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 30 [42] 393

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *French Fishing Vessels*, *Qs.* Captain Donelan, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 17 [39] 1160. *Qs.* Captain Donelan; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27, 1722
- *Gambling in Fictitious Produce* (see that Title)
- *Gas*
  - *Consumers*, *Q.* Mr. J. Stuart; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1631
  - *Meters*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1107. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 13, 1306
- *Giant's Causeway*, *Qs.* Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. D. Macaleese; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. J. Atkinson *July* 9 [42] 1110
- *Harbours*
  - *Cowes (Shipping Dues)*, *Qs.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1242
  - *Holyhead*, *Q.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 489
  - *Longford County (Royal Canal)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1718. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 298. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930; *July* 30 [43] 1053
- *Holyhead and Kingstown Mail Service*, *Qs.* Mr. P. J. Power, Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 556
- *Imperial Press (Limited)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1266
- *Ireland (Railway Rates)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 66
- *Irish*
  - *Lighthouse Keepers (Petition from)*, *Q.* Captain Bethell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21 [37] 829. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24, 919. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 435. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12, 761
  - *Lights*
    - *Board*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. G. W. Wolff, Colonel Waring; *As.* Mr. Ritchie; [Mr. Speaker;] *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
    - *Coal Supply*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 29 [42] 259
    - *Commissioners of (Wrongful Dismissal)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049; *July* 31, 1260
- *Joinery and Carpentry Work*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1221
- *Joint Stock Companies Law Amendment Bill*, *Q.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 442
- *Labour Correspondents*
  - *Agricultural*, *Q.* Mr. M. Austin; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 656; *July* 6, 795
  - *Lady (Scotland)*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 524
- *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Dangerous Crossing)*, *Q.* Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 6 [42] 792

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *Level Railway Crossing*
  - *Acton*, *Q.* Mr. Atherley-Jones; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 18 [41] 1310
  - *Balbriggan*, *Q.* Mr. J. J. Clancy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1336
  - *Cork and Brandon*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 843
  - *Wadebridge (Cornwall)*, *Q.* Mr. T. Owen; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 752
  - *Waterford and Limerick Railway*, *Q.* Mr. D. Kilbride; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 817
- *Life-saving*
  - *Appliances on Board Ship*, *Qs.* Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. G. J. Goschen *June* 26 [42] 139
  - *Dress*, *Q.* Sir J. S. B. Simeon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 20 [38] 1462
- *Lighthouse*
  - *Flannan Islands*, *Q.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12 [38] 759
  - *Illuminants*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Plunkett; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 24 [43] 608
  - *Keepers*
    - *Ireland*, *Q.* Captain Bethell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Feb* 21 [37] 829. *Qs.* Mr. M. McCartan, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24, 919. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 435. *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12, 761
    - *Scotland*, *Q.* Mr. J. E. B. Baillie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 369
- *Light Railways Bill*, *Q.* Mr. H. Hobhouse; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1645
- *Light Railways Bill*
  - *Commissioners*, *Q.* Mr. W. L. Jackson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1323. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930
  - *Railway Commission Return*, *Qs.* Sir H. Fowler; *As.* Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1342
- *Lights*
  - *Irish*
    - *Board*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. G. W. Wolff, Colonel Waring; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, [Mr. Speaker;] *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
    - *Coal Supply*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 29 [42] 259
    - *Commissioners of (Wrongful Dismissal)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 271; *July* 27, 696; *July* 30, 1049; *July* 31, 1260
  - *North Briggs Reef Beacon*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie [Mr. Speaker;] *Mar* 16 [38] 1006
- *London and India Docks Joint Committee*, *Qs.* Mr. A. Lafone; *As.* Mr. A. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 28; *Mar* 5, 235
- *Longford County (Royal Canal Harbour)*, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1718. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 298. *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930; *July* 30 [43] 1053

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *Lundy Island (Cable Communication)*, *Q.* Sir Cameron Gull; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 2 [42] 527
- *Manning*
  - *British Merchant Vessels*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 12 [41] 957. *Qs.* Mr. G. W. Wolff, Sir A. B. Forwood, Major Jameson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 3 [42] 660
  - *Committee*, *Qs.* Sir C. Dilke; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 18; *July* 7 [42] 923
- *Marine Engineers*, *Q.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *A.* Mr. Ritchie, *Mar* 5 [38] 209
- *Mechanical Road Motors*, *Q.* Mr. R. Ascroft; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 344
- *Mercantile Marine*
  - *Classification Return*, *Q.* Sir C. Dilke; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 9 [38] 422
  - *Examination of Masters and Mates*, *Q.* Sir E. T. Gourley; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
  - *Fund Committees*, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1239
  - *Suicides*, *Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1511
- *Merchandise Marks Act*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 20 [38] 1459. *Q.* Mr. C. H. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
- *Merchandise Marks Act (1887) Amendment Bill* (see that Title)
- *Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating) Bill* (see that Title)
- *Merchant Shipping Regulations*, *Qs.* Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir A. B. Forwood, Mr. J. Lowther; [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 10 [42] 1224. *Qs.* Mr. Alfred Thomas, Mr. C. W. Cayzer, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16, 1636
- *Metric System*, *Q.* Sir Stafford Northcote; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 17 [43] 25
- *Metropolitan District Railway*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 918
- *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 14 [40] 1320
- *Midland Great Western Railway* (see RAILWAYS)
- *Milk Railway Rates*, *Q.* Sir J. Dorington; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 31 [43] 1250
- *Moresby (Wreck of)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1643. *Q.* Mr. J. J. Shee; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 465
- *National Lifeboat Institution*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 336
- *Norse King (Stranding of)*, *Q.* Mr. C. E. Shaw; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 23 [41] 1673
- *North Briggs Reef Beacon*, *Q.* Mr. G. W. Wolff; *A.* Mr. Ritchie; [Mr. Speaker] *Mar* 16 [38] 1006
- *Norwegian Steamers, Subsidies to*, *Qs.* Sir H. S. King; *As.* Mr. Curzon *May* 21 [41] 58
- *Parish*
  - *Council Stock* (see AGRICULTURE)
  - *Meetings*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 343

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *Patent*
  - *Agents*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1239
  - *Office*, *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 730
- *Piers and Harbours, Wales* (see that Title)
- *Preservation of Life and Property at Sea*, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 24 [43] 606
- *Prison-made Goods*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Mr. T. Lough; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 17 [37] 459. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *Feb* 27, 1262. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 16 [38] 1016. *Q.* Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 20 [39] 1261. *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 216. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Dalziel, Sir H. Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 11, 857
- *Public Companies (Ministers Directors of)*, *Q.* Mr. G. Lambert; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *May* 21 [41] 84
- *Railway and Canals Regulation Act 1873*, *Q.* Capt. Donelan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1065
- *Railways*
  - *Accidents*
    - *London Bridge Station (Collision)*, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 34
    - *Nine Elms Station*, *Q.* Mr. A. J. Mundella; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 26 [39] 180
    - *Platelayers (Four) Killed in Sapperton Tunnel*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
    - *Preston*, *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir W. Lawson; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 14 [42] 1430. *Q.* Lord Balcarres; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 6 [43] 1695
    - *Servants*, *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384; *April* 13, 739; *April* 14, 896
    - *Snowdon Mountain*, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 219
    - *Telegraph Messenger Killed*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 365
  - *Bills (Parliamentary Deposit)*, *Q.* Mr. W. O. Clough; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1031
  - *Bridges*, *Q.* Mr. J. M. Maclean; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1518
  - *Carriage of Agricultural Produce*, *Qs.* Mr. A. Cross, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 555
  - *Cattle Trucks*, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 20 [43] 139
  - *Commission (Traders' Complaints)*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1732
  - *Commissioners (Light Railways Bill)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930
  - *Excess Fares*, *Q.* Mr. W. Hazell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 27 [39] 1710

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.

- *Railways*—cont.
  - *Great Northern of Ireland*
    - *Agricultural Rates*, *Q.* Mr. Lloyd-Morgan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 20 [37] 716
    - *Castleblaney Station*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 16 [42] 1638
    - *Mountjoy Station*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 214. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1047
  - *Highland Company New Lines Act 1890*, *Qs.* Mr. J. G. Weir; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5. [38] 230; *Mar* 9, 452; *Mar* 12, 764; *Mar* 19, 1343
  - *Lancashire and Yorkshire (Dangerous Crossing)*, *Q.* Mr. T. P. Whittaker; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 6 [42] 792
  - *Light*
    - *Egypt*, *Q.* Mr. T. Lough; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 14 [39] 884
    - *Loans*, *Q.* Sir M. Stewart; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 237
  - *Maps*, *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 19 [41] 1445. *Q.* Mr. Tomlinson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 807
  - *Oban and West Highland*, *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 10 [38] 597
  - *Outrages*, *Q.* Mr. J. O'Connor; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 21 [43] 269
  - *Rates*
    - *Agricultural*, *Q.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 20 [37] 716
    - *Ireland*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. T. M. Healy; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 14 [37] 337. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 558. *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 17 [38] 1164. *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 25 [42] 66
    - *Milk*, *Q.* Sir J. Dorington; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 31 [43] 1250
    - *Pianos*, *Q.* Mr. R. G. Webster; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 27 [37] 1222
  - *Sectional Maps*, *Q.* Mr. Tomlinson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 807
  - *Signals*, *Q.* Mr. W. Johnston; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 24 [37] 921
  - *Speed*, *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 23 [43] 482
  - *Stations*
    - *Castleblaney*, *Q.* Mr. J. Daly; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 16 [42] 1638
    - *Mountjoy*, *Q.* Mr. G. Murnaghan; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 5 [38] 214. *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1047
    - *Northwich*, *Q.* Sir J. T. Brunner; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 4 [43] 1445
    - *Saltaire*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Flannery; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 28 [43] 816; *Aug* 14 [44] 847
  - *Sub-Inspectors*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 30 [39] 384
  - *Traders' Complaints*, *Q.* Mr. Tomlinson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 4 [40] 435

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TRADE, BOARD OF—cont.
Railways—cont.
Travelling Concessions for Members, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 16 [39] 1037
Uffington Station (G.W.R.), *Qs.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *April* 21 [39] 1363; *May* 4, 428. *Q.* Mr. A. K. Loyd; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 19 [40] 1676
West Highland Company (New Line), *Q.* Mr. D. N. Nicol; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 20 [38] 1454. *Q.* Mr. A. Wylie; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 24 [39] 54

Rhea Fibre, *Q.* Sir J. Leese; *A.* Lord G. Hamilton *June* 4 [41] 419
Rich (Colonel F. H.), *Q.* General Sir J. B. Edwards; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 14 [42] 1421

Royal Canal
Ireland, *Qs.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 16 [41] 1157; *June* 22, 1545
Longford, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 18 [37] 548. *Q.* Mr. J. Tuite; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 6 [38] 352. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 7 [42] 930. *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1053
State of, *Q.* Mr. J. P. Farrell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 10 [42] 1226

Rules of the Road at Sea, *Qs.* Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *May* 7 [40] 743. *Q.* Sir G. Baden-Powell; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 2 [41] 294. *Qs.* Mr. A. F. Warr, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 30 [43] 1038
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Sea Fisheries Bill, *Qs.* Sir A. K. Rollit; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 16 [38] 1000; *May* 12 [40] 1146

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Slyne Head, *Q.* Mr. W. Field; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 497
Snowdon Mountain Railway Accident, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 219
Solway Salmon Fishery, *Q.* Sir H. Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 745

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Publicans' Measures (London), *Q.* Colonel Lockwood; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 14 [44] 837
Weights, *Q.* Mr. H. Broadhurst; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *July* 9 [42] 1112
Steamship Collisions
Ailsa and Bourgogne, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 3 [38] 31
Netley Abbey and Alicia, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Feb* 25 [37] 1082
Strike (Messrs. Thornycroft's Works), *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 13 [44] 751
Sugar Bounties (Germany), *Qs.* Sir Howard Vincent; *As.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 215
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l. Lord Tweedmouth, (*Motion*) 977; Earl of Morley, 978; Earl of Dudley, 980; (Standing Order CXXXIII (A), relating to Tramway Bills, Suspended, 980) *May* 11

Tramways (Local Authorities) Bill
c. Intro. Mr. C. E. Schwann; Read 1° *May* 15 [40] 1445

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

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First Lord—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR
Patronage Secretary—Sir W. H. WALROND
Financial Secretary—Mr. R. W. HANBURY
Lords Commissioners—Mr. H. T. ANSTRUTHER; Mr. W. H. FISHER; Lord STANLEY

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TREVELYAN, Right Hon. Sir GEORGE O., Bart., *Glasgow, Bridgeton*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 13 [40] 1304; *May* 14, 1364; *May* 18, 1638; *May* 19, 1733, 1734, 1750; *May* 20 [41] 28; *June* 23, 1722; *June* 24 [42] 21, 22; *June* 29, 306

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Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, *June* 16 [41] 1164; 1R. *July* 2 [42] 550; 2R. *July* 13, 1376; *Aug* 3 [43] 1362, 1367, 1383, 1392, 1401; *Aug* 4, 1472, 1497, 1498, 1499; *Aug* 5, 1536; *Aug* 6, 1713, 1741
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Public Houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act (1887) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 28 [37] 1397
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Q. Mr. Gibson Bowles; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Feb* 13 [37] 228. *Q.* Mr. W. T. Howell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 3 [38] 29

TRITTON, Mr. C. E., *Lambeth, Norwood*
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Trout-fishing Close Time (Scotland) Bill
c. Intro. Sir H. Maxwell; Read 1° *Mar* 4 [39] 180
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Truck Bill
c. Sir Matthew White Ridley, (*Motion for leave to Intro.*) 1271; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 1271 *April* 20 [39]
Intro., Sir Matthew White Ridley; Read 1° *April* 20, 1272
2R. Mr. Jesse Collings, 518; Sir C. Dilke, 518; Sir J. T. Brunner, 519; Mr. T. Lough, 520; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 520; Mr. W. Allan, 520; Mr. R. McKenna, 521; Colonel J. M. Denny, 521; Mr. W. Allen, 522; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 522; Sir J. Fergusson, 522; Mr. Tomlinson, 522; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, 522; Mr. J. W. Logan, 522; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 523, 524; Dr. Tanner, 524 *May* 4 [40]
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- Considered as Amended: Mr. J. Samuel, 766, 769, 776, 777, 781; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 766, 777, 781; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 766, 774; Mr. G. Whiteley, 767, 769, 774; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, (*Amendt.*) 773, 779, 780; Sir C. Dilke, 767, 770, 772; Mr. J. Rutherford, 768; Mr. P. J. Stanhope, 768, 769, 773; Mr. J. Wilson, 769, 777; [Mr. Speaker, 770, 771, 776, 778;] Mr. H. J. Tennant, 771; Mr. G. Harwood, 772, 773, 777, 779; Colonel Denny, 775; Mr. G. W. Wolff, 777; Mr. J. Burns, 778; (*Division*, 779); Mr. R. McKenna, 779, (*Amendt.*) 780; Mr. S. T. Evans, 781; *Adj. July* 27 [43]
- Considered as Amended; Debate Resumed: Mr. R. McKenna, 1077, 1083, 1084, 1086, 1087; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1077); Mr. J. Samuel, 1077, 1093, 1094; Sir Matthew White Ridley, 1078, 1079, (*Amendt.*) 1079, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1093; Mr. L. R. Holland, 1080; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1082, 1084, 1087; Mr. J. Kenyon, 1082; Sir C. Dilke, 1083, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1093; Mr. G. Whiteley, 1083, 1087, 1093, 1094; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 1083); Mr. T. Lough, 1083, 1092; Sir R. Webster, 1083, 1085; 1088; Mr. W. R. Bousfield, 1086, 1091; Mr. J. Burns, 1088, 1090; Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, (*Amendt.*) 1088; Mr. G. Drage, 1090; Mr. J. W. Crombie, 1092; Mr. J. F. Flannery, 1092; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 1092); Mr. J. Brigg, 1092, 1093 *July* 30
- Read 3^{o} and Passed *July* 30, 1094
- Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 4, 1438
- In Com. *Aug* 6, 1650
- Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *Aug* 6, 1650
- Read 3^{a}; Amendts. made; Passed and Returned to Commons *Aug* 7 [44] 92
- Lords' Amendts. Agreed to *Aug* 11, 481
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- Introduced *Feb* 11 [37] 7

Trustee Savings Banks

- Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 20 [37] 685
- Copy of Return Pres. (*c.*) *April* 15 [39] 995
- (For Questions see MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS)

Trustee Savings Bank Bill

- c. Intro., Mr. H. Byron Reed; Read 1^{o} *Mar* 3 [38] 126

Trusts (Scotland) Bill

- l. Pres., Lord Balfour; Read 1^{a} *June* 30 [42] 374
- 2R. Lord Balfour *July* 7, 902
- Read 2^{a} and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 7, 902
- In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *July* 9, 1099
- Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *July* 14, 1409
- Read 3^{a} and Passed *July* 16, 1574

Tuberculosis (Royal Commission on)

- Reso. to Re-appoint *Mar* 3 [38] 126
- *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 15 [40] 1436. *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 18, 1560. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles; *A.* Mr. Chaplin *June* 4 [41] 405. *Qs.* Mr. Lees Knowles, Mr. W. Field, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 11, 828. *Q.* Mr. Lees Knowles *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *July* 9 [42] 1115

TUITE, Mr. JAMES, *Westmeath, N.*

- Law of Settlement *Mar* 5 [38] 201
- Multyfarnham National Schools (Westmeath) *July* 16 [42] 1624
- Royal
  - Canal (Ireland) *Mar* 6 [38] 352
  - Canal Company (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 138; *July* 23, 465
  - Irish Constabulary *Mar* 9 [38] 426
- Throwing a Stone at a Train *Mar* 12 [38] 759

TULLY, Mr. JASPER, *Leitrim, S.*

- Army
  - Compassionate Allowance *Feb* 17 [37] 455
  - Pensions
    - Bryson (Thomas) *May* 15 [40] 1430; *July* 23 [43] 473
    - M'Govern (James) *May* 12 [40] 1137
- Arrest Under Debtors' Act (Ireland) *Mar* 26 [39] 176
- Athlone Town Clerkship *July* 28 [43] 818
- Belfast Corporation *May* 7 [40] 748
- Birr Military Barracks *July* 30 [43] 1032
- Boyle
  - Military Barracks *May* 7 [40] 748
  - Town Commissioners *June* 12 [41] 967
- Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway *June* 16 [41] 1162; *July* 20 [43] 147; *July* 27, 689
- Charge of Murder (Sligo County) *July* 24 [43] 605
- Contempt of Court (Roscommon County) *May* 14 [40] 1323
- Cycling Accidents *Feb* 21 [37] 802
- Death of a Workman at Glasgow *Feb* 27 [37] 1225; *July* 31 [43] 1253
- Deradda Post Office (Ireland) *Feb* 25 [37] 1068
- Dogs, Muzzling (Ireland) *May* 1 [40] 343
- Drainage Charges (Ireland) *July* 23 [43] 473
- Electric Lighting (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 439
- Grand Jury Laws (Ireland) *May* 4 [40] 442
- Land Law (Ireland) Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 526, 567; *July* 28, 873, 903
- Light Railways (Ireland) *April* 30 [40] 209
- Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1118, 1120, 1121, 1125; In Com. *July* 30 1128
- Longford Board of Guardians *May* 1 [40] 343
- Lough Key *May* 14 [40] 1315
- Mineral Oils *Feb* 21 [37] 814
- Mohill Union *Feb* 20 [37] 698
- Postal and Telegraphic Facilities (Ireland) *July* 21 [43] 248
- Public Works (Leitrim County) *June* 15 [41] 1072
- Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 25 [37] 1143
- River Suck Drainage *May* 5 [40] 546

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Royal Commission on Financial Relations *July* 31 [43] 1263
Shannon Drainage Works *June* 18 [41] 1322
Sligo Borough Police Court *Feb* 24 [37] 910
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Supply
£616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 626, 640
£137,341 for Public Works and Buildings (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 662
£19,503 for Railways (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 663
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Towns Improvement (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill, Intro. *June* 16 [41] 1164
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TWEEDMOUTH, Lord
Fishery Acts Amendment Bill, 2R. *July* 6 [42] 756
Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill, 1R. *Mar* 16 [38] 979; 2R. *April* 30 [40] 157, 179, 189; 3R. *July* 6 [42] 753
Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Bill, 2R. *July* 16 [42] 1574
Public Health (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 17 [38] 1116
Public Health (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, In Com. *May* 12 [40] 1115
Tramway Bills *May* 11 [40] 977

Tweedside Counties (Criminal Causes)
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Uganda Railway Bill
c. Intro., Sir M. Hicks Beach; Read 1° *July* 3 [42] 735
2R. Mr. H. Labouchere, (*Amendt.*) 705, 707, 709, 710, 711; Mr. Burdett-Coutts, 707, 720, 722; Mr. Curzon, 709, 710, 711, 716; Sir C. Dilke, 709; Sir W. Harcourt, 716, 717, 719, 720, 722; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 719; [Mr. Speaker, 722;] Mr. Gibson Bowles, 723; (*Division*, 724) *July* 27 [43]
Read 2° and com. *July* 27, 724
In Com., Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 1094, 1102, (*Amendt.*) 1103, 1106; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1103, 1104, 1108; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 1094, 1097, 1098, 1105; Mr. R. W. Perks, 1095, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1108; Mr. Gibson Bowles, 1098, 1103, 1106, 1107, 1108; Dr. Clark, 1099; Mr. Curzon, 1100, 1101; Mr. Bryn Roberts, 1101; (*Division*, 1102); Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 1103; [Chairman, 1105;] Mr. J. Caldwell, 1105; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 1107) *July* 30
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3R. Mr. J. H. Lewis *Aug* 1, 1318
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 1, 1318
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 4, 1439
2R. Marquess of Salisbury, 305, 308; Earl of Rosebery, 306, 308 *Aug* 10 [44]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 10, 308

Uganda Railway Bill—cont.
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3R. Marquess of Salisbury, 679, 680; Lord Stanmore, 679 *Aug* 13
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 13, 682
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824
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Uganda Railway (Consolidated Fund)
c. Instruction for Committee to consider Payment out of Consolidated Fund (*c.*) (Mr. Hanbury) *June* 3, 369
In Com., Mr. Hanbury, (*Motion*) *June* 9 [41] 778
In Com., Debate Resumed: Sir C. Dilke, 553, 555; [Mr. Speaker, 555;] Mr. Curzon, 556; Mr. H. Labouchere, 558, 560; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 560, 563, 566; Mr. Burdett-Coutts, 562; Mr. R. W. Perks, 563; Dr. Clark, 565; Mr. C. P. Scott, 567, 569; Sir J. Fergusson, 569; Captain Bethell, 569; (*Division*, 570); Motion Agreed to, 570 *July* 2 [42]
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(For Questions see RAILWAYS)

Uganda Railway (see RAILWAYS)

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Ultimus Hæres (Scotland) (Account and List of Estates)
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Aberdeen, Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 18 [37] 539
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Copy of Statute Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 24 [37] 952
Colleges (Great Britain), Copy Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 28 [37] 1366
London (see METROPOLIS)
Oxford
Copy of Statutes Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 24 [37] 951; (*l.*) *May* 12 [40] 1105, 1129; *May* 13, 1261; *June* 8 [41] 598; (*c.*) *June* 8, 601
Oxford and Cambridge Act 1877
Statutes Laid before the House (*c.*) *Feb* 11 [37] 8; *Mar* 13 [38] 893. (*l.*) *Mar* 13, 869
Oxford and Cambridge Act (Meyrick Endowment)
Resolution (*c.*) *Mar* 18 [38] 1312
Her Majesty's Answer to Address (*c.*) *Mar* 27 [39] 261
St. Andrews, Accounts Pres. (*c.*) *Mar* 31 [39] 512
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Copy Pres. (*l.*) *Feb* 28 [37] 1357; (*c.*) *Feb* 28, 1365
Ordinances Nos. 145, 146, 149, 150, Laid before the House (*l.*) *Mar* 19 [38] 1313
Ordinances Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154, Laid before the House (*l.*) *July* 30 [43] 993; (*c.*) *July* 31, 1244
Papers Pres., Nos. 149, 150 (*c.*) *Mar* 19 [38] 1330

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URE, Mr. ALEXANDER, *Linlithgow*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1371, 1383; *Aug* 4, 1470, 1490, 1507, 1508; *Aug* 5, 1540, 1544; *Aug* 6 1730, 1735, 1737
Diseases of Animals Bill, 3R. *June* 22 [41] 1625
Supply: £65,811 for Law Charges and Courts of Law Scotland) *Aug* 7 [44] 165, 166
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Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 105, 130, 137

Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway Bill
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Vaccination
Acts (Seizure Under), *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 11 [40] 996
Alleged Death from, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *April* 23 [39] 1510
Calf to Arm, *Qs.* Sir W. Priestley, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 4 [41] 410
Lynn, *Q.* Mr. H. Seton-Karr; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 8 [41] 617
Orders (Bradford-on-Avon), *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 10 [44] 387
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  Andover, *Q.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 30 [42] 392
  Bradford-on-Avon, *Q.* Captain Chaloner; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 29 [42] 257
  Ireland, *Q.* Mr. Vesey Knox; *A.* Mr. J. Atkinson *Mar* 26 [39] 179
  Oundle, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 24 [39] 55
Public Vaccinators, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 21 [39] 1373
Refusal to Vaccinate, *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *May* 19 [40] 1677
Royal Commission, *Q.* Colonel Long; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 18 [37] 558. *Q.* Mr. B. L. Cohen; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 21, 820. *Qs.* Mr. C. Bill, Mr. C. J. Darling; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Feb* 27, 1228. *Qs.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1388; *Mar* 5 [38] 220. *Qs.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *As.* Mr. H. Chaplin *Mar* 30 [39] 364. *Q.* Mr. J. C. Rickett; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 21, 1370. *Q.* Mr. A. B. Bathurst; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *April* 23, 1519. *Q.* Mr. J. W. Logan; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 7 [40] 753. *Q.* Mr. C. J. Monk; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11, 1000. *Q.* Colonel Russell; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *June* 8 [41] 607. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Talbot; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 611. *Q.* Mr. T. Bayley; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 6, 1677. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 385. *Q.* Mr. E. Spencer; *A.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 14, 852

[*cont.*

Vaccination—cont.
Shuck (George), *Case of*, *Q.* Mr. F. A. Channing; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1073
(See also SMALL-POX)

VALENTIA, Viscount, *Oxford*
Army Pension *Mar* 3 [38] 27
Yeomanry Cavalry (Long Service Medal) *July* 24 [43] 599

Vale of Glamorgan Railway Bill
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Vehicles (Lights) Bill
c. Intro., Mr. P. M. Thornton; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 356
Read 2° and com. *April* 22 [39] 1487
In Com. R.P. *April* 29 [40] 154

Venezuela
Arbitration and—Marquess of Salisbury (*Announcement*) *July* 17 [43] 1
Blue-book, *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 361. *Qs.* Sir E. T. Gourley, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir R. Webster *Mar* 13, 890
Boundary Dispute, *Q.* Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 6 [38] 361. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1527. *Q.* Mr. T. R. Buchanan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 11 [41] 848. *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 18, 1338. *Qs.* Mr. D. F. Goddard, Mr. M. Davitt, Mr. C. J. Darling; *As.* Mr. Curzon *June* 19, 1432. *Q.* Mr. M. Davitt. *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 29 [42] 265. *Qs.* Mr.; J. Morley; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 687. *Qs.* Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Aug* 14 [44] 851
British
  Consular Officers in, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. Curzon *June* 2 [41] 291
  Squad for Curaçoa, *Q.* Mr. J. Dillon; *A.* Mr. A. Chamberlain *Mar* 9 [38] 456
Great Britain, and, *Q.* Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett; *A.* Mr. Curzon *Mar* 12 [38] 784. *Qs.* Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir W. Harcourt; *As.* Mr. Curzon *April* 23 [39] 1527. *Q.* Sir W. Harcourt; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 27, 1736
Statement of Case, *Qs.* Mr. J. Morley; *As.* Mr. Curzon, Mr. J. Chamberlain *July* 27 [43] 687

Venezuela Boundary
Further Documents Relating to, Pres. (*l.*) *July* 17 [43] 6

VERNEY, Hon. R. G., *Warwick, Rugby*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 28
Teachers' Pensions *Mar* 5 [38] 233

VERULAM, Earl of
Sat First *Feb* 11 [37] 7

VESCI, Viscount DE (see DE VESCI)

Vexatious Actions Bill

l. Pres., Lord Halsbury; Read 1ª *June* 29 [42] 221
2R. Lord Halsbury, 1410; Lord Herschell, 1412 *July* 14
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *July* 14, 1413
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *July* 17 [43] 9
Rep. from Standing Com. without Amendt. *July* 21, 245
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 23, 429
c. Read 1º *July* 27, 674
2R. Sir R. Webster, (*Motion*) 259; Mr. T. M. Healy, 259; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 259 *Aug* 8
Read 2º and com. *Aug* 8, 259
In Com., Mr. J. F. Oswald, (*Amendt.*) 455; (*Division*, 456); Mr. D. Coghill, 456; Sir R. Webster, 456, 457; Mr. T. M. Healy, 456; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 457; (*Division*, 457) *Aug* 10
Rep. with Amendts. *Aug* 10, 457
Considered as Amended *Aug* 11, 559
Read 3º and Passed with Amendts. *Aug* 11, 559
l. Returned from Commons Agreed to with Amendts. *Aug* 12, 577
Lord Halsbury, (*Motion*) 712; Commons' Amendts. Agreed to, 712 *Aug* 13
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL
Sir JOHN E. GORST

VINCENT, Colonel Sir C. E. HOWARD, *Sheffield, Central*
Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 18 [38] 1301
Alien Immigration
Eastern Ports *May* 19 [38] 1340; *May* 15 [40] 1423, 1424, 1425
Great Britain *June* 22 [41] 1540, 1541, 1542
United States, in the *June* 9 [41] 708
Army Estimates
£2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 292
£253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1470
Army
Food Supplies (Ireland) *July* 30 [43] 1045
Territorial Designations *May* 4 [40] 430
Bavarian Pencils *June* 22 [41] 1553
Belgian Agricultural Produce *April* 16 [39] 1040
Brass Trade (Inspection) *June* 11 [41] 827
British Trade
Abroad (Commercial Attachés) *July* 27 [43] 676
Decline of *Aug* 7 [44] 112, 113
Budget *April* 16 [39] 1101, 1102
Channel Mail Service *April* 14 [39] 887
Cocoa Butter *Feb* 21 [37] 800; *April* 20 [39] 1239; *June* 25 [42] 53; *June* 26, 149
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, 2R. *Aug* 12 [44] 663, 664
[*cont.*

VINCENT, Colonel C. E. HOWARD—*cont.*
Depositions (Magistrates' Court) *Mar* 19 [38] 1330
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 323
Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 138
Foreign
Import Returns *June* 25 [42] 54
Prison-made Goods *June* 25 [42] 54
Hyde Park (Military Drill) *May* 14 [40] 1319
Importation *Mar* 17 [38] 1147
Income Tax (Foreign Traders) *May* 12 [40] 1135
Judicial Trustees Bill, Intro. *Feb* 18 [37] 569; *June* 17 [41] 1297
Life-saving Appliances on Board Ship *June* 26 [42] 139, 140
Local Government Provisional Order (No. 23) Bill *July* 28 [43] 805
National Rifle Association (Ammunition) *July* 30 [43] 1025, 1026
Prison Industries (Comptroller of) *May* 15 [40] 1423
Prison-made Goods *Feb* 27 [37] 1262; *Mar* 16 [38] 1016; *May* 1 [40] 347, 348; *June* 1 [41] 216; *June* 11, 857, 858
Prison-made Goods Importation Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 358; *June* 25 [42] 80
Public Works Department (India) *Feb* 19 [37] 635
Queen's Speech *Feb* 11 [37] 125
Sale of Foreign Goods (Prevention of Fraud) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 360
Sugar Bounties
Continental *July* 2 [42] 521
German *June* 1 [41] 215
Supply
£237,318 for Diplomatic and Consular Services *July* 3 [42] 733
£5,263 for Land Registry Office, Salaries and Expenses *June* 5 [41] 558
£536,607 for Post Office Packet Service *April* 10 [39] 700
Turkey (Trade Marks in) *May* 12 [40] 1135
Volunteers'
Capitation Grant *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
Corps (Financial Position) *July* 30 [43] 1052
Magazine Rifle *Mar* 5 [38] 185
Water Supply (London) *July* 28 [43] 820
Westphalian Coal *April* 20 [39] 1239; *May* 18 [40] 1542
Working Men's Dwellings (No. 2) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 360; 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 131, 141, 150

Voluntary Schools and School Boards
Return Pres. (*c.*) *May* 21 [41] 55

Wages and Effects of Deceased Seamen
Account Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 25 [37] 1056

WALES

Afforestation of Crown Lands, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 835
Barry Island Fort, *Q.* Major Wyndham-Quin; *A.* Mr. Brodrick *Mar* 16 [38] 1007
[*cont.*

WALES—cont.

Berriew School Bill, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *April* 23 [39] 1605. *Q.* Mr. J. G. Talbot; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *July* 24 [43] 610

Cardiff

Custom House, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *June* 15 [41] 1059

Mayoralty, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 25 [37] 1086

Parachute Accident, *Q.* Mr. D. A. Thomas; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 28 [43] 826

Common Lands, *Q.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A.* Mr. W. Long *July* 13 [42] 1316

Crown Lands in, *Qs.* Mr. W. P. Morgan; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, *May* 5 [40] 545

Deytheur Grammar School (see under Title ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT)

Fishguard Bay Railway and Pier Company, *Q.* Mr. Rees Davies; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 12 [41] 953

Glamorganshire Education Scheme (see that Title)

Glyn Valley Tramway, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *April* 16 [39] 1008

Halkyn Quarries (Flintshire) *Q.* Mr. S. Smith; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 28, [40] 9

Holyhead Harbour, *Q.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *Aug* 11 [44] 489

Intermediate and Technical Education: Meyrick Fund and Cowbridge Schools (see Title, EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL)

Labour Correspondents (see LABOUR QUESTIONS)

Land in (Royal Commission), *Qs.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan, Mr. Rees Davies; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *April* 24 [39] 1630. *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Aug* 14 [44] 845
(For Debate see Title WELSH LAND COMMISSION)

Land Tax Commissioners, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 23 [43] 483

Llandilofawr Charities, *Q.* Mr. Griffith-Boscawen; *A.* Mr. Grant Lawson *April* 30 [40] 198

Llandyssul Highway Authority, *Q.* Mr. Lloyd Morgan; *A.* Mr. H. Chaplin *May* 8 [40] 878

Llanelly Harbour Bill (see that Title)

Local Loans, *Q.* Mr. Ellis Griffith; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 6 [43] 1693

Mail Service, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 845

Merionethshire Mines Committee, *Q.* Mr. T. Ellis; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *July* 30 [43] 1054

Museum Grant for (see Title MUSEUM GRANT FOR WALES)

Pembroke Dockyard, *Q.* General Laurie; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *Mar* 24 [39] 64

Piers and Harbours (see Title PIERS AND HARBOURS, WALES)

Port Talbot Post Office, *Q.* Mr. Brynmor Jones; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *May* 11 [40] 993

Road Repair (Glamorganshire), *Qs.* Mr. W. P. Morgan; *As.* Mr. T. W. Russell *Aug* 10 [44] 383

Royal Visit to, *Qs.* Mr. J. M. Maclean, Major Wyndham-Quin; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 11 [40] 1008. *Qs.* Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Mr. W. Rees Davies; *As.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 14, 1337. *Q.* Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen; *A.* Mr. G. J. Goschen *May* 18 1549

Sheep Worried by Dogs, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. W. Long *May* 19 [40] 1678

Snowdon Mountain Railway Accident, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Ritchie *June* 1 [41] 219

Sunday Closing Act 1881 Amendment Bill (see that Title)

Tylorstown Colliery Explosion, *Q.* Mr. Alfred Thomas; *A.* Mr. Jesse Collings *Feb* 17 [37] 466. *Qs.* Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. C. Fenwick; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 28, 1385

Welsh Intermediate Education Act 1889 (see that Title)

Welsh Land Commission (for Debate see that Title)

Ystradyfodwg Urban District Council (Gas and Water) Bill (see that Title)

Welsh Wills (Translation), *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 3 [43] 1348

Wales and the Local Government Act 1888

Mr. D. Lloyd-George, 464; [Mr. Speaker, 464;] Mr. H. Chaplin, 469; Mr. J. H. Lewis, 471 *Mar* 30 [39]

WALLACE, Mr. ROBERT, *Edinburgh, E.*

Agricultural Land Rating Bill *June* 29 [42] 309
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1487
Appointment of Ministers *Mar* 24 [39] 44
Army Pensions (Colonel Mitchell) *July* 7 [42] 932
Edinburgh Extension Bill, *June* 12 [41] 951
Education Bill 2R. *May* 5, 606; *May* 12 [40] 1234
Finance Bill *July* 9 [42] 1142; *July* 15, 1562
Initiative and Referendum *Feb* 21 [37] 873
Royal Engineers *June* 26 [42] 145, 146

Supply
- £40,927 for Metropolitan Police Salaries *June* 5 [41] 588
- £514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1301

WALLACE, Mr. ROBERT, *Perth*

Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1369; In Com. *Aug* 5 [43] 1523

Wallasey Urban District Council Bill

Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

[*cont.*

WALROND, SIR WILLIAM H., BART. (Patronage Secretary to the Treasury), *Devon, Tiverton*
Belfast Corporation and Londonderry Improvement Bills *April* 16 [39] 997
British South Africa Company *Aug* 11 [44] 571, 575
Business of the House *May* 15 [40] 1508
Committees
Distress from Want of Employment *Feb* 25 [37] 1142
Food Products Adulteration *Feb* 20 [37] 796; *Feb* 28, 1448
Kitchen *Feb* 24 [37] 1032; *Mar* 6 [38] 409, 411
Petroleum *Mar* 3 [38] 127; *Mar* 19, 1432
Royal Patriotic Fund *Feb* 28 [37] 1448; *Mar* 20 [38] 1576
Rule of the Road at Sea *Feb* 26 [37] 1207; *Feb* 28, 1447
Standing, on Law *April* 23 [39] 1538, 1540
Stationery Contracts *Feb* 25 [37] 1144
Statute Law Revision Bills *Mar* 17 [38] 1253
Edinburgh General Register House Bill *April* 28 [40] 99
Government
Contracts *May* 5 [40] 551
Offices (Appropriation of Sites) *May* 15 [40] 1508

WALTON, Mr. J. LAWSON, *Leeds, S.*
Education Bill, 2 R. *May* 5 [40] 620, 622, 625, 633
Trial of Dr. Jameson and Others *June* 22 [41] 1568

WARD, Hon. R. A., *Cheshire, Crewe*
Science and Art Students *April* 16 [39] 1022, 1023
Trade Disputes *Mar* 13 [38] 888

WARDE, Colonel C. E., *Kent, Medway*
National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 640

WARING, Colonel T., *Down County, N.*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 13 [40] 1283
Ballot Act (1874) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 357
Belfast Corporation Bill *June* 23 [41] 1671
Boards of Guardians and Labourers (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *April* 15 [39] 989, 990
Business of the House (Government Business) *April* 27 [39] 1764
Carrickmacross Workhouse *Mar* 2 [37] 1462
Christian Brothers Schools *Feb* 13 [37] 224
Compensation to Police (Ireland) *July* 20 [43] 124
Coroners (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 639
Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1653
Irish Lights Board *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 1R. *April* 13 [39] 800; In Com. *June* 12 [41] 993, 1018, 1023, 1024; *July* 16 [42] 1688; *July* 20 [43] 208, 218, 219; *July* 21, 321, 322, 326; *July* 22, 370, 380, 389, 390; *July* 23, 507, 569; *July* 28, 874

[*cont.*

WARING, Colonel T.—*cont.*
Listowel Union (Kerry County) *July* 23 [43] 477
Lough Neagh *May* 19 [40] 1679
Military Church Parade (Holywood, Down County) *June* 25 [42] 65
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) (Women) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 18 [37] 629
Portavogie
Fishermen *Mar* 9 [38] 424
Pier (Down County) *May* 19 [40] 1679
Supply: £6,316 for Valuation and Boundary Survey (Ireland) *April* 17 [39] 1228
Waterford Infirmary Bill, 2R. *Feb* 25 [37] 1048

WARKWORTH, Lord, *Kensington, S.*
Half-time Children in Poor Law Schools *Mar* 26 [39] 168
National Museums (London), Opening on Sundays *Mar* 10 [38] 644

WARNER, Mr. T. COURTENAY T., *Staffordshire, Lichfield*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28, [40] 85; In Com. *May* 13, 1295, 1299; *May* 14, 1350, 1352, 1382, 1398; *May* 19, 1708, 1716, 1717, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1748; *May* 20 [41] 10; *June* 23, 1714, 1716; *June* 24 [42] 44; *June* 29, 291, 334
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, In Com. *Aug* 5 [43] 1550
Aldershot (Tent Floor Boards) *Aug* 4 [43] 1443
Army Clothing *May* 11 [40] 1005
Benefices Bill *June* 3 [41] 377, 386; *June* 10, 791, 801, 805, 808, 810
Boiler Explosion (*H.M.S. Blake*) *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
Budget (Income Tax) *April* 23 [39] 1603
Civil Service Abstractors *May* 11 [40] 1004
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 317, 318, 357, 360
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 11 [41] 870, 874, 880, 927
Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 966, 970, 987; *July* 8, 1039; *July* 9, 1127, 1135; *July* 14, 1500
Indian Troops (Employment of) *May* 14 [40] 1412
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 255, 271; *June* 4, 433
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1111, 1114, 1119
Machine Guns *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1386, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1405, 1406, 1407
Naval Sub-Lieutenants *Aug* 4 [43] 1442
Postmen (Election Work) *Mar* 5 [38] 239
Seats in the House *May* 14 [40] 1309
Staffordshire Militia
Rifle Range *Aug* 4 [43] 1443
Training *May* 14 [40] 1337
Standing Committee on Law *April* 23 [39] 1542

[*cont.*

WARNER, Mr. T. COURTENAY T.—*cont.*
Supply
£38,182 for Law Officers' Department, Salaries, etc. *May* 1 [40] 360, 362
£23,900 for Miscellaneous Legal Expenses *May* 1 [40] 376
£6,442,120 for Post Office Services, Salaries and Expenses *April* 9 [39] 596
£127,542 for Privy Council Office for Trade, Salaries and Expenses *July* 31 [43] 1314
£4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1279
£514,795 for Science and Art Department, Salaries and Expenses *July* 10 [42] 1298
£376,571 for Stationery and Printing, etc. *Aug* 5 [43] 1551
£204,534 for Supreme Court of Judicature, Salaries and Expenses *May* 1 [40] 395
Uganda Railway Bill, In Conf. *July* 30 [43] 1103
West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1753; *Aug* 8 [44] 213, 217, 218, 220, 225
Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 176

WAR OFFICE

Secretary of State—Marquess of LANSDOWNE
Under Secretary of State—Mr. BRODRICK
Financial Secretary—Mr. J. POWELL-WILLIAMS
(See ARMY)

War Office
Paper Pres. (*c.*) *Feb* 20 [37] 685

WARR, Mr. AUGUSTUS F., *Liverpool, East Toxteth*
Assize System *July* 9 [42] 1117
Rule of the Road at Sea *July* 30 [43] 1038

Waterford Corporation Bill
c. Read 2° *Feb* 24 [37] 905
Mr. J. Redmond, (*Instruction to Com.*) 905; Mr. M. Healy, 906 *Feb* 24
Considered as Amended *May* 8 [40] 883
Read 3° and Passed *May* 12, 1128
l. Read 2ª and com. *June* 16 [41] 1149
Rep. with Amendts. *June* 22, 1517
c. Lords' Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *July* 2 [42] 520
l. Returned from Commons with Amendts. Agreed to *July* 3, 633
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

Waterford Infirmary Bill
c. 2R. Mr. P. J. Power, 1046, 1048; Colonel Waring, 1048; Mr. W. Johnston, 1048; Mr. J. Roche, 1049; Mr. J. Redmond, 1049, 1052; Dr. Tanner, 1052; Mr. J. W. Lowther, 1053; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 1054; (*Division*, 1054) *Feb* 25 [37]
Read 2° *Feb* 25, 1054
Considered as Amended *Mar* 30 [39] 361
Read 3° and Passed *April* 9, 581
. Read 2ª and com. *April* 30 [40] 157
Rep. without Amendt. *May* 7, 721
Read 3ª and Passed *May* 11, 977
Royal Assent *May* 21 [41] 45

Watermen's Certificates Bill
c. Intro., Mr. M. Austin; Read 1° *Aug* 11 [44] 500

Water Provisional Orders Bill
l. Rep. from Select Com.; Orders of June 25 and 29 Discharged; com. to a Com. of Whole House *July* 16 [42] 1573
In Com., Rep. without Amendt.; Standing Com. negatived *July* 17 [43] 7
Read 3ª and Passed *July* 20, 111
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [44] 4

Waterways and Canals as Public Trusts
Q. Sir J. Dorington; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Feb* 13 [37] 236

WAYMAN, Mr. THOMAS, *Yorkshire, W.R., Elland*
Bishop Monkton Churchyard *Mar* 9 [38] 423

WAYS AND MEANS
In Com., Resolved:
(1) That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending 31st day of March, 1896, the sum of £2,252,666 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom *Mar* 16 [38] 1110
(2) That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending 31st day of March, 1897, the sum of £10,282,300 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom *Mar* 16, 1110
In Com., Resolved:
That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, the sum of £27,442,207 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom *April* 14 [39] 905
Reso. Rep. *April* 16, 1146
In Com., Resolved:
That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, the sum of £35,709,841 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom *Aug* 10 [44] 450
Reso. Rep. and Agreed to *Aug* 11, 557
Budget, *Q.* Mr. Smith-Barry; *A.* Mr. A. J. Balfour *Mar* 23 [38] 1615
Carriage Duty, *Q.* Mr. F. G. Barnes; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 6 [42] 794
Cocoa Butter, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Hanbury, *June* 25 [42] 53. *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 26, 149. *Q.* Mr. H. E. Kearley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 7, 931
(For Debate see that Title)
Estate Duty (Settled Property), *Qs.* Captain Pretyman, Mr. Gibson Bowles; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 3 [42] 664
Finance Bill, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir H. Fowler; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. A. J. Balfour *June* 12 [41] 969
(For Debate see Title of Bill)
[*cont.*

WAYS AND MEANS—cont.

House Tax Bill, *Q.* Mr. Alban Gibbs; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 16 [41] 1163

Income Tax (Schedule "D"), *Q.* Mr. G. C. T. Bartley; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 6 [42] 792

Land Tax, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Johnstone; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 9 [41] 715. *Q.* Sir J. Leng; *A.* Mr. Graham Murray *July* 13 [42] 1319. *Q.* Mr. J. Caldwell; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *July* 17 [43] 35. *Qs.* Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. J. Caldwell; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach, Mr. Graham Murray *July* 20, 144

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3R. Sir C. Dilke, 853; Sir J. Colomb, 856; Mr. J. Dillon, 857; Mr. G. J. Goschen, 857; Mr. P. J. Stanhope, 860; Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 862; Mr. C. J. Monk, 864; Mr. Curzon, 865; Mr. T. Bayley, 867; Mr. Brodrick, 867; Sir W. Lawson, 868; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 868, 883; Mr. M. Healy, 868, 871, 878; Mr. Hanbury, 871, 878; Sir A. K. Rollit, 875; Mr. J. P. Farrell, 876; Mr. Vesey Knox, 877; Mr. Tomlinson, 882; Mr. T. W. Russell, 883; Mr. P. O'Brien, 883, 886; Mr. G. Balfour, 885, 886 *Aug* 14

Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 14, 887

l. Read 1ª *Aug* 14, 821

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c. Intro., and Read 1° *Mar* 17 [38] 1256

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3R. Mr. Vesey Knox, 1692; Mr. Hanbury, 1694; Mr. W. Field, 1695; Mr. J. C. Flynn, 1696; Dr. Clark, 1696, 1697; [Mr. Speaker, 1697] *Mar* 23

Read 3° and Passed *Mar* 23, 1697

l. Read 1ª; Read 2ª; Com. negatived; Read 3ª and Passed *Mar* 24 [39] 2, 4

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Read 3° and Passed *April* 21, 1444

l. Read 1ª *April* 23, 1496

Read 2ª and Com. negatived *April* 24, 1614

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(*Division*, 213); Mr. Gibson Bowles, 215; Mr. J. M. White, 217, 218, 219, 222; Mr. J. McLeod, 218, 223; (*Amendt. withdrawn*, 220); (*Amendt. ruled out of Order*, 220); (*Divisions*, 225, 227) *Aug* 8 [44]
Rep. with Amendts. *Aug* 8, 228
Considered as Amended: Sir M. Hicks Beach, (*Amendt.*) 451, 452, 453; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 452; Mr. E. Strachey, 452, (*Amendt.*) 452, 453; Mr. J. McLeod, 452; (*Amendt. Agreed to*, 452); (*Division*, 453) *Aug* 10
3R. Sir M. Hicks Beach, (*Motion*) 453; Mr. Strachey, 453; [Mr. Speaker, 453] *Aug* 10, 453
Read 3° and Passed *Aug* 10, 453
l. Read 1ª *Aug* 11, 462
2R. Lord Balfour *Aug* 13, 678
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *Aug* 13, 678
In Com., Rep. without Amendt. *Aug* 14, 822
Read 3ª and Passed *Aug* 14, 822
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824
(For Questions see RAILWAYS)

West Middlesex Water (Transfer) Bill
c. 2R. Mr. H. Chaplin, 874; Mr. E. Boulnois, 875; Mr. J. Stuart, 875; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 875; Mr. Abel Smith, 876 *Mar* 13 [38]
2R. negatived *Mar* 24 [39] 40

Westminster (see METROPOLIS)

Westminster Improvements Bill
c. 2R. Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 19 [40] 1676

Weston-super-Mare Urban District Council Bill
c. Dr. Farquharson, (*Motion*) 583; Motion and Lords' Amendt. Agreed to, 583 *Aug* 12 [44]
Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

WHARTON, Mr. J. LLOYD, *Yorkshire, W.R., Ripon*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1636
Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 655
Diseases of Animals Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 319, 320
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 22 [41] 1603
Land Tenure and Rent Revision Bill, 2R. *April* 22 [39] 1472
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 249
Locomotives on Highways Bill *July* 30 [43] 1112, 1113, 1118

Wheat and Bread Prices
Qs. Lord Stanley of Alderley; *As.* Viscount Cross, Marquess of Salisbury *Feb* 24 [37] 900

WHITE, Mr. J. MARTIN, *Forfarshire*
  Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1475; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1357, 1397; *Aug* 4, 1477, 1491, 1499; *Aug* 5, 1539; *Aug* 6, 1718
  Business of the House (Supply) *Aug* 13 [44] 750
  Chief Inspector of Factories *April* 20 [39] 1263
  Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1617, 1624, 1645; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 310, 312, 357
  Education (School Grants) *May* 5 [40] 551
  Land Tax *April* 20 [39] 1263
  Montrose Burghs (Spoilt Ballot Papers) *Mar* 10 [38] 604
  Pleuro-Pneumonia
    Canadian Cattle *May* 4 [40] 433
    Questions *April* 20 [39] 1252
  Supply
    £16,666 for Fishery Board (Scotland), and in Aid of Piers and Quays *April* 24 [39] 1692
    £595,922 for Public Education in Scotland *Aug* 7 [44] 168; *Aug* 8, 238
  Swine Fever *April* 20 [39] 1251
  Technical Education (Scotland) *Feb* 21 [37] 825
  Undeliverable Correspondence *Mar* 10 [38] 604
  West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, In Com. *Aug* 8 [44] 217, 218, 219, 222

WHITELEY, Mr. G., *Stockport*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 1R. *April* 20 [39] 1327; 2R. *April* 29 [40] 111; *June* 23 [41] 1712; 3R. *July* 1 [42] 472
  Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *July* 27 [43] 728
  Cotton-weaving Factories *Feb* 24 [37] 917
  Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1199, 1200, 1213
  Diseases of Animals Bill, 2R. *Mar* 23 [38] 1646, 1676; In Com. *June* 2 [41] 319; 3R. *June* 22, 1631
  Education Bill, In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1287
  Indian Cotton Duties *May* 18 [40] 1594
  Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1555; *June* 1 [41] 278
  Police and Sanitary Regulations *Mar* 17 [38] 1144
  Preserved Peas *June* 22 [41] 1561, 1562
  Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 767, 769, 774; *July* 30, 1083, 1087, 1093, 1094

WHITELEY, Mr. HERBERT J., *Ashton-under-Lyne*
  Currency *Mar* 17 [38] 1181, 1219
  Wilson (Mr. J. Havelock) *Mar* 17 [38] 1180

WHITMORE, Mr. C. A., *Chelsea*
  Chelsea Hospital *Feb* 24 [37] 920
  Chelsea Water (Transfer) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 8
  Education Bill, In Com. *June* 16 [41] 1180
  London Water Bills, 2R. *Mar* 24 [39] 8
  Westminster Abbey *Mar* 26 [39] 165

Whitstable Oyster Fishery Company Bill
  Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

WHITTAKER, Mr. T. P., *Yorkshire, W.R., Spen Valley*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 19 [40] 1724; *May* 21 [41] 167, 172, 181, 197; *June* 23, 1719
  Budget *April* 16 [39] 1123
  Cabs (London) Bill, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 367
  Dangerous Crossing (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) *July* 6 [42] 792
  Education Bill, Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 864
  Finance Bill, 2R. *May* 4 [40] 495; In Com. *July* 7 [42] 959, 966; *July* 8, 1028, 1029, 1031, 1032, 1035; *July* 9, 1147
  Light Railways Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1559
  Public Works Loans Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1324, 1325
  School Board Expenditure *July* 31 [43] 1251, 1252
  Tax Collector (Leicester) *Mar* 13 [38] 883
  West Highland Railway Guarantee, In Com. *June* 2 [41] 364; *June* 4, 497
  West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 403; In Com. *Aug* 6 [43] 1753; *Aug* 8 [44] 206, 215, 216, 217, 219

WIGRAM, Mr. A. MONEY, *Essex, Romford*
  Militia and Volunteer Shooting *Mar* 30 [39] 380

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment Bill
l. Pres., Earl of Stamford; Read 1ª *Mar* 12 [38] 717
  2R. Earl of Stamford, 156, 159; Lord Belper, 158; Lord Herschell, 159; (*Adj. sine die*, 159) *Mar* 26 [39]
  Withdrawn *May* 15 [40] 1413

Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill
l. Pres., Earl of Jersey; Read 1ª *April* 23 [39] 1489
  2R. Earl of Jersey, 841; Lord Belper, 842 *May* 8 [40]
  Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *May* 8, 843
  In Com., Earl of Jersey, 1533; Lord Balfour 1534; Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *May* 18
  Amendts. Rep., Further Amendts. made *June* 11 [41] 823
  Read 3ª and Passed with Amendts. *June* 12, 944
c. Read 1º *June* 18, 1305
  Read 2º and com. *Aug* 10 [44] 460
  In Com., Mr. J. H. Lewis, 561, 562; Mr. J. Bigwood, 561, 562, 563, 565; Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 562; Sir W. Harcourt, 563, 564, 565; Mr. T. M. Healy, (*Amendt.*) 563, 564, 565; Sir M. Hicks Beach, 563, 564, 565; [Chairman, 563, 564, 565;] Mr. Tomlinson, 564; Sir R. B. Finlay, 564; (*Division*, 564); (*Motion to R.P. by leave withdrawn*, 566) *Aug* 11

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Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill—cont.
- Rep. with Amendts. *Aug* 11, 566
- Considered as Amended: Mr. J. Bigwood *Aug* 12, 671, 672
- Read 3° and Passed with Amendts. *Aug* 12, 672
- *l.* Commons Amendts. Considered and Agreed to *Aug* 14, 822
- Royal Assent *Aug* 14, 824

Willesden Sewerage Bill
- Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [44] 824

William Hancock and Company Bill
- Royal Assent *July* 2 [42] 514

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. CARVELL, *Nottinghamshire, Mansfield*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill *May* 19 [40] 1681
- Benefices Bill, 2R. *Mar* 11 [38] 704, 707; *June* 3 [41] 381, 394; *June* 10, 792, 793, 799
- Bishopric of Bristol Act Amendment Bill, In Com. *Aug* 1 [43] 1327, 1328
- Burial
  - Board (Ulverston) *July* 28 [43] 812
  - Fees *Feb* 13 [37] 233
  - Ground (Ejection from) *April* 16 [39] 1035
  - Rules *Feb* 21 [37] 804
  - Shirland (near Alfreton) *July* 20 [43] 122; *Aug* 6, 1688
- Burials Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 357
- Business of the House *May* 14 [40] 1341; *June* 15 [41] 1098
- Church Catechism in Board Schools *April* 9 [39] 581, 582; *April* 14, 885, 886, 887
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 606; *July* 27 [43] 745
- East Preston Guardians, Sussex (Voluntary Church Rate) *July* 20 [43] 134
- Education Bill *May* 14 [40] 1321; Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 864; In Com. *June* 11 889, 924; *June* 22, 1606
- Education, Elementary (Heywood) *June* 16 [41] 1157
- Ejection from a Burial Ground *April* 16 [39] 1035
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 969; *July* 9, 1125
- Hunwick Churchyard (Durham) *June* 25 [42] 56, 57
- Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Bill, In Com. *May* 5 [40] 656
- King's College *Feb* 27 [37] 1265; *April* 14, [39] 898
- Marriage Laws (Malta) *Mar* 5 [38] 236; *Aug* 7 [44] 107, 108
- Official Residence (Houses of Parliament) *Mar* 5 [38] 226
- Schools
  - Board
    - Church Catechism in *April* 9 [39] 581, 582; *April* 14, 885, 886, 887
    - Religious Teaching in *Mar* 23 [38] 1592
  - St. John's (Heywood) *Aug* 6 [43] 1687
  - St. Peter's Free (Chelsea) *Aug* 3 [43] 1351

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WILLIAMS, Mr. J. CARVELL—*cont.*
- Sitting of the House (14th August) *Aug* 13 [44] 820
- Standing Committee on Law *April* 21 [39] 1362; *April* 23, 1539
- Supply
  - £4,162,213 for Public Education (England and Wales) *July* 10 [42] 1276, 1282
  - £376,571 for Stationery and Printing *Aug* 5 [43] 1553
  - £64,179 for Universities and Colleges in Great Britain, etc.; Report *Aug* 11 [44] 548
- Trunk Telephone System (Mansfield) *Mar* 24 [39] 47
- Ulverston Burial Board *July* 28 [43] 812

WILLIAMS, MR. J. POWELL (Financial Secretary to the War Office), *Birmingham, S.*
- Aldershot Military Hospital *April* 23 [39] 1524
- Altcar Range (Guns) *July* 3 [42] 648
- Army
  - Allowance (Wife Desertion) *May* 15 [40] 1431
  - Boots *Feb* 25 [37] 1078; *Feb* 27, 1227
  - Boy Defaulter Sheets *Mar* 13 [38] 887
  - Clothing *Mar* 9 [38] 428; *May* 11 [40] 1005
  - Compassionate Allowance (John Brennan) *Feb* 17 [37] 456
  - Connor (Edward) *May* 7 [40] 736
  - Contracts *Feb* 27 [37] 1228; *June* 29 [42] 260
  - Court-martial (Sergeant Sayers) *Aug* 3 [43] 1347
  - Horse Breeding (Ireland) *June* 16 [41] 1158
  - Hospital (Felixstowe) *June* 16 [41] 1159
  - Marching Drills *Feb* 24 [37] 927
  - Medical Department *June* 16 [41] 1159
  - Mess Uniforms *April* 23 [39] 1508
  - Pensioners (Wife Desertion) *May* 12 [40] 1139
  - Pensions
    - Ball *Mar* 12 [38] 774
    - Beatty (Henry) *July* 16 [42] 1640
    - Borrowing on Security of *April* 16 [39] 1037
    - Bryan *Mar* 16 [38] 1008
    - Bryson (Thomas) *May* 15 [40] 1430; *July* 23 [43] 473
    - Campaign *Mar* 24 [39] 56; *Mar* 30, 364
    - Deniston (Joseph) *Feb* 24 [37] 914; *April* 17 [39] 1153
    - Hynes (John) *Feb* 20 [37] 688; *April* 17 [39] 1153
    - Lynch (Patrick) *Mar* 2 [37] 1487; *Mar* 5 [38] 219
    - M'Givers (John) *Aug* 14 [44] 847
    - M'Govern (James) *May* 12 [40] 1137
    - Maguire *Mar* 9 [38] 445
    - Murray (Hugh) *July* 24 [43] 594
  - Remounts *Feb* 17 [37] 460; *Feb* 25, 1061; *Mar* 3 [38] 35
  - Supplies
    - Food
      - Forage and *Aug* 6 [43] 1680
      - Ireland *July* 30 [43] 1044, 1045

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Williams, Mr. J. Powell—*cont.*

- Army—*csnt.*
  - Supplies—*cont.*
    - Foreign *July* 24 [43] 600
    - Meat *Feb* 21 [37] 819; *Mar* 5 [38] 231, 232; *Mar* 26 [39] 171, 172; *Mar* 27, 268; *April* 28 [40] 10; *June* 26 [42] 150
    - Oats *Mar* 10 [38] 603, 604; *Mar* 13, 877, 878; *Mar* 16, 1013
- Army Estimates
  - £858,600 for Clothing Establishment and Service *Aug* 7 [44] 147
  - £51,400 for Miscellaneous Effective Service *Mar* 27 [39] 302
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories *Aug* 7 [44] 122, 123, 124, 127, 129, 133, 138, 143
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 834, 835
  - £5,862,500 for Pay and Allowances, etc *Mar* 16 [38] 1082, 1083, 1091, 1092, 1093
  - £2,519,900 for Provisions, Forage, and Other Supplies *June* 19 [41] 1512; *June* 22, 1654, 1655
  - £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 287, 289, 290, 291, 293
  - £253,500 for War Office, Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1468, 1498, 1499, 1501
  - £1,007,700 for Works, Buildings, and Repairs *Mar* 27 [39] 297, 298
- Artillery Range (Wicklow) *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
- Ashanti Expedition *Mar* 16 [38] 1017
- Barracks
  - Belfast *Mar* 17 [38] 1153, 1154; *April* 17, [39] 1163
  - Belturbet (Cavan) Military Barracks *Aug* 6 [43] 1679
  - Bermuda *June* 26 [42] 151
  - Bradford Moor *June* 23 [41] 1678
  - Cavan Militia *July* 16 [42] 1633
  - Royal (Dublin) *Feb* 25 [37] 1059
- Bigamy (Queenstown) *May* 15 [40] 1432
- Boots
  - Army *Feb* 25 [37] 1078; *Feb* 27, 1227
  - Militia *Mar* 24 [39] 51
- Contracts
  - Army *Feb* 27 [37] 1228; *June* 29 [42] 260
  - War Office (Messrs. Kynoch & Co.) *July* 16 [42] 1642
- Cordite *Mar* 5 [38] 217; *Mar* 23, 1589, 1590; *Mar* 30 [39] 373; *July* 2 [42] 539
- Defaulter Sheets
  - Boy *Mar* 13 [38] 887
  - Regimental *July* 3 [42] 649
- Defence
  - Empire, of the *Mar* 13 [38] 932
  - Leenan Head Works *Mar* 26 [39] 172; *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- Dublin (Royal Irish Military Tournament) *June* 29 [42] 263
- Enfield Small Arms Factory *Feb* 25 [37] 1076; *Mar* 24 [39] 52; *July* 14 [42] 1422
- Enlistment *July* 23 [43] 472

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Williams, Mr. J. Powell—*cont.*

- Factories
  - Enfield Small Arms *Feb* 25 [37] 1076; *Mar* 24 [39] 52; *July* 14 [42] 1422
  - Government *June* 22 [41] 1543
  - Ordnance *July* 2 [42] 540; *July* 14, 1421
- Fair Wages Resolution *Mar* 24 [39] 74
- Gloucester (Small-pox at) *Mar* 20 [38] 1471
- Government
  - Departments (Workmen in) *May* 7 [40] 742
  - Factories *June* 22 [41]
- Guns (Altcar Range) *July* 3 [42] 648
- Hospitals
  - Aldershot Military *April* 23 [39] 1524
  - Felixstowe *June* 16 [41] 1159
- Ireland (Army Meat Supply) *June* 26 [42] 150
- Lee-Metford Rifle *July* 30 [43] 1029
- Leenan Head Defence Works *Mar* 26 [39] 172; *Aug* 7 [44] 98
- Local Government (Aldershot and Farnborough) Bill, Intro. *Mar* 26 [39] 187
- Long Service Medal (Yeomanry Cavalry) *July* 24 [43] 599
- Medical
  - Department (Army) *June* 16 [41] 1159
  - Staff (Volunteers) *July* 24 [43] 603
- Military Manœuvres Bill, In Com. *April* 21 [39] 1395, 1400, 1401
- Military Manœuvres (Compensation, etc.) Committee *Mar* 20 [38] 1454
- Militia Boots *Mar* 24 [39] 51
- Nedds Point Fort (Donegal) *Mar* 24 [39] 59
- Oats (Supplies) *Mar* 10 [38] 603, 604; *Mar* 13, 877, 878; *Mar* 16, 1018
- Officers
  - Reserve of *July* 3 [42] 655
  - Warrant *Mar* 30 [39] 382
- Ordnance
  - Factories *July* 2 [42] 540; *July* 14, 1421
  - Store Department *Mar* 5 [38] 189
- Ranges
  - Gun (Altcar) *July* 3 [42] 648
  - Artillery (Wicklow) *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
  - Rifle (Ireland) *April* 10 [39] 675; *April* 23 1520
- Recruiting *Mar* 16 [38] 995
- Regimental Defaulter Sheets *July* 3 [42] 649
- Remission of Sentence (Ireland) *May* 18 [40] 1558
- Reserve of Officers *July* 3 [42] 655
- Rifle Ranges (Ireland) *April* 10 [39] 675; *April* 23, 1520
- Royal Engineers
  - Mitchell (Colonel) Case of *June* 26 [42] 145
  - Tower Hamlets Volunteers *July* 3 [42] 659
- Royal Irish Military Tournament (Dublin) *June* 29 [42] 263
- Shoeburyness *Mar* 16 [38] 1000
- Troops in Ireland *May* 11 [40] 1003
- Volunteers
  - Battalions (Territorial Districts) *July* 2 [42] 539
  - Medical Staff *July* 24 [43] 603
  - Rifle *Mar* 20 [38] 1465
  - Tower Hamlets (Royal Engineers) *July* 3 [42] 659
- War Office Contracts (Messrs. Kynoch and Co.) *July* 16 [42] 1642

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WILLIAMS, Mr. J. POWELL—*cont.*
- Warrant Officers *Mar* 30 [39] 382
- Wicklow Artillery Range *Aug* 3 [43] 1352
- Woolwich Arsenal *Feb* 25 [37] 1060; *Mar* 23 [38] 1591; *May* 7 [40] 730; *June* 25 [42] 75, 76
- Workmen in Government Departments *May* 7 [40] 742
- Yeomanry Cavalry (Long Service) Medal *July* 24 [43] 599

WILLOX, Mr. J. A., *Liverpool, Everton*
- Ashanti Expedition *Mar* 6 [38] 351
- Foreign Manufactured Tobacco *Feb* 18 [37] 543
- Libel Law Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 20 [38] 1475
- Margate, Sale of Newspapers *June* 18 [41] 1306
- Rioting at St. Kitts *Mar* 10, 607; *June* 11 [41] 850

WILLS, Sir W. H., Bart., *Bristol, E.*
- Bristol Post Office (Telegraph Messengers) *May* 4 [40] 437

WILSON, Mr. C. H., *Hull, W.*
- Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill *July* 21 [43] 264
- Icelandic Fisheries *July* 3 [42] 658
- Navy Estimates: £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [42] 162, 163, 169
- Merchandise Marks Act *Aug* 6 [43] 1701
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 352; *June* 5 [41] 515

WILSON, Mr. F. W., *Norfolk, Mid*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 18 [40] 1646
- Beer Adulteration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 25 [39] 114

WILSON, Mr. H. J., *Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth*
- Bengal Prisons *Mar* 2 [37] 1481
- Bishop Monkton Parish Churchyard *April* 16 [39] 1030
- Business of the House *April* 14 [39] 899
- Church Schools (Staffing Rules) *July* 9 [42] 1109
- Criminal Law Amendment Act (1885) Amendment Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 358
- Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Intro. *Mar* 24 [39] 66
- Education Bill *May* 14 [40] 1321, 1322; Instruction to Com. *June* 11 [41] 865; In Com. *June* 11, 881; *June* 16, 1205, 1217
- Free Education (Southport) *Aug* 10 [44] 375; *Aug* 14, 848
- Liquor Licence (Bombay) *July* 28 [43] 813
- Maharaja of Jhalawar *July* 21 [43] 291
- National School (St. James's), Devonport *Mar* 30 [39] 374
- Naval Works Bill, In Com. *Mar* 26 [39] 197

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WILSON, Mr. H. J.—*cont.*
- Opium
  - Commission *Mar* 2 [37] 1481
  - Traffic *Mar* 31 [39] 520
- Plumbers' Registration Bill, 2R. *Mar* 13 [38] 963
- Poppy Cultivation (Behar and Benares Agencies) *Mar* 2 [37] 1482; *June* 23 [41] 1684
- Reformatory Schools Act 1876 (India) *Aug* 4 [43] 1444
- Supply
  - £4,162,213 for Public, Education England and Wales *July* 10 [42] 1270
  - £781,992 for Royal Irish Constabulary, Expenses *June* 9 [41] 727

WILSON, Mr. JOHN, *Durham, Mid*
- Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 655
- Brancepeth Colliery Explosion *April* 23 [39] 1519
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 581, 582, 583; *July* 27 [43] 734, 745, 751, 754
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *July* 27 [43] 727
- Drunkenness in Liverpool *Feb* 27 [37] 1213
- Military Manœuvres, 1R. *Feb* 20 [37] 788
- Miners
  - Eviction of (Durham) *June* 18 [41] 1330
  - Nystagmus *April* 23 [39] 1512
- Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 769, 777
- Wilson (Mr. J. Havelock) *Mar* 17 [38] 1180; *Mar* 19, 1359, 1360
- Woolwich Arsenal Labourers *June* 25 [42] 75

WILSON, Mr. JOHN, *Falkirk Burghs*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill *June* 30 [42] 398
- Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 654
- Business of the House *June* 29 [42] 272
- Cavalry Re-organisation *Mar* 27 [39] 270
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *July* 2 [42] 587; *July* 27 [43] 745, 753
- Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill, 2R. *June* 30 [42] 429
- Lead Poisoning *April* 13 [39] 743
- Linlithgow Loch (Sunday Boating) *June* 29 [42] 263
- Working Men's Dwellings Bill, 2R. *Mar* 4 [38] 167

WILSON, Mr. JOHN, *Lanarkshire, Govan*
- Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 14 [42] 1454
- Business of the House (Government Business) *April* 27 [39] 1769
- Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 739
- Edinburgh Extension Bill *June* 12 [41] 947
- Khamis (Pastor) *July* 27 [43] 703
- Needlework Examinations *April* 24 [39] 1638
- Renewal of Licence (Dunbar) *July* 27 [43] 684

WILSON, Mr. J. H., *Middlesbrough*
  Antwerp (British Consulate at) *Mar* 5 [38] 198
  Business of the House *June* 23 [41] 1693
  Employers' Liability Bill *Mar* 2 [37] 1479
  Foreign Ports (Discharge of Seamen) *Mar* 3 [38] 30
  Government Contracts *Feb* 28 [37] 1393
  Merchant Seamen (Employment and Rating) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 14 [37] 352; 2R. *Feb* 28, 1433, 1439, 1443
  Navy Estimates: Admiralty Administration *Mar* 5 [38] 257, 285, 287, 289
  Personal Statement *Mar* 17 [38] 1176, 1117, 1178, 1180

  Steamship Collisions
    Ailsa and *Bourgogne* *Mar* 3 [38] 31
    Netley Abbey and *Alicia* *Feb* 25 [37] 1082, 1083
  Transmission of Seamen's Wages *Aug* 6 [43] 1682

WINCHESTER, Lord Bishop of
  Infant Life Protection Bill, In Com. *July* 23 [43] 421

INCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, Earl of
  Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *July* 31 [43] 1181; In Com. *Aug* 6, 1565, 1576, 1591, 1599; *Aug* 7 [44] 90, 91; *Aug* 10, 312, 316
  ocomotives on Highways Bill *Aug* 10 [44] 300, 301, 302
  Rents in Ireland *July* 17 [43] 19

Wine and Beerhouse Acts Amendment Bill
  ntro., Mr. J. H. Lewis; Read 1° *Aug* 11 [44] 499

INGFIELD-DIGBY, Mr. J. K., *Dorset, N.*
  Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 29 [40] 117, 120; *June* 29 [42] 362
  County Councils and Foreign Produce *May* 1 [40] 347
  Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 8 [42] 1013
  Income Tax (Schedule "B") *Mar* 19 [38] 1345
  Lee-Metford Ammunition *Mar* 13 [38] 891
  Naval Victualling Yards *Feb* 14 [37] 347
  Parish Meetings *Feb* 25 [37] 1077

ODEHOUSE, Mr. E. R., *Bath*
  Petersham and Ham Lands and Footpaths Bill, 2R. *Mar* 12 [38] 739

  (Rulings as Chairman of Committee)
  Burglary Bill
    The Chairman said, that, having regard to the late period of the Session, he was unwilling to put the Motion *Aug* 11 [44] 560

[cont.

WODEHOUSE, Mr. E. R.—*cont.*
  (Rulings as Chairman of Committee)—cont.
  Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill
    The Chairman said, the Committee had the right to decide the Question submitted to them *Aug* 11 [44] 564
    The Chairman said, that, as he understood the Amendment, it would be open to the Committee to strike out the words "poor rate" and to insert the words "grand jury cess" by a subsequent Amendment *Aug* 11, 564
  Miscellaneous Rulings—*July* 17 [43] 85, 94; *July* 31, 1304; *Aug* 11 [44] 563, 565

WOLFF, Mr. G. W., *Belfast, E.*
  Belfast Corporation Bill 2R. *Mar* 6 [38] 327 333; In Com. *Mar* 10, 567, 568 569, 571

  Belfast
    Foreign Animals Wharf *July* 6 [42] 789
    Landing of Live Cattle at *July* 24 [43] 604, 605

    Lough
      Lights *Feb* 18 [37] 564
      Training Ship *Mar* 17 [38] 1151
  Belleville Boilers *June* 26 [42] 149
  Boards of Conciliation (No. 2) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 19 [37] 666
  Burmese Railways *July* 6 [42] 795
  Canadian Fast Steamship Service *May* 12 [40] 1140
  Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill *May* 4 [40] 436; *July* 27 [43] 729
  Dogs (Muzzling of) *Feb* 13 [37] 227
  Drummond Castle (Wreck of) *June* 25 [42] 77
  Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 26 [37] 1160
  Irish Lights Board *Feb* 25 [37] 1058
  Manning of British Merchant Vessels *July* 3 [42] 660
  Merchant Seamen (Employment) Bill, 2R. *Feb* 28 [37] 1441

  Navy Estimates:
    93,750 Men and Boys *Mar* 6 [38] 394, 395
    £5,386,000 for Shipbuilding, Repairs, and Maintenance (Contract Work) *June* 26 [40] 176
  North Briggs Reef Beacon *Mar* 16 [38] 1006
  Royal Naval Reserve *June* 29 [42] 253
  Sub-Postmasters *May* 7 [40] 737

  Supply
    £616,077 for National Education (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 620
    £2,450 for Queen's Colleges (Ireland) *July* 24 [43] 655, 656
  Truck Bill *July* 27 [43] 777

Women Bar Assistants (Limitation of Hours) Bill
  c. Intro., Mr. H. V. Duncombe; Read 1° *April* 29 [40] 156
  Withdrawn *July* 16 [42] 1700

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WOODALL, Mr. WILLIAM, *Hanley*
- Army Estimates
  - £100 for Ordnance Factories (Supplementary) *Mar* 12 [38] 837
  - £5,862,500 for Pay, Allowances, etc. *Mar* 16 [38] 1082
  - £2,133,000 for Warlike and Other Stores (Supply and Repair) *Mar* 27 [39] 290, 292
- British Post Office at Constantinople *July* 2 [42] 537
- Soldiers and Sailors (Civil Departments) *April* 21 [39] 1434
- Supply: £20,000 for Science and Art Department for the United Kingdom (Supplementary) *Feb* 28 [37] 1400
- Woolwich Arsenal Labourers *June* 25 [42] 76

WOODHOUSE, Sir JAMES T., *Huddersfield*
- Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 187
- Education Bill, 2R. *May* 11 [40] 1081; *June* 17 [41] 1281
- Finance Bill, In Com. *July* 7 [42] 971
- Truck Acts *Feb* 27 [37] 1263
- Trustee Savings Banks *April* 13 [39] 739

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
- Copy of Seventy-fourth Report of Commissioners Pres. (*c.*) *June* 29 [42] 252

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES OF THE CROWN
- *Accounts Pres.* (*c.*) *Feb* 18 [37] 538
- *Afforestation of Crown Lands (North Wales)*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 14 [44] 835
- *African Flora (Kew Gardens)*, *Q.* Sir R. T. Reid; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 7 [44] 102
- *Crown Lands*
  - *Colonies*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Roberts; *A.* Mr. J. Chamberlain *April* 14 [39] 890
  - *Wales*, *Qs.* Mr. W. P. Morgan; *As.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *May* 5 [40] 545
- *Crown Property (London)*, *Q.* Mr. Cripps; *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *Mar* 2 [37] 1493
- *Customs Office (Dublin)*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Field, Mr. Swift MacNeill; *As.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 33
- *Department Salaries*, *Q.* Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 393
- *Drainage and Reclamation Work (Ireland)*, *Q.* Mr. M. Healy; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *July* 17 [43] 30
- *Greenwich Park*
  - *Deerkeeper*, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 884. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 77
  - *Deposit of Refuse*, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1246

[*cont.*

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES OF THE CROWN—cont.
- *Hampton Court Gardeners*, *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 28 [40] 14. *Q.* Mr. W. Allan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 19 [41] 1446
- *Holyrood Palace*, *Q.* Mr. Massey-Mainwaring; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 17 [43] 28
- *Hyde Park*
  - *Cycling in*, *Qs.* Mr. Drucker, Mr. C. B. B. McLaren; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 2 [37] 1476. *Q.* Mr. Wootton Isaacson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 12 [38] 748. *Q.* Mr. P. O'Brien; *A.* Mr. Akers Douglas *April* 23 [39] 1510
  - *Disorderly Proceedings*, *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *June* 8 [41] 718; *June* 11, 838
  - *Disturbances*, *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. M. M. Davitt, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. M. Healy: [Mr. Speaker;] *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 20 [37] 702. *Qs.* Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Feb* 21, 823 (For Debate see Title HYDE PARK DISTURBANCES)
  - *Footpaths*, *Q.* Captain Norton; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 16 [42] 1644
  - *Military Drill*, *Q.* Sir H. Vincent; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 14 [40] 1319
  - *Preaching and Playacting in*, *Qs.* Mr. E. Bnlnois, Mr. W. Johnston; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 11 [40] 1012. *Q.* Mr. D. Lloyd-George; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 18, 1568
  - *Rotten Row*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Colonel Wyndham Murray; *As.* Mr. Akers Douglas *July* 30 [43] 1022
  - *Sunday Gatherings and Performances in*, *Q.* Mr. H. C. Richards; *A.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *May* 24 [39] 60. *Qs.* Mr. J. F. Hogan, Mr. W. Redmond; *As.* Sir Matthew White Ridley *Mar* 30, 366
  - *Trees*, *Qs.* Mr. Gibson Bowles, Dr. Farquharson; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 30 [40] 216
- *Kensington*
  - *Gardens Kiosk*, *Qs.* Dr. Tanner; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 26 [42] 151
  - *Palace*, *Q.* Sir S. Montagu; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Mar* 17 [38] 1168
- *Mechanics and Labourers (Royal Parks)*, *Q.* Mr. J. Stuart; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 496
- *Parks*
  - *Greenwich*
    - *Deerkeeper*, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *April* 14 [39] 884. *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *May* 21 [41] 77
    - *Deposit of Refuse*, *Q.* Lord Hugh Cecil; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 31 [43] 1246
  - *Hyde* (see above)
  - *Richmond*, *Qs.* Mr. Skewes-Cox; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 10 [39] 669; *April* 13, 736

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES OF THE CROWN—cont.
Parks—cont.
Royal
Mechanics and Labourers, Q. Mr. J. Stuart; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *Aug* 11 [44] 496
New Regulations, Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 6 [42] 797
Public Works Loans Bill (see that Title)
Religious Bodies (Commissioners of Woods), Q. Mr. J. H. Lewis; *A.* Mr. Hanbury *Aug* 10 [44] 394
Richmond Park
Chisholm Road Gate, Qs. Mr. Skewes-Cox; *As.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *April* 10 [39] 669
Felling of Timber and Herons' Nests, Q. Mr. Skewes-Cox; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas Douglas *April* 13 [39] 736
Royal Parks (New Regulations), Q. Mr. J. F. Hogan; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *July* 6 [42] 797
Sunday Boating (Linlithgow Loch), Q. Mr. J. Wilson; *A.* Mr. Akers-Douglas *June* 29 [42] 263
Swinley Woods (Windsor Forest), Q. Sir G. Russell: *A.* Sir M. Hicks Beach *June* 2 [41] 303

Workhouses, etc.
Return Pres. (*c.*) *Aug* 13 [44] 757

Working Men's Dwellings Bill
Intro., Sir A. Hickman; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 350
2R. Sir A. Hickman, 129, 156, 177, (*Motion*) 178; Sir H. Vincent, 131, 141, 150; Sir C. Dilke, (*Amendt.*) 138, 141; Mr. R. McKenna, 142; Mr. W. J. Galloway, 144; Mr. R. B. Haldane, 146, 150, 151; Mr. J. F. Flannery, 150, 151; Mr. J. Samuel, 154, 156, 157, 166; Mr. W. Morrison, 157; Mr. E. Strachey, 158; Mr. A. Hopkinson, 161; Mr. H. E. Kearley, 163; Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, 165, 166; Mr. J. Burns, 167, 168; Mr. J. Wilson, 167; Mr. W. Lucas-Shadwell, 171; Mr. H. Chaplin, 172; Mr. W. Hazell, 174; Sir H. Fowler, 175; Colonel Hughes, 175; Mr. J. Kenyon, 176; Mr. T. C. T. Warner, 176; (*Division*, 177); Mr. J. H. Dalziel, 177; [Mr. Speaker, 177, 178;] *Mar* 4 [38]
Read 2° *Mar* 4, 178

Working Men's Dwellings Bill
Withdrawn *June* 17 [41] 1299

Working Men's Dwellings Bill
Pres., Marquess of Londonderry; Read 1ª *June* 18 [41] 1301
2R. Marquess of Londonderry, 221, 226; Lord Monkswell, 224; Earl of Rosebery, 226 *June* 29 [42]
Read 2ª and com. to Com. of Whole House *June* 29, 227
In Com., Marquess of Londonderry *July* 7, 902

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Working Men's Dwellings Bill—cont.
Rep. without Amendt. and re-com. to Standing Com. *July* 7, 904
Rep. of Amendts., Marquess of Londonderry; Further Amendt. made *Aug* 4 [43] 1419
Read 3ª; Amendts. made; Passed, and Sent to Commons *Aug* 6, 1650
c. Read 1° *Aug* 7 [44] 94

Working Men's Dwellings (No. 2) Bill
c. Intro., Sir Howard Vincent; Read 1° *Feb* 14 [37] 360

WORKS, FIRST COMMISSIONER
Mr. A. AKERS-DOUGLAS

WORTLEY, Right Hon. C. B. STUART- *Sheffield, Hallam*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, In Com. *May* 21 [41] 91; *June* 23, 1752; *June* 24 [42] 16
Belfast Corporation Bill, In Com. *Mar* 10 [38] 583
Benefices Bill *June* 10 [41] 793, 800
Business of the House (Supply) *Feb* 27 [37] 1283, 1320
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 751, 761
Education Bill, In Com. *June* 17 [41] 1256
False Trade Descriptions *April* 24 [39] 1636
Light Railways Bill *June* 1 [41] 255; *June* 4 450
Queen's Speech *Feb* 14 [37] 426, 429
South African Republic *Feb* 24 [37] 911
Supply: £2,800 for Police Courts, London and Sheerness *June* 5 [41] 577
Trade Marks in Egypt *April* 24 [39] 1635; *April* 27, 1731
Tramway Bills, *May* 4 [40] 425
Transvaal *Feb* 13 [37] 225; *Feb* 17, 454, 455

(Rulings as Chairman of Committee)

Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, etc., Salaries and Expenses

The Chairman said, that the hon. Gentleman could only refer to the action of some public officer *May* 1 [40] 351
The Chairman said, that the hon. Gentleman could not go into the question of the conduct of the election petitions upon that Vote *May* 1, 352
The Chairman said, that the hon. Gentleman was out of Order in pursuing that topic unless he showed that the Attorney General was responsible for the procedure of the Courts on the trial of election petitions *May* 1, 352
The Chairman said, that he did not think he would be justified in putting that Motion; the hon. Member was entitled to comment on the absence of the Law Officers, but it was in his discretion whether or not he put the Motion *May* 1, 365

[*cont.*

WORTLEY, Right Hon. C. B. STUART—*cont.*
(Rulings as Chairman of Committee)—cont.
Supply: £38,182 for Law Officers' Department, etc., Salaries and Expenses—cont.
The Chairman, said the hon. Gentleman could not go into individual cases. He could only show that the Public Prosecutor was guilty of negligence or refused to consider the cases *May* 1, 367
The Chairman said, the cases could not be narrated. The hon. Member must limit himself to an endeavour to show negligence on the part of the Public Prosecutor or a corrupt exercise of his function *May* 1, 372
Miscellaneous Rulings—*May* 1 [40] 367, 375, 377, 396, 398, 399; *June* 1 [41] 282; *June* 12, 1015; *Aug* 4 [43] 1491, 1492

Wrecks (see SHIPWRECKS)

WYLIE, Mr. A., *Dumbartonshire*
Agricultural Rating (Scotland) Bill, 2R. *July* 13 [42] 1365, 1367; In Com. *Aug* 3 [43] 1371, 1380, 1397; *Aug* 4, 1472, 1494, 1495; *Aug* 5, 1539; *Aug* 6, 1745
Army Estimates: £858,600 for Clothing Establishment and Services *Aug* 7 [44] 143
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Clothing and Equipment *May* 5 [40] 542
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WYNDHAM, Mr. GEORGE, *Dover*
Army Estimates: £253,500 for War Office Salaries, etc. *June* 19 [41] 1472
British South Africa *Mar* 12 [38] 767
Business of the House (Morning Sittings) *April* 13 [39] 756
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Dover Undercliff Reclamation (Suspended) Bill, 2R. *Mar* 2 [37] 1453
Land Law (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *June* 8 [41] 695
South Africa *Feb* 20 [37] 690; *April* 13 [39] 748
Supply: £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 928, 953
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WYNDHAM-QUIN, Major W. H., *Glamorganshire, S.*
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Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill *July* 27 [43] 743
Cowbridge School *Mar* 2 [37] 1578
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Jersey Harbour *July* 2 [42] 545
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Royal Visit to South Wales *May* 11 [40] 1008

WYVILL, Mr. M. D'ARCY, *Yorkshire, W.R., Otley*
Army Supplies *Mar* 13 [38] 877, 878
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Yeovil Corporation (Water) Bill
Royal Assent *July* 20 [43] 110

YERBURGH, Mr. R. A., *Chester*
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Agricultural Tenancies Bill, Intro. *Feb* 25 [37] 1143
Burma-Siam-China Railway *Feb* 24 [37] 931
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France and China *Feb* 25 [37] 1079
Meat (Foreign and Colonial) Bill, Intro. *Feb* 25 [37] 1143
Supply: £29,400 for Colonial Department, Salaries and Expenses *May* 8 [40] 965
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YORK, Lord Archbishop of
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YOUNG, Mr. S., *Cavan, E.*
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National School Teachers (Ireland) *June* 12 [41] 960
Postal Arrangements (Ireland) *Feb* 28 [37] 1369
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Telegraph Facilities (Cavan County) *April* 24 [39] 1630
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YOUNGER, Mr. W., *Lincolnshire, Stamford*
Agricultural Land Rating Bill, 2R. *April* 28 [40] 80
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YOXALL, Mr. J. H., *Nottingham, W.*
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YOXALL, Mr. J. H.—*cont.*
School Attendance *Mar* 5 [38] 201
Supply
  £616,077 for National Education in Ireland *July* 24 [43] 625
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Zeitoun (see ARMENIA)

Zululand (see AFRICA)

END OF VOLUME XLIV, AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1896.

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